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Mr. RAY's Travels.

VOL. I.

TRAVELS

THROUGH THE

LOW-COUNTRIES,

Germany, Italy and *France*,

With curious Obſervations,

NATURAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, | MORAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, &c.

ALSO,

A CATALOGUE of PLANTS,

Found ſpontaneouſly growing in thoſe Parts, and their VIRTUES.

By the late Reverend and Learned

Mr. *JOHN RAY*, F.R.S.

To which is added,

An ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of

FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, Eſq;

Through great Part of *SPAIN*.

The SECOND EDITION.

Corrected and Improv'd, and adorn'd with COPPER-PLATES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

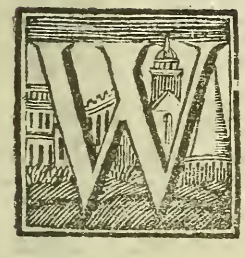
Printed for *J. Walthoe*, *D. Midwinter*, *A. Betteſworth* and *C. Hitch*, *W. Innys*, *R. Robinſon*, *J. Wilford*, *A. Ward*, *J.* and *P. Knapton*, *T. Longman*, *O. Payne*, *W. Shropſhire*, *J.* and *R. Tonſon*, *T. Woodman*, *R. Chandler*, and *J. Wellington*.

MDCCXXXVIII.

1730

THE

PREFACE.



Hen I had travelled over the greateſt part of England *in ſearch of plants, and ſufficiently informed myſelf what ſorts my own country naturally produced; I grew deſirous to ſee what variety foreign countries of a different ſoil and temperature of air might afford. For which reaſon I was eaſily induced to accompany* Francis Willughby *Eſq.* Philip Skippon *Eſq. and* Nathanael Bacon *Gent. in a voyage beyond the ſeas. The ſucceſs whereof, as to the number of plants found, exceeding my expectation I thought it might not be amiſs for the ſatisfaction of the curious, and direction of thoſe who may hereafter travel the ſame places with the like deſign, to publiſh a Catalogue of all not native of* England *that I had obſerved. But conſidering the paucity of thoſe who delight in ſtudies and enquiries of this nature, I have added a narrative of our whole voyage, with ſome* Obſervations Topographical, Moral, Natural, &c. *made by myſelf and the forementioned gentlemen. I ſhall ſay nothing to recommend them, but only that what I write*

as

as of mine own knowledge is punctually and in all circumstances true, at least according to my apprehension and judgment, I not giving myself that liberty which many travellers are wont to take, and the common proverb seems to allow them.

I might have been more large concerning France *but that we were frustrated in our design of making the* Grand tour *(as they there call it) being driven out thence by the* French King's *declaration, commanding all the* English *to withdraw themselves and their effects out of his dominions within two months time. And that country being near us, much travelled in and well known to those of our nation, and there being many Itineraries and Descriptions of it extant in print, I thought it less needful to write much concerning it.*

As for Spain, *it being a country out of the ordinary road of travellers, and those that have viewed it giving others little encouragement to follow their example, but rather condemning themselves for their curiosity, as having found nothing there which might answer their trouble and expence, that the reader may know something of it without the hazard and charge of travelling in it, I have added an Account of Mr.* Francis Willughby's *voyage through a great part of it And this is all that I thought needful to acquaint the reader with by way of preface.*

O B-

OBSERVATIONS

Topographical, Moral, and Physiological,

MADE IN A

JOURNEY

Through Part of the

LOW-COUNTRIES, *&c.*

April 18, 1663.

E passed over in the packet-boat from *Dover* to *Calais*, a town formerly held by the *English* about 210 years, *viz.* from the 21. of King *Edward* III. when it was taken, till the last year of Queen *Mary*, when it was lost. Since that time, *Anno* 1596. it was taken by the *Spaniards* under Arch-duke *Albert* in three days time, only the castle held out seven or eight. And last of all, *Anno* 1598. it was restored to the *French* upon the treaty at *Vervin*, who now hold it. It is advantageously situate for defence, and now very strongly fortified after the modern fashion with an impenetrable wall and bastions of earth, a deep trench full of water to the landward, and a large citadel. The new wall and citadel were built about 44 years since. The old stone-wall *Calais.*

and ditch are ſtill remaining, but incloſed within the new. The town for bigneſs exceeds *Dover*, and ſeem'd to us frequent and full of people. It hath a large ſquare *Piazza* or market-place, wherein are two great markets weekly kept, the one on *Tueſdays*, the other on *Saturdays*. The government is by a *Mayor* and four *Eſchevins* choſen annually by the burgeſſes or freemen.

Graveling. From *Calais*, *April* 21. we travelled to *Dunkirk*, by the way taking a view of *Graveling*, a town neither large nor well built, and, at our being there, but thinly inhabited; yet ſtands it in ſo low and plaſhy a level, and is environed with ſo many out-works and great ditches of water, that one would think it were by force inexpugnable, and wonder that in ſo ſhort time it ſhould be conſtrained to ſurrender to the *Engliſh* and *French* beſieging of it, *Anno* 1658. Before we came into the town we paſſed over five draw-bridges.

Dunkirk. *Dunkirk* is one of the four port-towns of *Flanders*, about the bigneſs of *Cambridge*, according to our eſtimation; wellbuilt and populous, ſtrongly fortified all about where it is capable: only toward the *Downs* or ſandy hills on the ſouthweſt-ſide of the town, though there hath been much coſt beſtowed in raiſing forts, yet were they almoſt filled up and ſpoiled with ſand driven in by the force of ſtormy winds, againſt which it will be very hard to ſecure any fort that ſhall be there erected.

Nieuport. From *Dunkirk*, *April* 23. we rode along the ſea-coaſt to *Oſtend*, diverting at *Nieuport*, to refreſh ourſelves and get a ſight of the town. This is another of the ports of *Flanders*, and a place of good ſtrength. It hath a long and ſecure haven, but ſcarce capable of ſhips of any great burthen, a handſome key, broad and ſtrait ſtreets. The houſes generally but low-built, and of timber. The inhabitants maintain themſelves chiefly by fiſhing.

Oſtend. *Oſtend* is another of the port-towns of *Flanders*, a place very conſiderable as well for its ſtrength as the convenience of its harbour, which is of good capacity, ſafe from winds, well defended, and deep enough to receive ſhips of great burthen. The buildings of the

town are not tall, but handſome and uniform; the ſtreets regular, well paved, exactly level and ſtrait. And it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo, the preſent town having been contrived and ſet out all at once. For when it was ſurrender'd up to Arch-duke *Albert*, after that famous ſiege of three years, the *Spaniards* found nothing there but great heaps of earth and rubbiſh, ſcarce one houſe of the old building remaining. This town is moſt regularly and exactly fortified, ſo that it ſeemed to us one of the ſtrongeſt pieces in all the *Low-Countries*.

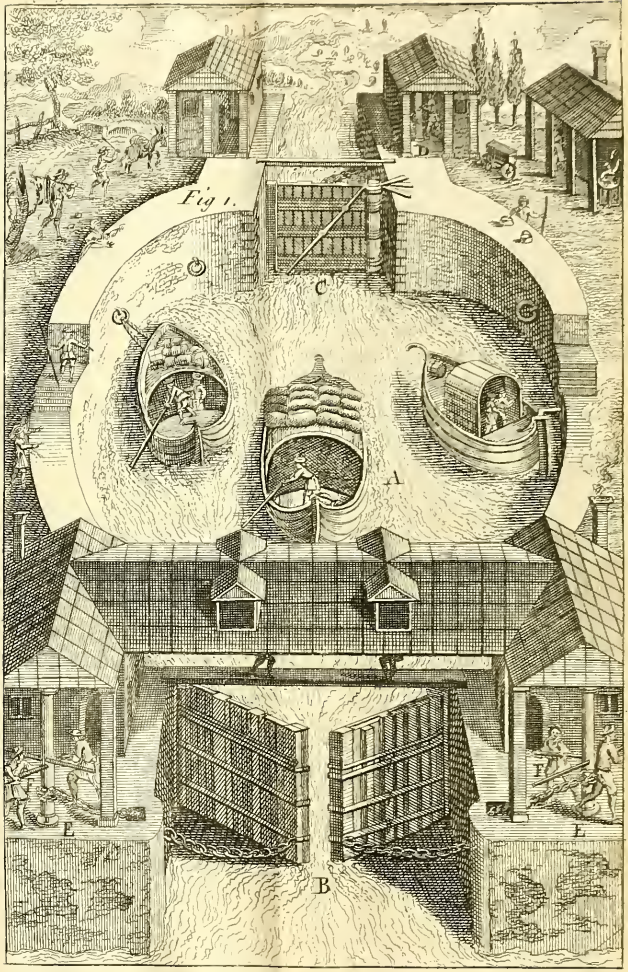
The fourth, by ſome eſteemed the fifth port-town of *Flanders*, which hath the largeſt and moſt capacious harbour of all the reſt, *viz.* *Sluys*, ſubject to the States of the United Provinces, we ſaw not. *Sluys.*

April 24. We took places in the paſſage-boat for *Bruges*, and at a league and half's end came to a lock or ſluice, where we ſhifted our boat. Theſe locks or *Soſtegni* (as the *Italians* ſignificantly call them) are uſually placed at a great declivity of any channel or fall of water, and ſerve to ſuſtain or keep up the water (as the *Italian* name imports) to make a river navigable which either wants water or hath too ſteep a deſcent. There are of them in *England* (as we have been informed) upon *Guildford* river in *Surrey*, and have been formerly upon the *Trent*. They are uſually thus contrived: Firſt, there are placed a pair of folding-doors or flood-gates croſs the channel to ſtop the water deſcending: then, a competent ſpace being left to receive boats and lighters, *&c.* another ſingle gate: in each of theſe gates, toward the bottom, is made a hole or window, fitted with a convenient ſhut or wicket (*Portello* the *Italians* call it) to open and ſhut as occaſion requires. When a veſſel comes down ſtream to the *Soſtegno*, firſt they open the *Portello* of the foremoſt gates, and let the water into the incloſed ſpace, which will neceſſarily riſe there till it come to be equal with the level of that above the gates; then they ſhut the *Portello*, and, the ſtream making no reſiſtance, eaſily draw back the gates, and receive in the boat. Which done, they open the *Portello* of the lower gates, whereupon the ſtream above preſently drives to and keeps faſt the foremoſt gates, and the water in the incloſed ſpace ſinks till it be even with that in

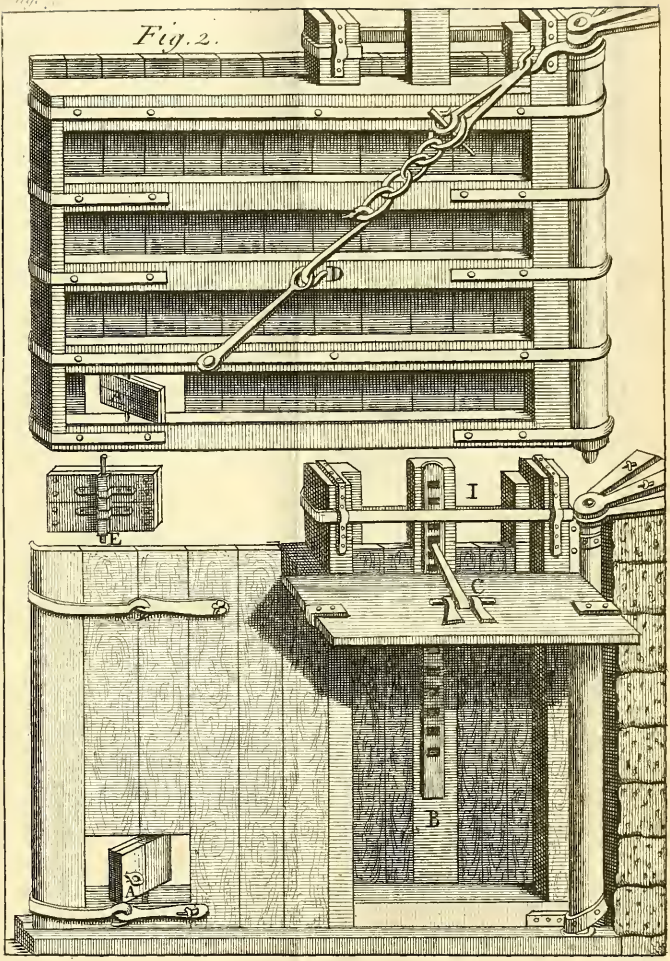
the channel below; and then they open the gate itſelf, and let the boat out. When a boat goes up ſtream, they firſt open the lowermoſt gate, and receive it into the middle or incloſed ſpace; then withdraw or ſet open the *Portello* in the uppermoſt gates, letting in the water till it come to be equal with the level of that above the gates; and laſtly draw back the gates themſelves, and let out the boat. *N. B.* That both upper and lower gates open againſt the ſtream, and are driven to and kept ſhut by it; and that the leaves of the upper gates lie not in the ſame plain when ſhut, but make an obtuſe angle, the better to reſiſt the force of the water.

Bruges. *Bruges*, ſo called from the multitude of bridges therein, is four leagues diſtant from *Oſtend*, a large city and well built, many of the houſes being four or five, and ſome ſix ſtories high. It is of a round figure, well walled and intrenched, hath been formerly one of the chief mart-towns in *Europe*; and though it be at preſent leſs than what it was for trade, riches, and number of people, yet it is no mean, poor, or inconſiderable place, but in ſo good condition, that it may well challenge place among the cities of the ſecond rate in *Europe*. It is now an epiſcopal ſee, and hath been noted for handſome women. Here we firſt obſerved the cuſtom mention'd by *Eraſmus* in his *Colloquies*, of faſtening a ſmall piece of white linnen to the ring or rapper of the door of that houſe where a woman lies in. A. *Forte præteriens has ædes vidi cornicem obductam candido linteo: demirabar quid eſſet cauſa.* Fa. *Adeóne hoſpes es in hac Repub. ut ignores hoc eſſe ſymbolum puerperii in ædibus? Eraſm. Colloqu. Puerpera.* We ſaw the manner of raiſing up water for the uſe of the citizens by a chain whereon are faſtened cylindrical iron buckets. This chain is round in form of a bracelet, neck-lace, or wheel-band, and put over a large *Axis* deeply furrowed, from which it hangs down into a well of water, and being turned about by the *Axis*, the deſcending buckets have their mouths downward, and take up water as they paſs through the well; which (aſcending with their mouths upward, but a little inclining from the chain outward) they bring up to the *Axis*, to which ſo ſoon as they are come, by reaſon of their poſition they muſt needs turn it out into a trough placed under the

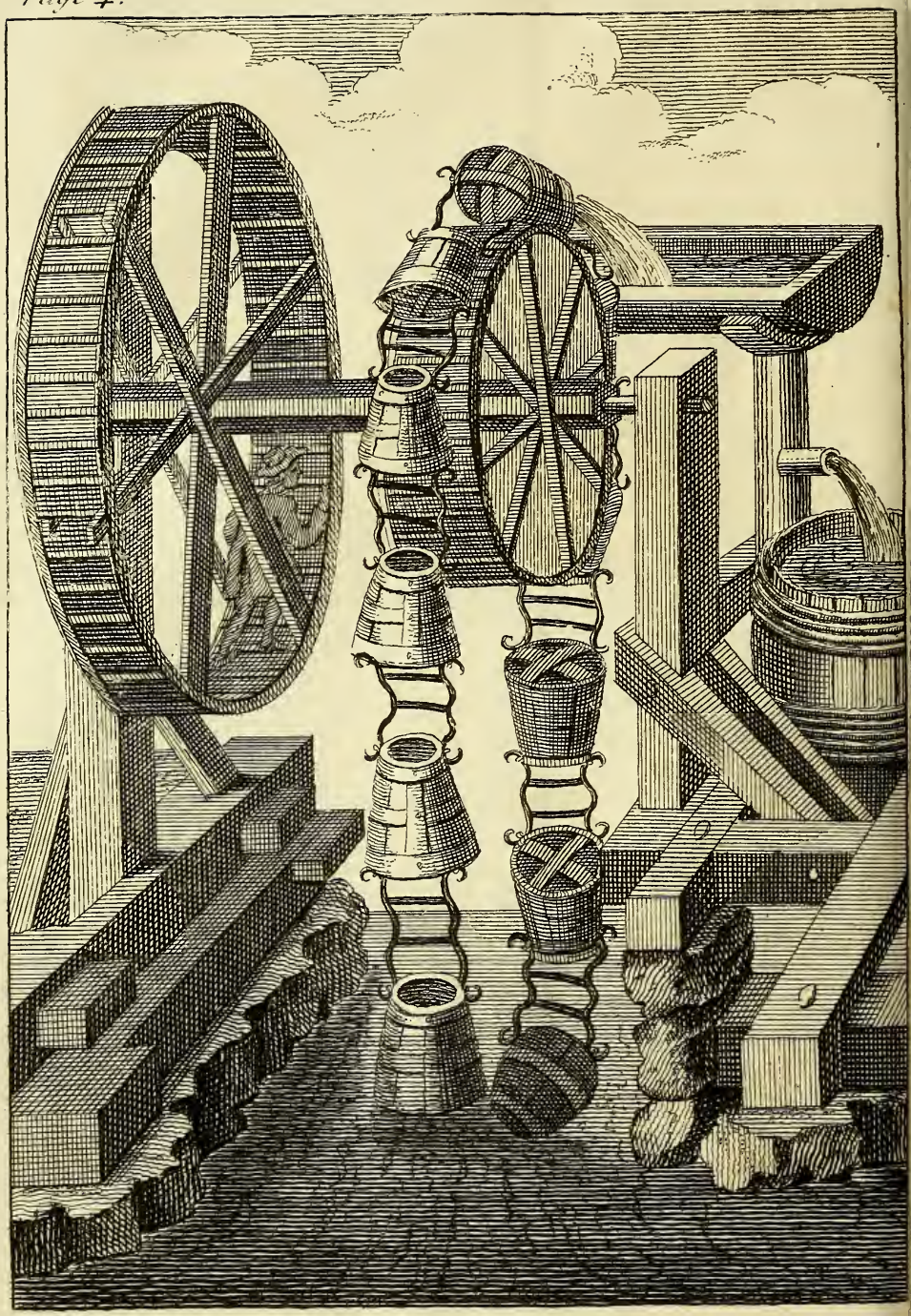
Axis,



Gates for a Lock to keep up the water of any River for the use of Navigation.



The figure of the gates as well of ij inside of them as the out



An Engine to raise water with a chain of Buckets taken out of Kirchers Mundus Subterraneus

Axis, by which it is conveyed to a ciſtern, and thence by pipes to private houſes. This kind of machine is generally uſed in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *France* for raiſing up water, to water their gardens in ſummer-time. The deep furrows in the *Axis* are to catch hold of the buckets, that the chain ſlip not back by reaſon of the weight of the aſcending buckets. In this city are no more than ſeven pariſh-churches, but of monaſteries or religious houſes (as they call them) good ſtore, 60 according to *Golnitz*. In the church of *Noſtre-dame*, or St. *Mary*, lies the body of *Charles* the Hardy, duke of *Burgundy*, and lord of moſt of the *Netherlands*, under a ſtately monument with a *French* inſcription upon it, which tells us, that he was ſlain in the battle of *Nancy*, 1476. and his body brought from *Nancy* hither by his great grand-child *Charles* V. Emperor, and that K. *Philip* II. erected to him that monument. We ſaw in this town one *John Tates*, a man of a gigantick ſtature, born at *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*: one of a middle ſtature might well ſtand under his arm-pit, from his middle finger's end to his elbow was 25 inches and a half, the length of his hand to his wriſt 11 inches, his middle finger 7 inches. He was well ſhaped, and all his limbs proportionable to his height. He was afterwards (as we heard) brought over into *England* to be ſhown.

Near this city (as *Boetius de Boot*, who was native thereof, relates) digging ten or twenty ells deep in the earth, they find whole woods of trees, in which the trunks, boughs, and leaves do ſo exactly appear, that one may eaſily diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of them, and very plainly diſcern the ſeries of leaves which have fallen yearly. Theſe ſubterraneous woods are found in thoſe places which 500 years ago were ſea, and afterwards either left and thrown up by the ſea, or gained from it, the tides being kept off by walls and fences. But before the fore-mentioned term of 500 years, there is no memory that theſe places were part of the continent. And yet ſeeing the tops of theſe trees do for the moſt part lie eaſtward, becauſe (as is probable) they were thrown down by weſtern winds, which on this coaſt are moſt boiſterous and violent,

it will neceſſarily follow that, in the moſt antient times and before all memory of man, theſe places were firm-land, and without the limits of the ſea.

The deſcriber of *Amſterdam* tells us, that in *Frieſland* and *Groningland*, there are great numbers of theſe under-ground trees, found and digged up in moſſes and fenny grounds where they dig for turves. In *England* alſo there are found of them plentifully in many places, the wood whereof they uſually call *Moſs-Wood*, becauſe it is for the moſt part digged up in the moſſes, or mooriſh, boggy fens and levels where they get turves; though ſometimes it be found in firmer grounds, and ſometimes in the ſides of mountains. The queſtion is, How theſe trees came to be buried ſo deep under ground? To which we may probably anſwer, That many ages ago before all records of antiquity, yea, before primitive fame or tradition itſelf, theſe places were part of the firm land, and covered with wood; afterwards being undermined and overwhelmed by the violence of the ſea, they continued ſo long under water, till the rivers brought down earth and mud enough to cover the trees, fill up theſe ſhallows, and reſtore them to the firm land again. In like manner upon the coaſt of *Suffolk* about *Dunwich*, the ſea doth now, and hath for many years paſt very much incroached upon the land, undermining and overwelming by degrees a great deal of high ground; inſomuch that antient writings make mention of a wood, a mile and half to the eaſt of *Dunwich*, which is at preſent ſo far within the ſea. Now, if in ſucceeding ages (as likely enough it is) the ſea ſhall by degrees be filled up, either by its own working, or by earth brought down by land-floods ſtill ſubſiding to the bottom, and growing up over the tops of theſe trees, and ſo this ſpace again added to the firm land; the men that ſhall then live in thoſe parts (if the world ſo long laſt) will, it's likely, dig up theſe trees, and as much wonder how they came there, as we do at the preſent moſs-wood.

And

And now that I am ſpeaking of filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the *Italians*) the skirts and borders of the ſea, I ſhall take leave to add by the bye, that to me it ſeems very probable, that all the *Low-Countries* have been in this manner gained from the ſea. For *Varenius* in his Geography tells us, that, ſinking a well in *Amſterdam*, at near an hundred foot deep, they met with a bed or floor of ſand and cockle-ſhells; whence it is evident that of old time the bottom of the ſea lay ſo deep, and that that hundred foot thickneſs of earth above the ſand aroſe from the ſediments of the waters of thoſe great rivers, which there emptied themſelves into the ſea, and in times of floods brought down with them abundance of earth from the upper grounds: which yet is a ſtrange thing, conſidering the novity of the world, the age whereof, according to the uſual account, is not yet 5600 years. That the rain doth continually waſh down earth from the mountains, and atterrate or add part of the ſea to the firm land, is manifeſt from the *Lagune* or flats about *Venice*; the *Camarg* or iſle of the river *Rhoſne* about *Aix* in *Provence*, in which we were told that the watch-tower had, in the memory of ſome men, been removed forward three times, ſo much had been there gained from the ſea; and many places in our land: only it is a received tradition, and may perhaps be true, that what the ſea loſes in one place it gets in another. That the height of the mountains, at leaſt thoſe which conſiſt not of firm rocks, doth continually diminiſh, is I think very likely, not to ſay certain. I have been credibly informed, that whereas the ſteeple of *Craich* in the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, in the memory of ſome old men yet living, could not have been ſeen from a certain hill lying between *Hopton* and *Wirkſworth*, now not only the ſteeple, but a great part of the body of the church may from thence be ſeen: which without doubt comes to paſs by the ſinking of a hill between the church and place of view. Hence it would follow, that in proceſs of time (but it would be many thouſands of years

firſt) all the hills and mountains (except the rocky) would by floods and ſhots of rain be quite waſhed away, and the whole earth levelled.

But to return to the trees. One material exception againſt our ſolution ſtill remains, and that is, that a great many of theſe ſubterraneous trees digg'd up in *England* are thought to be firs, whereas that kind of tree doth not at preſent, and conſequently we have reaſon to believe never did, grow wild in this kingdom. To which I anſwer, that this exception would indeed much puzzle me, were it certain and manifeſt, that this is fir-wood, which is ſo generally reputed from its grain, inflammability, and other qualities. But ſince it doth not clearly appear to me ſo to be, I ſhall reſpite my anſwer, till I be fully ſatisfied concerning it.

Gaunt. From *Bruges*, *April* 27. we went by boat to *Gaunt*, the greateſt city of *Flanders*; whence the Emperor *Charles* V. who was born here, was wont to boaſt, that he could put *Paris* into his *Gant*, in which word there is an equivoque, *Gant* in *French* ſignifying a glove. Yet is the wall too great for the buildings, incloſing much void ground. In this city, as in *Bruges*, are 7 pariſh churches, and, according to *Golnitz*, about 55 religious houſes. We aſcended the tower, called *Bellefort*, about four hundred ſteps high, and ſaw the famous bell, called *Roland*, not ſo great as we imagined. This city is well built, well wall'd, and trench'd about, and the inhabitants to us ſeemed very buſy and induſtrious.

Aolſt. From *Gaunt*, *April* 30. We travelled to *Bruſſels*, about thirty *Engliſh* miles diſtant, paſſing through *Aolſt*, a fortified town of ſome note.

Bruſſels. *Bruſſels* is the capital city of *Brabant*, where the *Spaniſh* governor of theſe provinces, who was then the marqueſs of *Caracene*, uſually reſides. It is well built, large, and populous. The ſtreets are broad; the ſtadt-houſe a fair and uniform building. The common people here, and alſo at *Antwerp*, *Lovain*, *Mechlin*, and other cities of *Brabant*, (as hath been noted by others) make uſe of dogs to draw little carts and wheel-barrows laden with commodities about the ſtreets. But for the advantage they make of them, ſetting

ſetting aſide the maintaining of an old cuſtom, I think they might as well employ their own arms and ſhoulders. In the gallery by the riding-place, is an echo, which reflects the voice fifteen times as we were aſſured: we obſerved about ten diſtinct reflections, the wind hindering us as to the reſt. At this time it happened *Ludovicus de Bills* to be in town, whom we viſited, and ſaw five bodies which he had with him, embalmed and preſerved after his newly invented manner, entire with all their entrails and bowels. He was then going to the univerſity of *Lovain*, with whom he had made an agreement for diſcovery of his art, and reading publick anatomy lectures.

Our next remove (*May* 2.) was to *Lovain*, a large city, but neither well built nor well kept, only the ſtadt-houſe is a ſtately ſtructure, and makes a fair ſhow at a diſtance. The wall is of great extent, more in circuit than that of *Gaunt* by three rods, taking in much void ground. The colleges are in number 43, the names whereof together with their founders are exhibited in the enſuing catalogue which we there found publiſhed in print. *Lovain.*

Almæ Universitatis Lovaniensis Collegia ac Pædagogia Anno Salutis CIↃ. IↃC. LIV. *enumerata.*

1. MAgnum *sive* Majus Theologicum, *in via quam Præpositi vocant, omnium Academiæ Collegiorum primum maximumque est; erectum in honorem S. Spiritûs, Anno Dom.* 1442. *Universitatis decimo-sexto, per Ludovicum Ryckium, Patricium Lovanienſem, ac Principum Brabantiæ Quæſtorem: quod ex tenuibus exordiis (ut pleraq; alia) variorum donationibus ita excrevit, ut in aliud eidem adhærens,*
2. *quod hujus comparatione* Minus *dicitur, Anno* 1562. *diviſum fuerit. Mirum, quam*

——Humili, verùm fælicibus, ortu,
Creverit auſpiciis Academia magna *Lovanî.*

3. Juris Utriuſq; *vulgò* Baccalaureorum, *S. Ivoni dicatum, in via nova, Anno* 1483. *per Robertum à Lacu Gandenſem inchoatum, ac ab aliis auctum.*

4. *S.* Donatiani, *in viâ Felinâ, Anno* 1484. *Juris utriuſq; ſtudioſis fundatum, ita dictum, quia primus Fundator Antonius Haveron, decretorum Doctor, & Maximiliani I. Conſiliarius, Præpoſitus fuit ad S. Donatiani Brugis: præcipuum agnoſcit fautorem Joannem Carondeletum, ibidem Præpoſitum, atque Archiepiſcopum Panormitanum.*

5. Standonicum, *in viâ Prætoriâ, à Joanne Standonck, Mechlinienſi, Doctore Sorbonico, (qui & alias pauperum ſcholarium domos Pariſiis, Cameraci, Valencenis & Mechliniæ condidit) in magnum Eccleſiæ bonum, Anno* 1490. *pauperibus fundatum.*

6. Atrebatenſe, *in viâ Præpoſiti, à Nicolao Rutherio, patriâ Luxemburgenſi, & Atrebatiorum Epiſcopo, magnificâ*

domo

domo atq; optima dote, Anno 1505. *in honorem S. Nicolai inchoatum.*

Winkelianum, *in viâ cavâ, auctorem agnoſcit ab Anno* 1505. *Joannem Winkelium, Conſervatoris Academici Notarium: itemq; Joannem hujus fil. Doctorem Medicum, qui ſua, ſororiſq; bona, circa An.* 1554. *ex voto patris, (ſi uterque, ut accidit, ſine legitimâ prole decederet) in uſum Collegii ſtudioſorum J. U. impendit.* 7.

Houterlæum, *in viâ Vaccariâ, Anno* 1511. *per Henricum de Houterle, Hooghſtratanum, D. Petri, hîc Scholarcham ac Militem Hieroſolymitanum, Anno* 1643. *renovatum.* 8.

Buſlidianum, *vulgariter* Trilingue, *quòd Linguæ Hebraica, Græca, Latina in eo doceantur: juxta forum piſcarium, auctorem habet Hieronymum Buſlidium, Luxemburgi, è ſui cognominis pago oriundum, Præpoſitum Arienſem ac Franciſci Archiepiſc. Biſuntini fratrem, Anno* 1517. 9.

Pontificium, *in viâ Prætoriâ, erexit Adrianus VI. Ultrajectinus. Pont. Max. ante Adrianus Florentinus dictus, quid illud, cùm hîc in D. Petri Decanus eſſet, Theologis ſub tutelâ S. Auguſtini deſtinavit, & poſtea Pontifex confirmavit Anno* 1522. 10.

Sabaudiæ, *in viâ Nummariâ, Anno* 1548. *ab Euſtachio Chapuys, Sabaudo, Anneſſiacenſi J. U. Doctore ac Carolo V. à Conſiliis, &c. in gratiam ſuorum popularium, ut & aliud in patriâ in honorem S. Euſtachii, magnificè extructum & dotatum.* 11.

S. Annæ, *in viâ Præpoſiti, Nicolaus Goblet, Bovinienſis, Dionantenſis Præpoſitus, Anno* 1553. *fundavit.* 12.

Druitianum, *in angulo vulgò Cucullino, à Michaele Druitio, oriundo ex Vollerinchove territorii Caſletenſis, J. U. Doctore, Prof. & hîc ad D. Petrum Decano, qui obiit Anno* 1559. 13.

Van-dale, *in viâ Præpoſiti, ſtructuræ magnificentiâ, & hoſpitio Principum clarum, conſtruxit Petrus Van-dale Antuerpianus, J. U. Doctor & Decanus Aloſtanus, Anno* 1565. 14.

Viglianum, *quod etiam* Friſonum, *in via S. Quintini, Anno* 1568. *à Viglio ab Aytta Zuichemo, Friſio, Præpoſito Gandavenſi, & apud Belgas privati Concilii Præſide, popularibus ſuis ac Gandavenſibus cum amplâ dote ædificatum.* 15.

Præmon-

16. Præmonſtratenſe, *in viâ Præpoſiti, primordia ſua debet Carolo vander Linden Parcenſi, Ægidio Heyns Averbodienſi, & Michaeli Maleno Ninovienſi Abbatibus, Anno* 1571. *Quibus poſtea acceſſerunt Grimbergenſis, Antuerpienſis, Tongerloenſis & Heileſſemenſis.*

17. Cranendonck, *ad viam Judaicam incæpit Anno* 1574. *Auctore Marcello à Cranendonck, Taxandro, Tongelrenſi D. Jacobi hic Canon. in honorem quinque Vulnerum Chriſti.*

18. Divæi, *in monte Capellæ, ut vocant, Auctor eſt Greg. Divæus, Bruxellenſis, qui Namurci, Româ ex Jubilæo rediens, ad beneficii mercedem & itineris quietem è vitâ deceſſit, Anno* 1576. *Ætatis ſuæ* 22.

19. Brugelianum, *unicum Medicorum, in viâ novâ, à Petro Brugelio Sylvæducenſi Med. Doctore ac Profeſſore, Anno* 1577.

20. Seminarium Regium, *in viâ Præpoſiti, à Philippo II. Hiſpaniarum Rege ac Belgarum Principe, de Academiâ & aliis titulis bene merito, procurante Joanne Vendevillio, Anno* 1579.

21. Pelſianum, *in viâ Prædicatorum, munificentia Joannis Pels à Recklinchuſia, Weſtphali, huic Univerſitati ab actis, An.* 1574. *ſuis conterraneis fundatum & concinnè renovatum, An.* 1622.

22. Montenſe, *in viâ novâ, Joan. de Bievene, Montenſis, J. U. D. ac Profeſſor, moriens reliquit, Anno* 1596.

23. Seminarium Leodienſe, *in via monetali, S. Lamberto ſacrum, auſpiciis Sereniſſimi Electoris Erneſti Ducis Bavariæ, Epiſcopi Leodienſis, &c. An.* 1605. *Opus & dote & ſtructurâ Auctore ſuo dignum.*

24. *S.* Willebrordi *quod vulgò* Sylvæducenſe, *in viâ novâ, jam ab annis plus minus* 20. *initium habuit, confirmatum eſt* 1625. *morte Fundatoris ſui Nicolai Zoeſii Amorsfortii Epiſc. Sylvæduc.*

25. Bayanum *ſive* Bayorum, *in viâ cavâ, exordia prima accepit à magno Theologo Michaele du-Bay, Hannone, Melinenſi, D. Petri hîc Decano, quid illud erigere cœperat ad Ledam D. Auguſtino dicatum: tranſtulit deinde ad eum ubi nunc viſitur locum præcipuus ejus Fundator Jacobus du-Bay é fratre nepos, ſimiliterque S. Th. Doctor & Decanus D. Petri: hujus denique nepos Ægidius S. Th. Doctor & Profeſſor, Anno* 1614. *ſolemniter aperuit, ædificiis & dote magnificè auxit.*

Divæ

Divæ Pulcheriæ, *in foro Boario, fundatum bonis auſpiciis* 26.
Lovanii, Anno 1616. *per diviſionem cujuſdam Fundationis Univerſitatis Colonienſis, magna quotidie incrementa ſumit piâ multorum liberalitate.*

Ordinis Teutonici, *ad viam lapideam exordiebatur Ed-* 27.
mondus Huyn ab Anſtenraedt Ord. Teut. Eques & Commendator Provincialis Baliviæ Juncetaniæ, &c. Anno 1617.

Canonicorum Regularium *S. Auguſtini, in viâ lapideâ* 28.
juxta S. Jacobum. 1618. *procurantibus Antonio van Berghim Priore in Viride-Valle, & Joanne Peterſem Bethlehemitico juxta Lovanium.*

Mylianum *vulgò* Luxemburgenſe, *in viâ vaccariâ,* 29.
Auctore Joanne Mylio Luxemburgenſi J. U. Doctore, qui ingentem pecuniæ ſummam moriens in hunc finem reliquerat, tandem ſtabilitum Lovanii vigeſimo tertio à morte Fundatoris Anno, ſcilicet Dom. 1619.

Hibernicum, *in viâ quæ Bakelanica vocatur, Auctori-* 30.
tate Apoſtolicâ per ſacram de propag. Fidei Congregationem ſtudio & dote Eugenii Matthæi Archiepiſc. Dublinenſis, An. 1623. *inchoatum.*

Alnenſe, *in viâ Quintinianâ, per Edmundum Jouvent* 31.
Chymacenſem, Alnæ Ord. Ciſterc. Abbatem, pro Monachis ejuſdem Cœnobii Anno 1626. *fælicibus auſpiciis ædificatum.*

Floreffienſe, *in Bakelanicâ, Anno* 1626. *exordia ſua* 32.
accepit à Joanne Roberti Floreffienſi Ord. Præmonſt. Præſule, Suppriore Generali ac Circariarum Floreffiæ & Flandriæ Vicario.

Joan. Malderi, *in viâ Martinianâ, Epiſcopi Antuer-* 33.
pienſis, Anno 1633. *coemptis in eum uſum ædibus à V. N. Ludovico Tempelio, Prætore Urbis Lovanienſis.*

Franc. Hovii, *Londerzelii S. T. L. Paſtoris ad S. Wal-* 34.
burgim Antuerpiæ, in Monte ſiliceo, cui Fundator inſcribi voluit Patrimonium Chriſti. *Obiit An.* 1633. *Ibid. Decembris.*

Minimorum, *pro Religioſis Ord. S. Franciſci de Paula,* 35.
Anno 1639.

Beggardorum, *pro Religioſis ſui Ordinis, Anno* 1640. 36.

Collegium S. Michaelis fundatum per R. & Eruditiſſi- 37.
mum D. Laurentium Zoenium Sacræ Theol. Licent. Inſignis Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ S. Petri Lovanii Canonicum & Sacerdotem

cerdotem Jubilarium Anno 1649. *Obiit* 20. *Aprilis,* 1651.

Sequuntur quatuor Pædagogia, *ut vocant, in quibus Artes liberales Philoſophiâque docentur, Academiarum omnium famoſiſſimæ Scholæ, de quibus hoc vulgare Tetraſtichon :*

Quatuor hîc inter ſeſe Collegia certant
De Sophiæ ſtudiis, & vincere quodque laborat.
Porcus alit doctos : volitat ſuper omnia *Falco :*
Caſtrum bella gerit : floreſcunt *Lilia* primis.

38. Lilium, *in viâ paganâ, cui nomen ab inſigni adhæſit, SS. Joanni Evangeliſtæ, vero caſtitatis lilio, & Giſleno ſacrum eſt. Hujus Profeſſor ac Rector primus Carolus Virulus, Caſletenſis, ſuæ ætatis Philoſophus famoſiſſimus, poſtquam annos* 6. *&* 50. *rexit officio & vitâ functus, An.* 1493.

39. Falco *in viâ cavâ, à Falcone inſigni domus, Regentem & fautorem inter primos habuit Gaſparem Kinſchotium Turnhoutanum, qui obiit Ann.* 1488. *Pædagogium hoc fuit ex alio loco, qui hodiéque vetus Falco dicitur, tranſlatum à variis tandem & ipſa Facultate Artium cumulatè auctum : ſub tutelâ eſt magnorum Philoſophorum D. D. Dionyſii Areopagitæ & Catharinæ. Induſtriâ & liberalitate D. Claudii Loſſon, Havræi, S. T. ibidem Regentis ac Profeſſoris, hâc, quæ modò viſitur, ſplendidâ ædificii ſtructurâ decoratum, Anno* 1636.

40. Caſtrum, *in viâ Caſtrenſi, primum vocavit regentem Godefridum van Gompel, Deſſellenſem, qui ibidem ante conditam Univerſitatem literas humaniores docuit : electis Patronis Beatiſſ. Mariâ, turri fortiſſimâ, & S. Cornelio Papâ Martyre invincibili.*

41. Porcus, *in viâ Prætoriâ, ſtructura & frequentiâ primum, cui hoc nomen manſit (cum aliàs Pedagogium Stanedonck audire malit) à domo in viâ Præpoſiti, quæ etiamnum hoc inſigne Porci præfert, cui Pædagogium hoc quondam oppoſitum fuit, inchoatum, Auctore Joanne Widoë ; ejuſque primus Rector fuit Henricus Loen Lovanienſis, vitæ ſanctitate clarus. Martini Caverenne Regentis induſtriâ ſplendidis ædificiis ædornatum. D. D.*

Antonio

Antonio & Annæ hoc ſacrum eſt, in quo adhuc humaniores docentur literæ : ut etiam in

Vaulxiano, *communiter* Gandenſe, *in viâ Longo-Brulia dictâ, quod initium voto Franciſci Nieuland Gandenſis habuit : dotem à Joanne del-Vaux, Anno* 1593. *Item* 42.

Scholæ PP. Auguſtinianorum, in utilitatem Juventutis apertæ, Anno 1612. 43.

Felixque augmentum precatur, J. O.

The ſeveral faculties are diſtinguiſhed by their habits : Divinity-ſtudents wear conſtantly gowns and ſquare caps ; thoſe of other faculties wear none, except at their publick exerciſes in the ſchools. The principal colleges, called *Pedagogies*, are four. In theſe only is philoſophy taught by two profeſſors, the one called *Primarius*, the other *Secundarius*. Thoſe ſtudents that are gentlemen ſit in a higher form, called *Scamnum Nobilium* ; and give each of them ſix gilders quarterly to the *Primarius* profeſſor, and two patacoons to the *Secundarius*. Thoſe of inferior rank, who ſit in the lower forms, give half ſo much to each. The *Primarius* reads in the morning from half an hour after ſix of the clock till half an hour after ſeven ; then they go to maſs till eight, and after that to their private ſtudies till ten ; then the profeſſor reads again till eleven. In the afternoon the *Secundarius* profeſſor reads from half an hour after one, till half an hour after two. He begins again half an hour after four, and reads till half an hour after five. All ſtudents muſt write after the profeſſors in a large note-book, and in the intervals of lectures peruſe and ſtudy what they wrote. The profeſſors readings are divided into *Dictata*, which are theſes or propoſitions, and *Annotata*, which are ſolutions of objections. The firſt thing they require of ſtudents, when they come to this univerſity, is to be matriculated, and ſwear their belief of all the doctrines of the *Romiſh* church. The cloſe or end of the oath is the ſame with that of our univerſities, *Ita me Deus adjuvet & hæc ſancta Dei Evangelia.*

Young ſtudents give their names to the preſident of their college or pedagogy, and for every time they

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are abſent from lectures are puniſhed a ſtiver, which is ſomewhat more than a penny *Engliſh.* For every time they miſs a publick exerciſe in law or phyſick, they pay three ſtivers; if they be to exerciſe themſelves, and miſs, they are mulcted twenty ſtivers. The ſtudents are not allowed to wear ſwords about the ſtreets.

The profeſſors of each pedagogy chuſe yearly 12 of the beſt ſcholars who are of two years ſtanding. Theſe 48 are publickly examined, and out of them about 12 uſually choſen to burſes or exhibitions. The burſes ſignify their diet, chamber, and a greater or leſs ſtipend, according as the burſes are. It is very creditable to be choſen to a burſe. He that is the firſt of the choſen hath a bell rung for him in his college 48 hours together without intermiſſion. When they are thus choſen, they may go into what college they will and ſtudy what they pleaſe. They are commonly preferred to profeſſorſhips, and afterwards to canons places. The degrees here conferred are *Batchelor*, *Licentiate*, and *Doctor*. In *Divinity* after two years ſtanding they may be *Baccalaurei currentes*, after another year *Baccalaurei formati*. Seven years after this they may be *Licentiates* in divinity. They are ſeldom created *Doctors* till they attain to 50 years of age, unleſs they be very eminent for learning. Every *Batchelor* is called *Doctiſſimus*: A *Licentiate* in medicine *Peritiſſimus*, in law, *Conſultiſſimus*, in divinity *Eximius*: *Doctors* of medicine and law are *Clariſſimi*, of divinity *Eximii Domini*, *& Magiſtri noſtri*. When any one goes out *Licentiate*, there is a treatment made, to which all the doctors and the opponents are invited, and have gloves given them. The graduate is attended from the ſchools with drums and trumpets. At his lodging a bell is hung up and rung for 24 hours together. He hath liberty to chuſe a coat of arms, and is immediately reputed a gentleman.

The men of moſt note for learning in this univerſity at preſent (1663.) are *Gutiſchovius*, *Medicinæ & Matheſeos Profeſſor*. *Vopiſcus Fortunatus Plempius*, *Medicinæ Profeſſor primarius*, called *Fortunatus*, becauſe he was cut out of his mother's womb, as we

were

were informed. *Dorlix*, *Med. Doctor*. *Sinnichius*, *Theologiæ Doctor*, an *Iriſh-man*. *Pontanus*, *Theologiæ Doctor*, dean of S. *Peter*'s, and *Cenſor Librorum*. *Bradly*, an *Iriſh-man*, *Juris Canonici Doctor*. *Loyens*, *Juris Canonici Doctor*. *Gulinx* was profeſſor of philoſophy here, but is now turned *Proteſtant*, and lives at *Leyden*: *Van Verve*, *Theol. Profeſſor primarius*. The publick ſchools are old, mean, and homely.

May 4. We walked out of *Lovain* about half a mile to ſee the duke of *Areſchot*'s palace, and the *Celeſtines* cloiſter adjoining. We found, among the corn by the way-ſides as we went, plentifully growing *Caryophyllus arvenſis umbelliferus*. J. B. and *Alſine foliis hederaceis Rutæ modo diviſis* Lob. both in flower. At this city we firſt obſerved ſtorks, women-porters, and ſoldiers begging on horſe-back. Plants about *Lovain*.

From *Lovain*, *May* 5. We travelled to *Mechlin*, *Malines* the *French* call it, a very elegant and well built city, exceeding our expectation both for beauty and greatneſs. It is the ſeat of an archbiſhop, and with a ſmall territory of nine villages about it makes one of the ſeventeen provinces, called the lordſhip of *Mechlin*. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. *Rumbald*. Many manufactures exerciſed here of the moſt gainful ſort, as making of linnen-cloth, caſting of great artillery and bells; and which we eſpecially took notice of tanning, there being two or three whole ſtreets of tanners. *Mechlin*.

Hence *May* 5. We boated to *Antwerp*, a city for ſtrength and beauty comparable to any of its bigneſs in *Europe*. For the latter, in my opinion, it much excels *Florence*, with which it is wont to be put in competition. And for the former, it is encompaſſed with a wall of earth faced with free-ſtone, of that thickneſs that there are ſeveral rows of trees and broad walks upon it; and with a ditch of water of a very great depth and breadth, excepting on that ſide the river *Scheld* waſhes it: ſo that, conſidering alſo the advantage of its ſituation in a low and level country, it ſeemed to me the ſtrongeſt city in all the *Netherlands*. The citadel firſt built by the duke of *Alva*, and afterwards repaired by the prince of *Parma*, *Antwerp*.

of a pentagonal figure, ſerves as well to bridle as defend the town. The houſes of *Antwerp* are for the moſt part of brick, ſome few wooden ones of the antient building here and there remaining, which the owners are not ſuffered to repair. The chapel of the *Jeſuites* college is very rich and ſumptuous. The ſteeple of S. *Mary*'s church is ſo curiouſly built and carved, that the Emperor *Charles* V. (as we were told) was wont to ſay, that it deſerved to be kept in a caſe and ſhewn only upon holy-days. The *Exchange* or *Burſe* was the pattern after which our old *Royal Exchange* was built, but in all reſpects inferior to it, the copy excelling the original. The *Stadthouſe* is a magnificent ſtructure. Several other publick buildings there are that deſerve to be viewed, moſt of which are repreſented in the adjoined map. *Plantius*'s printing-houſe, mentioned by *Golnitz* and others, is for a thing of that nature the beſt we have any where ſeen. This city for trading and wealth is much decayed ſince the *Low-Country* wars. In the garden of one *Franciſcus van Steerbeck* a prieſt, we ſaw many rare plants: among others we took more eſpecial notice of *Lentiſcus*, *Piſtacia*, *Spiræa Theophraſti*, *Barba Jovis frutex*, *Ceraſus nana*, *Amygdalus nana*, *Althæa montis Olbii in Gallo-provincia*, *Morus fructu albo*, *Jaſminum hederaceum*, *Lycium*, *Roſa ſine ſpinis*, *Capparis leguminoſa ſive Fabago*, *Convoluvlus heptaphyllus*, *Acanthus aculeatus*, *Eſula rara Venetorum*, *Petroſelinum Macedonicum*, *Daucus Creticus verus*, *Convolvulus Althææ folio*, *Thapſia latifolia*, *Ephemerum Matthioli*, *Piſtolochia Virginiana*, *Pyrethrum verum Auricula urſi folio & flore Boraginis*, *Sandalida Cretica*, *Sabdariffæ ſpecies*, *Telephium legitimum Antiquorum*, *Gnaphalium Americanum flore luteo pleno*, *Spartum marinum*, *Laurus Alexandrina*, *Abſinthium arboroſcens*, *Lilium Allobrogum majus*, *Geranium tuberoſum*, *Hellebori albi tres ſpecies ſeu potius varietates*, *Centaurium majus Helenii folio & Scolymi folio*, *Coralloides*, *Urtica fatua Virginiana*, *Campanula Damaſcena lacteſcens flore purpureo & albo.*

Lillo. *May* 15. We took boat for *Middleburgh*; at *Lillo* a fort upon the *Scheld*, three leagues below *Antwerp*, belonging to the States of *Holland*, our boat

was ſearch'd, as are all veſſels going to and from *Antwerp*. The wind and tide favouring us, we reach'd *Middleburgh* before ſun-ſet, having made in all this day about 54 *Engliſh* miles. Upon the flats we paſſed over, at a good diſtance from us, we ſaw ſeveral ſea-calves upon the ſands.

Middleburgh is the capital city of *Zealand*, large, well built, having ſpacious ſtreets, populous, full of wealthy merchants, and well fortified, as are generally all cities and towns of any account in the united *Netherlands*. It is ſituate near the middle of the iſle *Walachria*, whence do doubt it took its name, and not from *Metellus*, quaſi *Metelli Burgum*, as ſome have fondly imagined. From that ſide the iſland reſpecting *Antwerp* is an artificial channel cut up to the town, capable of ſhips of good burthen, which come into the town, the ſaid channel paſſing through and making havens in three or four of the ſtreets. There are (as we were informed) about twenty churches of all ſorts in this city, the *Lutherans*, *French*, *Anabaptiſts*, and *Jews* being here tolerated and allowed places of publick worſhip. At the ſtadthouſe we obſerved two eagles kept, which we were told the citizens were obliged to by their charter, by which they have great immunities granted them by the Emperor, as freedom from arreſts any where but in their own city, *&c.* *Middleburgh.*

May 16. We walked out to *Fluſhing* about two miles and an half diſtant from *Middleburgh*; a town once cautionary to the *Engliſh*, though not ſo large nor ſo well built as *Middleburgh*, and having narrow ſtreets, yet very conſiderable for its ſtrength and riches, the opportunity of its ſituation and conveniency of its harbour, ſhips of good burthen coming up into ſeveral ſtreets of the town in artificial channels, and lying there ſecure from wind and weather. *Fluſhing.*

May 19. We took another walk to *Vere*, called by the Dutch *Ter-Vere*, or *Camp-Vere*, ſome three miles diſtant from *Middleburgh* to the northward: a town for bigneſs inferior to *Fluſhing*, well fortified, having two fair harbours for ſhips with broad wharfs or keys within the walls. We returned back through *Armuyden*, a ſmall town conſiſting of one ſtreet, yet intrench'd *Vere.*

about. Here hath been formerly a good trade driven. By the way we obſerved the ſea-banks to be faced with a kind of matting of ruſhes or flags ſtaked down as high as the tide uſually ariſes, to defend them from being waſhed away by the water.

Bergen op zome. *May* 20. We went by boat from *Middleburgh* to *Bergen op zome*, paſſing by *Rammekens*, a ſtrong fort at the entrance of the channel leading to *Middleburgh*. *Bergen* is a place of very great ſtrength, beſides the wall and trench, being fortified with half moons, horn-works, *&c.* famous for the notable reſiſtance it made firſt to the duke of *Parma*, and afterwards to the marqueſs *Spinola* beſieging of it, *Anno* 1622. At our being there it was held with a ſtrong garriſon, conſiſting of twelve companies of foot, two whereof were *Engliſh*, and two troops of horſe, beſide four companies of townſmen.

Breda. *May* 21. we travelled to *Breda*, eight hours diſtant from *Bergen*, for ſo they reckon or meaſure their way in theſe countries, by the time they ſpend in paſſing it. This town is conſiderable for its bigneſs, well built and populous; of great ſtrength, being encompaſſed with very thick walls and mounts of earth and two trenches full of water, the one broad and deep: at our entrance in we paſſed through two ports, and over five draw-bridges. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, who hath a caſtle and a fair palace in the town. Here are maintained in garriſon for defence of this important ſtrength thirteen companies of foot, two whereof were *Engliſh* at our being there, and four troops of horſe. Ever ſince the ſurpriſe of this town by the turf-boat, it is the cuſtom to ſearch all boats laden with commodities that enter here, by ſtabbing them through in ſundry places with a ſpit.

St. *Gertrudenberg.* *May* 22. we travelled from *Breda* firſt to St. *Gertrudenberg*, belonging to the States, no great town, but well fortified and intrench'd, garriſon'd by three companies of foot, one whereof was *Engliſh*, and a troop of horſe: and from *Gertrudenberg* the ſame day by water

Dort. to *Dordrecht* or *Dort*, a large city, very rich and populous, well built with tall houſes of brick, not inferior to thoſe of *Antwerp*. The ſtreets elegantly pav'd, in the

the middle with ſtone, and on each ſide next the houſes with brick ſet edgeways, ſo clean that a man may walk them in ſlippers without wetting his foot in the midſt of winter. Thus paved and thus cleanly kept are the ſtreets of all the cities and great towns in *Holland*. The *Engliſh* merchants have great privileges, and keep their court in this town. Here are two *Engliſh* churches and one *French*. From the tower of the principal church we had a fair proſpect of the city and country adjacent, the ſteeple of *Breda* coming into view. In one of the upper rooms of the gunners doel or guild ſat the ſynod aſſembled here, *Anno* 1611. The ſeats round about are ſtill remaining.

May 23. we took places in one of the paſſage-boats that go off ſeveral times daily to *Rotterdam*, ſome three leagues diſtant from *Dort*, which brought us thither in five hours. *Rotterdam* is of a triangular figure, and much larger than I thought it to have been. It equals if not exceeds any city in *Holland*, except *Amſterdam* and and perhaps *Leyden*. It hath been lately much augmented by the addition of many ſtreets of new buildings. Near the principal church dedicated to St. *Laurence* is a little houſe where *Eraſmus* was born, over the door of which is placed his picture, and on one ſide of that this diſtich written, *Rotterdam*

Ædibus his ortus mundum decoravit Eraſmus
Artibus ingenuis, relligione, fide.

Under it in *Spaniſh* this,

En eſta caſa es nacido Eraſmo Theologo celebrado,
Par doctrina ſennalado, la pura fee nos a revelado.

And in *Latin* this,

Fatalis ſeries nobis invidit Eraſmum,
At Deſiderium tollere non potuit.

In a large *Piazza* ſtands a ſtately braſs ſtatue erected to his memory, with the figure of a book of the ſame metal in its hand, and in the poſture of turning over a

leaf, of which in drollery the people ſay, that, every time it hears the clock ſtrike, it turneth over a leaf. The citizens of *Rotterdam* exerciſe no handicraft or manufacture to trade withal, but all their riches proceed from their ſea-trade and merchandiſe. They have a very good port, ſhips of great burthen coming up in deep channels into the very town: where they lie ſecure from all danger, and lade and unlade their commodities at the merchants doors. The government is by a preſident, four burgomaſters, and twenty four magiſtrates or ſenators, which they call the *Vroetſchap*. Theſe chuſe all publick officers out of their own number. Themſelves continue in place during life, and when any one dies, the reſt chuſe out of of the citizens another into his room; ſo that the people have no intereſt or ſhare at all in the government. The form of government is moſt what the ſame in all the other cities and towns of *Holland*, only the number of counſellors or the *Vroetſchap* is in ſome more, in ſome leſs.

Delft. Every hour of the day at the ringing of a bell goes off a paſſage-boat, ſomewhat like our pleaſure-barges on the *Thames*, to *Delft*. We took places in one of theſe, *May* 25, which in two hours time brought us to *Delft*, three *Dutch* miles. This is alſo a large city, fair and well built, water runs through many of the ſtreets. The ſtadthouſe is a very handſome ſtructure. Here are two large churches, the one called the old, the other the new kirk. In the middle of the choir of the new kirk is a ſtately monument erected to the memory of Grave *William* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange* (who was aſſaſſinated here) with this inſcription:

D. O. M.
Et
Æternæ memoriæ
Gulielmi Naſſovii,
Supremi Arauſionenſium Principis,
Patr. Patr.
Qui Belgii fortunis ſuas poſthabuit
Et ſuorum.
Validiſſimos exercitus ære plurimum privato
Bis conſcripſit, bis induxit;
Ordinum auſpiciis Hiſpaniæ tyrannidem propulit:
Veræ

Veræ religionis cultum, avitas patriæ leges
Revocavit, reſtituit :
Ipſam deniq; libertatem tantùm non aſſertam
Mauritio Principi
Paternæ virtutis hæredi filio
Stabiliendam reliquit ;
Herois vere filii, prudentis, invicti :
Quem Philip II. Hiſp. R. ille Europæ timor timuit,
Non domuit, non terruit ;
Sed empto percuſſore fraude nefanda
Suſtulit.
Fœderat. Belg. Provinc.
Perenne memor. monum.
Fec.

In the choir of the old kirk is a monument to *Van Trump* with this inſcription :

Æternæ Memoriæ.
Qui Batavos, qui virtutem ac verum laborem amas,

Lege ac luge.

Batavæ gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen hic jacet, qui vivus nunquam jacuit, & imperatorem ſtantem mori debere ſuo exemplo docuit : amor civium, hoſtium terror, Oceani ſtupor, Martinus Harperti Trompius : *Quo nomine plures continentur laudes quàm hic lapis capit ſanè anguſtior. Et cui Schola Oriens & Occidens, mare materia triumphorum, univerſus Orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit : prædonum certa pernicies, commercii felix aſſertor, familiaritate utilis non vilis, poſtquam nautas ac milites durum genus paterno & cum efficacia benigno rexit imperio, poſt L prælia quorum Dux fuit aut pars magna, poſt inſignes ſupra fidem victorias, poſt ſummos infra meritum honores, tandem bello Anglico tantùm non victor, certè invictus,* x. Aug. *Anno* Æræ Chriſtianæ CIↃ IↃC LIII. Æt. LVI. *vivere ac vincere deſiit. Fœderati Belgii Patres Herœi optimè merito* M. P.

Over his Arms this written,

* *Urbs Phœbi cineres jactat, ſed* * *currus honores*
Ingreditur quoties egrediturq; mari.

**i. e.* Delphi.
* Phœbi nimirum ſeu ſolis.

One *Jean vander Mere*, an apothecary in this town, hath a *Muſæum* well ſtored with natural and artificial rarities, which we viewed, and therein obſerved among other things the following particulars. *Zibetta* or the civet cat. *Dens Hippopotami*, as he pretended, though it be a queſtion whether or no there be any ſuch animal as the *Hippopotamus*; *Dentes Phocæ*, *Cornu Gazellæ*, of theſe we have ſince that ſeen in ſeveral cabinets. *Coſta Sirenis dicta*, *Cornua hirci Bezoardici*, *Cornua & Pedes Alcis*: this animal in *Engliſh* we call an *Elk*; I take it to be the ſame which in *New-England* and *Virginia* they call a *Mooſe*; it is of the deer-kind, the biggeſt and talleſt of that *genus*. The horns have no brow-antlets, but only a broad palm with ſeveral ſnags upon it. I have ſeen one of theſe horns at Mr. *Holney*'s an apothecary in *Lewis* that weighed 25 pounds. The skin of an *Elk* ſtuff'd we ſaw in the *Great Duke*'s gallery at *Florence*. *Cornu cervi Americani*. The rattle-ſnake's skin. An elephant's tail, a very ſmall thing conſidering the bigneſs of the animal. *Lacertus Indicus ſquamoſus*. *Acûs piſcis 4 ſpecies*. A piece of a *Rhinoceros*'s skin. At the anatomical theatre we ſaw the whole skin of a young rhinoceros ſtuff'd. The head of a dolphin. A giant's tooth, *ſi credere fas ſit*. The head of a horned hare. A chamæleon. A *Soland*-gooſe out of *Groenland*. A *Tatou* or *Armadillo*. *Os petroſum Balænæ*. A young whale. A morſe or ſea-horſe's head. *Guaina*, a fiſh from the iſland *Mauritius*. *Petim-buaba* or the tobacco-pipe fiſh. *Orbis Echinatus*. *Cancer Moluccanus ex nova Belgio*, which ſome call the ſea-ſpider. *Corallium nigrum ſive Antipathes*. *Spongia infundibuli ſpecie*. *Muſtela Africana*. Indian habits, an Indian ſaddle, ſeveral ſorts of of Indian bread, Indian dice, ſeveral antient idols. The cup prince *William* of *Naſſau* laſt drank out of. *Penecillum Sinenſe*. A *Japan* letter written to the *Dutch* governor, odly painted. *Paſſer Braſilienſis*. Several ſorts of

Tominio's

Tominio's or humming-birds. A feather-garment from the ſtreights of *Magellane*. *Siliqua arboris ſacciferæ*. *Nidus avis ex Surat*. *Cancer Americanus*. Many ſorts of *Indian* tobacco-pipes from new *Belgium*. A dart from *Fretum Davis*, wherewith the natives kill fiſh. A locuſt of that ſort that St. *J. Baptiſt* ate in the wilderneſs. *Onocrotali caput*. *Roſtrum Rhinocerotis avis ſive Corvi Indici cornuti* of *Bontius*, which is worth twelve florins at *Amſterdam*. A caſſawaries or *Emeus*'s egg. A pelican's skin and bill. Many ſorts of *Indian* weapons from *Braſil*. Eggs of an *Indian* gooſe. *Cor Veneris* (a ſhell like a *Nerites*.) Star-ſtones from *Compoſtella*. Several *Indian* and exotick fruits and ſeeds. *Putorius Africanus*, with hairs ſpotted like the quills of a porcupine.

In this city is a chirurgical and anatomical theatre, where lectures are read every *Wedneſday*, and ſeveral rarities preſerved, as the skin of a young rhinoceros ſtuff'd, before-mention'd. *Lacertus ſquamoſus* of a different kind from what we had before ſeen. *Manucodiatæ ſeu avis Paradiſi nova ſpecies*. A flying ſquirrel. The skeleton of a dolphin. The tail of an *Indian* peacock. The head of an elephant. The horns of a hare. The head of a *Babirouſſa*; it hath two long tuſhes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two horns that come out a little above the teeth, and turn up toward the eyes. In the entry below hangs a *Groenland* man in in his boat, of which we have ſeen in ſeveral places, particularly in the *Trinity-houſe* at *Hull*.

This town is noted for good earthen ware, as ſtone-jugs, pots, *&c.* of which great plenty is made here. The government is by a prætor, two burgomaſters, ſeven eſchevins, and forty ſenators, which they call here, as in other towns of *Holland*, the *Vroetſchap*.

May 28. We went by boat in an hour's time from *Delf* to the *Hague*, which, though not walled about, is rather a great city than a village. It hath fair ſtreets, ſtately and beautiful houſes, eſpecially about the palace where the States ſit. Near this town is a large grove full of pleaſant walks; where we firſt obſerved *Monophyllum* growing wild in great plenty. At *Scheveling*, a village by the ſea-ſide, a mile from the *Hague*, we found a ſort of *Spartum maritimum*, much taller and larger than our *Engliſh* kind. *Hague.*

From

From the *Hague* we made an excurſion to a village called *Lauſdun*, diſtant about an hour and half's riding, famous for the burial of the counteſs of *Zealand* and her 365 children. The two braſs baſins in which they are reported to have been baptized hang up ſtill in this church, and over them this inſcription, which contains the hiſtory.

En tibi monſtroſum nimis & memorabile factum,
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

Margarita Hermanni *Comitis* Hennenbergiæ *Uxor*, Quarti Florentii *Comitis* Hollandiæ & Zelandiæ *Filia*, Guliel-mi *Regis* Romanorum *ac poſtea* Cæſaris *ſeu gubernato-ris* Imperii *atq;* Aletheiæ *Comitis* Hannoniæ *Soror*; *cujus Patruus Epiſcopus* Trajectenſis, *Avunculi au-tem filius Dux* Brabantiæ, & *Comes* Thuringiæ, &c. *Hæc autem illuſtriſſima Comitiſſa, annos quadraginta circiter nata, ipſo die* Paraſceues, *nonam circiter horam,* Anno 1276. 365 *enixa eſt pueros, qui priùs à* Guido-ne *Suffraganeo* Trajectenſi *omnes in duabus ex ære pelvi-bus baptizati ſunt, quorum maſculi quotquot erant* Joannes, *puellæ autem omnes* Eliſabethæ *vocatæ ſunt, qui ſimul omnes cum matre uno eodemque die ſatis conceſſerunt, atque in hoc* Lauſdunenſi *templo ſepulti ja-cent. Quod quidem accidit ob pauperculam quandam fœminam, quæ ex uno partu gemellos in ulnis geſtabat pueros, quam rem ipſa* Comitiſſa *admirata dicebat, id per unum virum fieri non poſſe, ipſamque contumelioſe re-jecit; unde hæc paupercula animo perturbata atque per-culſa, mox tantum prolium numerum ex uno partu ipſi imprecabatur, quot vel totius anni dies numerentur. Quod quidem præter naturæ curſum obſtupenda quadam ratione ita factum eſt, ſicut in hac tabula in perpetuam hujus rei memoriam, ex vetuſtis tam manuſcriptis quàm typis excuſis Chronicis breviter poſitum & enarratum eſt. Deus ille ter maximus hac de re ſuſpiciendus, honoran-dus ac laudibus extollendus in ſempiterna ſecula.* Amen.

May

May 31. We took places in one of the paſſage-boats from the *Hague* to *Leyden*, which brought us thither in three hours. Theſe boats are drawn to and fro by horſes. *Leyden* is next to *Amſterdam* I think the greateſt city in *Holland*, and well built. In the great church dedicated to St. *Peter*, are many monuments ſet up to the memory of perſons eminent for learning, as *Heurnius* the famous phyſician, *Bontius*, *Tho. Erpenius*, *Rembertus Dodonæus*, *Antonius Thyſius*, *Feſtus Hommius*, *Everardus Bronckhorſt*, and others, their inſcriptions you may find in *Hegenitius*'s *Itinerarium Hollandiæ*. In the *French* church lie buried *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Carolus Cluſius*, *Willebrordus Snellius*, and *Joannes Polyander à Kerckhove*.

The *ſchools* are one pile of building of brick, three ſtories high, containing two rooms on a floor. The lower two are the divinity and phyſick ſchools. The middle the law and philoſophy ſchools. The uppermoſt or garrets are the *Officina Elzeviriana*. The following *Series Lectionum* (of which ſort there is one yearly printed and affixed to the ſchool-gates) will give an account, what were the names of the profeſſors in each faculty at the time of our being there. and what books and at what hours they read.

Rector & Senatus Academiæ Lugduno-Bat. Lectori Salutem.

CUM in conſtitutione Academiarum nihil magis ſpectetur, quam Lectionum ſeries, quæ in omni Facultate hybernis & æſtivis temporibus habentur: viſum nobis fuit, ut de his non noſtris tantum, ſed & exteris conſtaret, brevem indicem earum, & tabellam quaſi dare: ut qui Academiæ hujus noſtræ celebritatem apud alios commemorari audiunt, quid in ea doceatur, intelligant, priuſquam ad eam accedant: aut potius ut accedant, cultumq; animi in ea percipiant.

Ordo

Ordo LECTIONUM Æstivarum in Academia Batava Leidensi. Anno 1663.

MANE.

HORA OCTAVA.

D. Joannes van Horne, *Anat. & Chir. Profess. ord. in Institutionibus Medicinæ prælegit Methodum Medendi.*

HORA NONA.

D. Joannes Cocceius, *SS. Theol. Doct. & Professor, Epistolam Pauli ad Philippenses succinctè explicat.*

D. Albertus Rusius, *J.U.D. & Prof. Institutiones Juris interpretatur.*

D. Jacobus Golius, *Prof. Matheseos, Elementa Astronomica exponit.*

HORA DECIMA.

D. Abrahamus Heidanus, *SS. Theol. Doct. & Professor, locos communes profitetur.*

D. Daniel Colonius, *J.U.D. & Professor, Academiæ à Secretis, Codicem interpretatur.*

D. Adolfus Vorstius, *Med. Doct. & Professor primarius, interpretatur Aphorismos Hippocratis.*

D. Henricus Bornius, *Philosophiæ Professor, Studiorum Celsissimi Arausionensium Principis Ephorus, Ethicam profitetur.*

D. David Stuartus, *L.A.M. SS. Theol. Doctor & Philosophiæ Professor Logices Præcepta & Quæstiones illustres Metaphysicas, alternis interpretatur.*

HORA UNDECIMA.

D. Joh. Antonides vander Linden, *Doct. & Professor Medicinæ Practicæ primus, Morbos particulares cognoscendi & curandi methodum juxta Rationalis Medicinæ præcepta tradit.*

D. Anto-

D. Antonius Thysius, *J. U. D. & Eloquentiæ Professor, Illustriss. & Præpot. D.D. Ordinum Holland. & West-Fris. Historicus, & Bibliothecæ publicæ præfectus, ad Pomponium Melam memorabilia totius terrarum orbis exponit. Diebus autem Mercurii & Saturni Jus publicum interpretatur.*

A MERIDIE.

HORA PRIMA.

D. Jacobus Golius, *in Arabicis Alcoranum interpretatur, & ubi opus est refutat.*

D. Johannes Fredericus Gronovius, *J.U.D. & Linguæ Græcæ Græcarumque Historiarum Professor, alternis Herodianum & Historiam Romanam recitabit.*

HORA SECUNDA.

D. Johannes Hornbeek, *SS. Theol. Doctor & Professor, librum Mosis explicat, Leviticum.*

D. Adrianus Beeckerts à Thienen, *J. U. D. & Professor, Acad. in præsens Rector, Pandectas interpretatur.*

D. Franciscus de le Boe, Sylvius, *Medicinæ Practicæ Professor, Affectus graviores, frequentiùsve in Praxi Medicâ obvenientes tractat.*

HORA TERTIA.

D. Allardus Uchtmannus, *Hebr. Ling. Professor, Pentateuchi capita selecta & difficiliora interpretabitur in Genesi, & Hebræam Grammaticam.*

D. Georgius Hornius, *Historiarum Prof. alternatim C. Tacitum & Historiam Universalem interpretatur.*

HORA QUARTA.

D. Stephanus Marchant, *J. U. D. & Prof. Institutiones Juris interpretatur.*

D. Joannes de Raei, *L. A. M. Medicinæ Doctor & Philosophiæ Professor ordinar. profitetur Physicam.*

D. Adolfus

D. Adolfus Vorſtius, *Medicinæ & Botanices Profeſſor primarius, Plantas in Horto Acad. demonſtrat.*

D. Petrus à Schooten, *Math. Prof. Belgicus, Fortificationem exponit, deinde Perſpectivam, tum communem, tum curioſam, ejuſque in Coſmographia & Gnomonicis uſum ſcientifice eſt explicaturus : Hora undecima loco ſolito.*

D. Johannes Antonides vander Linden, Med. Practicæ Profeſſor primus, alternis trimeſtribus in publico Noſocomio Studioſos Medicinæ ſingulis ſeptimanis aliquoties in ægrotorum viſitationibus, & morborum, qui ſeſe offerunt, cognoſcendi atque curandi ratione inſtruit, cauſaſque mortis in cadaveribus diſſectis ad oculatam, quantum fieri poteſt, fidem demonſtrat.

D. Franciſcus de le Boe, Sylvius, Medicinæ Practicæ Profeſſor in Noſocomio publico trimeſtribus alternis, diebus ſingulis, exceptis Dominicis, Studioſos Medicinæ in Morborum dignotione per ſua ſigna, cognitione per ſuas cauſas, curatione per ſua indicata exercet, atque ſic ad praxin manuducit. Quicquid autem de partibus verè affectis & cauſis affectuum latentibus capi ſenſibus poteſt, id omne in demortuorum ſectione rimatur & patefacit.

Exercitia Anatomica publica fient menſibus Hybernis à D. Joanne van Horne, Anatomes & Chirurgiæ Profeſſore Ordinario.

D. Antonius Thyſius, Eloquentiæ Profeſſor, Collegium Oratorium publicum inſtituit.

D. Henricus Bornius, Philoſophiæ Profeſſor, Studiorum Celſiſſimi Arauſionenſium Principis Ephorus, in omni Philoſophiæ parte Collegia habet & Diſputationes, ac in illuſtr. V. H. Grotii lib. de Jure Belli ac Pacis Exercitationes inſtituit.

D. Johannes Fredericus Gronovius Græcæ Linguæ & Græcarum Hiſtoriarum Profeſſor, Græcos & Latinos auctores antiquos, quos ſtudioſi deſiderabunt, privatis Collegiis interpretabitur.

Ex Authoritate publica, diebus Mercurii & Saturni, Georgio Hornio Collegii Oratorii publici Præſide, in omnis generis & illuſtris argumenti Orationibus, ut & diſputationibus Politicis habendis, publicè exercere ſe poſſunt, quotquot illis ſtudiis operam ſuam addixerunt.

D. David

D. David Stuartus Philoſophiæ Profeſſor Collegia Explicatoria, Examinatoria & Diſputatoria per totam Philoſophiam auſpicatur ter in anno, menſe videl. Sept. Jan. April. eaque trimeſtri conſtanter abſolvit; ut Academica juventus Philoſophiæ ſtadium ſæpius decurrat anni ſpatio. Diſputationes etiam publicas de illuſtribus materiis habet, cum præſto ſunt Reſpondentes, ſingulis ſeptimanis.

Adjoining to the ſchool-yard is the *Phyſick garden*, a ſquare of leſs than an acre of ground, but well ſtored with plants, of which there have been at ſundry times ſeveral catalogues printed. Here are no colleges for ſtudents to live in, as in our univerſities (excepting two of the nature of hoſpitals, for the maintenance only of poor ſcholars) but the ſtudents live in private lodgings in the town, where they can beſt provide themſelves. No ſcholaſtical habits, as gowns or caps, worn by any of the ſtudents, but they walk up and down, come to the ſchools, and perform their exerciſes in cloaks. The profeſſors when they read lectures, or preſide at diſputations, wear gowns. No capping profeſſors, or univerſity-officers in the publick ſchools, but all the ſtudents are covered both at lectures and diſputations, not only in this univerſity, but in all the univerſities we have been at beyond the ſeas. If any deſire to be admitted of the univerſity, they go to the *Rector magnificus*, who gives them each a ſeal, and then they are freed from paying exciſe. The ſtudents uſually liſt themſelves under ſome profeſſor, who reads to them in private, running thro' a whole faculty, which they call *Collegium inſtituere*, and for this they give a gratuity to the profeſſor. In conferring degrees, here is no reſpect had to ſtanding. When any one intends to commence in any faculty, he makes *Theſes* upon the ſubject he intends to anſwer, which *Theſes* are printed, and theſe he is obliged to defend againſt all opponents. The reſpondent hath his ſeat under the profeſſor's, as in our ſchools: for the opponents there is no particular ſeat, but in any part of the ſchools where they happen to be, they ariſe, and there ſtand and oppoſe, firſt asking leave of the profeſſor that preſides at the act. Any one that pleaſes may oppoſe with the profeſſor's leave. *Liberalium Artium Magiſter* and Doctor

are

are the only degrees conferred here. Each of the profeſſors have 200 or 300l. *per ann.* ſtipend allowed them by the States.

The chief trade of this city is cloathing. The roofs of the houſes are more ſteep than ordinary, made ſo on purpoſe to caſt the rain-water into a channel or trough, which conveys it into a large ciſtern, where it is kept for the uſes of the houſe. Great channels of water paſs thro' many of the ſtreets. On the tower of the Stadt-houſe ſtands a watchman, who blows a trumpet every hour, and if any fire happens, he ſounds an alarm. Below ſtands a guard of thirty armed ſoldiers, and at each port ten. Every hour of the night a man goes about the ſtreets, and making a noiſe with a rapper, tells with a loud voice what of the clock it is. In the anatomical theatre are preſerved many skeletons of men and beaſts, skins of beaſts, parts of exotick animals, and other rarities. We noted a horned beetle from the *Eaſt-Indies*; an *Armadillo*; petrified muſhrooms; *Lapis ceraunias*; *Caput Porci fluviatilis è Braſilia*; *Ala Hirundinis marinæ ex Oceano Orientali*; *Grammari Æthiopici*; *Thus foſſile Moravicum*; *Capſula Chinenſis cum capite animalis partim cervinam, partim porcinam naturam repræſentante ex inſula Celebes Indiæ orientalis*; *Niduli cruſtacei ex cautibus regni Jehovæ, quæ à Chinenſibus in deliciis habentur*, theſe we ſaw afterwards in *Kircher*'s *Muſæum* at *Rome* and elſewhere; *Folium betle ſive ſiri*, it reſembles the great ſatyrion leaf: of theſe leaves and the fruit of the tree *Arek*, mingled with a little chalk, is made the Indian *Betle*, which is very ſtomachical, and a great *regale* at viſits. *Faba Ægyptia ſive Bonamicia*; elephants skulls; *Guandar formicas vorans*, or the ant-bear; *Myrenceter*, bigger than an otter, having a very long ſnout, long crooked claws, coarſe briſtly hair, and a long bruſh tail; *Grallæ ſive calopodia Norvegica*; a fiſh with two feet; *Capriſcus Rondeletii*, *Tigris capta in Jacatra regno*. In the publick library are preſerved the manuſcripts of *Joſeph Scaliger*, and *Libri Orientales quos Vir. Cl. Jacobus Golius impenſis publicis ex Oriente huc advexit*. This town is well walled and trenched about, encompaſſed with pleaſant walks of lime-trees. He that deſires more particular information concerning the univerſity and publick buildings

ings of the city, *&c.* may conſult *Meurſius*'s *Athenæ Batavæ*, and *Hegenitius*'s *Itinerarium Hollandiæ.*

Before we left *Leyden*, we made a bye-journey to *Sevenhuys*, a village about four leagues diſtant, to ſee a remarkable grove, where, in time of year, ſeveral ſorts of wild-fowl build and breed. We obſerved there in great numbers (1.) *Scholfers*, i. e. *Gracculi palmipedes*, in *England* we call them *Shags*, they are very like to cormorants, only leſs. We were much ſurpriſed to ſee them, being a whole-footed bird, alight and build upon trees. (2.) *Lepelaers*, called by *Geſner Plateæ ſive Pelecani*, by *Aldrovandus Albardeolæ*, we may term them in *Engliſh* ſpoon-bills. (3.) *Quacks*, or *Ardeæ cinereæ minores*, the *Germans* call this bird the *Night-raven*, becauſe it makes a noiſe in the night, *Nocte clamat voce abſona & tanquam vomiturientis.* Geſner. (4.) *Reyers*, or herons. Each ſort of fowl hath its ſeveral quarter. When the young are ripe, they who farm the grove, with an iron hook faſtened to the end of a long pole, lay hold on the bough on which the neſt is built, and ſhake the young ones out, and ſometimes neſt and all down to the ground. Beſides the forementioned birds, there build alſo in this wood *ravens*, *wood-pigeons*, and *turtle-doves.* This place is rented for 3000 guilders *per ann.* of the baron of *Pelemberg*, who lives at *Lovain*, only for the birds and graſs. By the way to this place we obſerved in the ditches *Lyſimachia lutea flore globoſo*, and *Arum ſive Dracunculus aquaticus.* All the country about *Sevenhuys*, towards *Leyden*, is a flat or fenny level, full of ſhallow pools of water; there we obſerved their manner of making turf. They rake or fiſh up mud from the bottom of the water with a net like a hoop-net, faſtened to the end of a pole, and fill therewith a flat-bottomed boat. Out of the boat they throw this mud with a long ſhovel, or ſcoop, on an even piece of ground, making of it a bed of an equal thickneſs ſo near as they can; there it lies to drain and dry: after a while they tread it with broad boards faſtened under their feet to make it cloſe and ſmooth. When it is moderately dry, they cut the whole bed with a kind of ſpade into pieces, of the bigneſs of a brick. Theſe they pile up in ſmall conical ſtacks,

Sevenhuys.

or long ranks, laying the turves ſo, that a man may ſee thro' the ſtacks, and the wind blow thro' them, to be further dried. At laſt they houſe them in barns that are thatch'd, the ſides not walled up cloſe, but made of wooden bars ſet at a little diſtance one from another.

Haerlem. *June* 6. We took boat for *Haerlem*, where we arrived at four hours end. This is a large, populous, and pleaſant city, ſtrongly walled and intrenched. Water is brought thro' many of the ſtreets. Without the walls, towards *Leyden*, are pleaſant groves. In the ſummer-houſe in the garden of the Prince's court here, is a picture of *Laurentius Coſterus*, in a furred gown, holding the Letter A in his hand, and this inſcription over it,

M. S. Viro Conſulari, Laurentio Coſtero *Harlemenſi alteri Cadmo, & Artis Typographicæ circa Annum Domini* MCCCCXXXX *Inventori primo.*

His ſtatue, and the inſcription on his houſe in the market-place, mentioned by *Hegenitius*, we could not find, being, as we were told, lately bought and removed thence. The butchery of this town is a handſome building, and covered with lead, which we thought not unworthy the notice-taking, it having been the firſt publick building that we ſaw ſo roof'd ſince we left *England*. The citizens here drive a great trade of weaving, as well ſilks, *v.g.* damask, velvet, ſattin, taffaty, *&c.* as linnen cloth, tiffany, holland, *&c.* On the ſea-coaſt near *Haerlem*, and all along *North-Holland*, are great ſandy hills or downs, which are a great defence to the country hereabout againſt the incroachments of the ſea.

Amſterdam. *June* 8. From *Haerlem* we boated to *Amſterdam*, two hours diſtant. About the mid-way we paſſed by two great mears, where we changed our boat. At the port of *Amſterdam* ſtand two armed ſoldiers, one within, the other without. This is the greateſt city in all the *Low-Countries*, and one of the richeſt and beſt traded empories of the whole world. At our being there, we judged it to be about the bigneſs of *Venice*, and leſſer than one half of *London*; but they had then taken in, and incloſed with a ſubſtantial wall and trench, a great ſpace of

of ground, wherein they had deſigned and ſet out ſtreets, with intention to make their city, for bigneſs alſo, comparable with the beſt of *Europe*, *London* and *Paris* not excepted. I hear ſince, that this void ground is filled with rows of ſtately and beautiful houſes. The publick buildings we eſpecially took notice of were, (1.) The *new Stadthouſe* lately erected, the old one having been burnt down to the ground in three hours ſpace (as we were told) *June* 7. 1651. but (as I find it in the printed deſcription of *Amſterdam*) in *July* 1652. This is a magnificent pile of building, of a ſquare figure, large and tall. The outſide, or facing of the walls round about, is of free-ſtone, the body of the walls of brick. It is reported, that the foundation of this ſtructure under ground coſt as much as the *ſuperficies* above ground, *viz.* 100000 *l.* ſterling. The Deſcriber of *Amſterdam* ſaith, that it ſtandeth upon 13659 great maſts, or piles, driven into the ground. (2.) The *Burſe*, or *Exchange*, like our old *Royal-Exchange* at *London*, but not a perfect ſquare, being longer than it is broad. The firſt ſtone of this building was laid *May* 29, 1608. and the firſt meeting of the merchants there *Auguſt* 1, 1613. Merchants of all nations reſort thither, but of all ſtrangers, the *Jews* are the moſt numerous, who fill one walk. (3.) The *Admiralty-houſe*, a handſome building with fair rooms. (4.) The *Magazine*, and (5.) the ſeveral *Hoſpitals* and houſes of correction. In this city is an *Athenæum*, or *Schola illuſtris*, in which are maintain'd ſix profeſſors, who read publick lectures in ſeveral faculties in ſummer-time. Here is alſo a publick *Phyſick-garden*. The *Jews* are here allowed the free and open exerciſe of their religious worſhip. They live together in one quarter of the city, and are ſaid to be in number about 20000 ſouls. They are in better condition, and richer, than in moſt places where they are tolerated. They are, for the moſt part, of a dark, or tawney complexion, and have black hair. Not only the *Jewiſh*, but all other religions, the *Romiſh* not excepted, are here tolerated. But if any, beſide thoſe of the State-religion build churches, they are prohibited to erect ſteeples, or make uſe of bells for the aſſembling of the people. In the new church

is a handſome monument to *John van Galen*, with this inſcription:

Generoſiſſimo Heroi

Johanni à Galen

Eſſenſi

Qui ob res fortiter & feliciter geſtas, ſexies uno anno Dunkerckanorum Prædatorum navem captam, & à Barbaris opima ſpolia reportata, Ordinum Claſſi in Mari Mediterraneo Præfectus memorabili prælio ad Livornam, Deo auxiliante, Anglorum navibus captis, fugatis, incendio & ſubmerſione deletis, commercium cum dicti maris accolis reſtituit, idibus Martii, A. CIↃ IↃC LIII. *Et altero pede truncatus, nono die poſt Victoriam, annos natus* XLVIII *obiit, ut in ſecula per gloriam viveret.*

Illuſtriſſ. & Præpotent. Fœderati Belgii
Ordinum decreto,
Nob. & Pot. Senatus Archithalaſſ.
Qui eſt Amſtelodami
M. H. P.

In this church is a ſtately pulpit, ſaid to have coſt 1000 *l.* ſterling the building. We were told that in this city there were 24 miniſters penſioned by the States.

The government of *Amſterdam.*

The government is by a ſcout or prætor, four burgomaſters, nine ſcabins, and thirty-ſix counſellors or ſenators, which they call the *Vroetſchap*. The ſcout is ſtadtholder of *Holland*, and hath the firſt place in the bench of *ſcabins*. He is choſen to this office by the *burgomaſters*, with the conſent and approbation of the *Vroetſchap*, for three years: tho' he may continue in office ſix or more, if they ſee good. He muſt have been a freeman at leaſt ſeven years before he be choſen. His office is with the *burgomaſters* and *ſcabins*, to make laws and conſtitutions: to apprehend and impriſon all malefactors within the liberties of the city. He, as chief judge in civil as well as criminal cauſes, hears the pleadings, and with conſent of the *burgomaſters* and *ſcabins* pronounces ſentence, condemning the guilty to death, if the cauſe require, and taking care that the ſentence be executed. In other cities, the prætor hath to do only in criminal cauſes, being

being no more than the commonwealth's ſollicitor, or publick accuſer and proſecutor of malefactors.

The number of *burgomaſters* is twelve, whereof four are *regent* yearly. They muſt not be under forty years of age. Every year, by the major vote of all the burgomaſters that have ever been ſcabins, three out of the twelve are choſen to be regents, which three newly elect take to themſelves a fourth out of the three choſen the year before, who gives the three new ones their oaths, and hath the precedency the three firſt months. Out of the other eight are other officers choſen, as treaſurers, maſters of hoſpitals; one for the convention of the States at the *Hague*, one for the council of the admiralty in *Amſterdam*, *&c.* The burgomaſter's office is to govern the city, to arbitrate differences between man and man, to take care of the ſtreets, walls, houſes, publick buildings, *&c.* When one of the twelve dies, another is choſen into his room by the *Vroetſchap*. As for the *ſcabins*, the *Vroetſchap* chuſe fourteen perſons, out of which the burgomaſters take ſeven; but ſo that none of them be near of kin to the *ſcout*, or the *regent burgomaſters*. To theſe ſeven, the new and old *burgomaſters*, with the new choſen *ſcabins*, do by moſt voices add two out of the ſeven that were choſen the laſt year; the which two for that year are the firſt and ſecond preſidents. The ſcabins are judges in all cauſes civil and criminal.

The council of thirty-ſix, or *Vroetſchap*, continue in place during life, and when one dies, the reſt chuſe another into his room, but none under twenty-five years of age. This council chuſes the fourteen ſcabins, and is aſſembled upon important occaſions by the burgomaſters, for their advice and direction in the weighty affairs and concerns of the city. The ſupreme power ſeems chiefly to reſt in theſe.

Formerly none was capable of being *burgomaſter*, except his father had been a freeman a year and ſix weeks before he was born; but of late they have made a conſtitution, that he, who will pay five hundred guilders, may be made free of the city, and capable of being burgomaſter after ſeven years. Any one may be made a freeman for fifty guilders, but then he ſhall never be capable of being choſen *burgomaſter*.

The Deſcriber of *Amſterdam* ſaith, that there were in that city 18 years ago 54000 houſes, whereas in *Paris*, there were then but 46000, which is a thing by no means to be credited.

The militia of *Amſterdam* conſiſts of 54 companies, divided into five regiments, each containing eleven companies, and every company conſiſting of 150 men, ſo that the whole amounts to 8250. Two companies watch every night for the guard of the city.

Utrecht. *June* 16. We took boat for *Utrecht*, where we arrived at ſix hours end. This is a great town, and the head of a province, environed with a thick and high wall, and a deep trench. The ſtreets and buildings far ſhort of the elegancy, beauty and cleanlineſs of thoſe in *Holland*, much like the houſes and ſtreets of our *Engliſh* towns. Water runs thro' many of the ſtreets in deep channels. The *domo*, or cathedral church, hath a great tall tower, aſcended by 460 ſteps, from whence we had a fair proſpect of the city and country round about. Here is an univerſity erected by the States of the united provinces, in the year 1636. Who were the profeſſors in each faculty at the time of our being here, the following *Series Lectionum* will acquaint the reader.

Series Lectionum in Acad. Ultrajectina, Anno Christi M.DC.LXIII. *Priore Semestri.*

MANE, HORA OCTAVA.

D. Antonius Matthæus, *J. U. D. & Professor, diebus Lunæ & Martis Institutiones, Jovis autem & Veneris Selectiores Pandectarum titulos interpretabitur.*

D. Regnerus à Manfvelt, *Philosophiæ Doctor, Logices & Metaphysices Professor, diebus Lunæ & Martis Logicam cum quæstionibns Metaphysicis; Jovis vero & Veneris, Naturalem Theologiam docebit.*

HORA NONA.

D. Cyprianus Regnerus ab Oosterga, *J. U. D. & Professor, Codicem Academicâ & Forensi explicatione explanabit.*

D. Henricus Regius, *Eques Auratus & Medicinæ Professor Primarius, suos Medicinæ Medicationumque libros interpretabitur; & diebus Veneris Stirpium demonstrationes in Horto Publico instituet.*

D. Daniel Berckringer, *L. A. M. & Philosophiæ Practicæ atque Eloquentiæ Professor, diebus Lunæ & Martis Institutiones suas Ethicas, Jovis verò & Veneris Politicas, curforiè interpretabitur.*

HORA DECIMA.

D. Gisbertus Voetius, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor & Professor, diebus Jovis & Veneris perget in explicatione Politicæ Ecclesiasticæ; diebus vero Lunæ & Martis, in Explicatione prioris partis Locorum Communium.*

D. Isbrandus de Diemerbroeck, *Med. Doct. ac Medicinæ Practicæ & Anatomes Professor, diebus Lunæ & Veneris in Academia explicabit Historias morborum ca-*

pitis, quibus absolutis, perget ad Historias morborum thoracis, diebus Martis & Jovis in Nosocomio decumbentes ægrotos inviset, eorumque examen & medicationem docebit, ac praxeos specimina exhibebit. Demonstrationes verò anatomicas in theatro publico instituet, quum subjecti humani copia dabitur.

HORA UNDECIMA.

D. Andreas Essenius, *S. Theologiæ ac Philosophiæ Doctor, illius Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis Controversias tractabit ad selecta loca V. T. Veneris quoq; Historiam Ecclesiasticam sæculi Christiani duodecimi, enarrabit.*

D. Johannes Georgius Grævius, *Philosophiæ Doctor, Historiarum & Eloquentiæ Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis explicabit D. Taciti Annales, diè verò Veneris Ciceronis orationem pro Milone.*

A MERIDIE, HORA PRIMA.

D. Paulus Voet, *J. U. D. & Professor, Juris Pandectas continuatâ serie, interpretabitur.*

D. Johannes Leusden, *L. A. M. & Linguæ Sanctæ Professor, diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis explicabit Psalmos Hebraicos; diebus vero Veneris interpretabitur Rabbinum aliquem, vel selectos & difficiliores* 564 *versus Psalterii, in quibus omnes ejus voces & pleræque radices V. T. continentur. Post explicationem textualem semper addet quæstiones Philologicas, concernentes Philologiam Hebraicam, Controversias & Ritus Judæorum & quidem eo ordine, quo eæ post invicem describuntur in Spicilegio Philologico.*

HORA SECUNDA.

D. Franciscus Burmannus, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor & Professor, diebus Lunæ & Martis Evangelistam Matthæum cum necessariis quæstionibus & observationibus, quâ poteri-*

terit brevitate, enarrabit; diebus vero Jovis & Veneris Oeconomiam ſalutis humanæ ſub Fœdere Vet. ac Novo tractabit.

D. Johannes de Bruyn, *L. A. M. Phyſicæ & Matheſeos Profeſſor, & p. t. Academiæ Rector, diebus Lunæ & Martis in Phyſicis lectionibus perget; Jovis vero & Veneris continuabit explicationem fundamentorum Mechanicorum.*

De Heer Hugo Ruys, *ſal Woenſdaeghs en Saterdaeghs van Elf tot Twaelf uyren inde Fortificatie continueren.*

The garriſon conſiſted of eight companies of ſoldiers, whereof one was *Engliſh.* The government is by an upper and under *Scout*, and four burgomaſters, whereof two new choſen yearly.

June 18. We went by boat to *Vianen*, paſſing over a branch of the river *Rhine* called the *Lech.* This is a privileged town, wall'd and trench'd about, ſubject to the lord of *Brederode.* Here we noted an engine or wheel for the weaving of inkle and tape, which moves many ſhuttles at once. The ſame day we travelled on to *Leerdam*, three hours diſtant from *Vianen*, a ſmall inconſiderable town, belonging to the Prince of *Orange.* *Vianen.* *Leerdam.*

June 19. We paſſed through *Aſperen* a ſmall wall'd town, and further on ferried over the river *Wale* (*Vacalis* in *Latin*) to a pretty pleaſant wall'd town, called *Bommel*, ſtanding in an iſland. *Aſperen.* *Bommel.*

Here lay in garriſon four companies of ſoldiers, whereof one of *Scotchmen.*

Not far from hence we ferried over the *Moſe*, and paſſed by a ſtrong fort nigh the water called *Crevecoeur*, and not much further another called *Engelen*; and after four hours came to the *Boſch*, *Hertogenboſch* the *Dutch* call it, and the *French Bois le duc*, i. e. *Sylva Ducis.* Before we entered the town, we paſſed through a water and over two draw-bridges. This place is ſituate on a hill in the midſt of a low fenny level of a great extent, the greateſt part whereof is (at leaſt now was) covered with water, ſo that the only avenues to the town are upon artificial cauſways. It is encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall and a deep trench. At one end ſtands a citadel *Crevecoeur.* The *Boſch.*

tadel ſtrongly fortified, which commands the town. By reaſon of its ſituation and fortifications one would judge this place impregnable, yet hath it been taken in the late wars. At our being there were kept in garriſon for the defence of this important ſtrength 21 companies of foot and four troops of horſe. In the choir of St. *John*'s church are painted the arms of many of the knights of the golden fleece, and over the upper ſtalls or ſeats this written in *French*, *Le treshaut & tres puiſſant* Philip, *dit le bon*, *&c.* which becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the author's firſt inſtitution and model of this order, I thought fit to tranſlate into *Engliſh*, and here ſet down. "The moſt high and mighty Prince *Philip* called the "Good, by the grace of God duke of *Burgundy*, "*Lorrain*, and *Brabant*, in the year 1429. in the city "of *Bruges*, did, in imitation of *Gedeon* create and in- "ſtitute to the honour of God and the *Virgin Mary*, "and for the ſake of St. *Andrew* protector and patron "of *Burgundy*, a company or ſociety of honourable "knights, into which might be received Emperors, "Kings, dukes, marqueſſes, and other perſonages, as "well of his own ſubjects as of foreign countries, "provided they were of noble blood and good fame: "and called theſe great perſons, *Knights of the Golden* "*Fleece*, to whom he gave, for perpetual chief, him "that ſhould be lawful duke of *Burgundy*, and have "the ſeigneury or lordſhip of the *Low-Countries*; li- "miting their number to 24, comprehending alſo the "chief. And for occurrences and uſe of the order "he created four honourable officers, *viz.* a chan- "cellor, a treaſurer, a ſecretary, and a king of arms. "And for the eſtabliſhment and well regulating of this "order he made notable ſtatutes and ordinances". The houſes of this town are of a different make from thoſe of *Holland*, the outſide being covered with boards, like thoſe of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*. We obſerved great ſtore of wild fowl to frequent the waters hereabout; and found growing wild *Herniaria hirſuta* on the ſandy and gravelly banks.

June

June 20. We took a waggon drawn by three horſes abreaſt, as is uſual in theſe countries, which in ſix hours time brought us to *Eindhoven*, a ſmall wall'd town; and thence in four hours more to *Haumont*, a pitiful walled town belonging to the biſhop of *Liege*. *June* 21. Three hours riding brought us to another little wall'd town called *Bry*; the houſes whereof were old and decaying. Between *Haumont* and this place, we rode over heaths of great extent, called the *Champagne*. We then left the level country and aſcended ſome hills, from whence we had a pleaſant proſpect of the *Moſe* and *Maeſtricht*, where we arrived this evening, though it be accounted ſeven hours diſtant from *Bry*. This city is fortified with good outworks, beſides a ſtrong wall and trench, garriſoned with 31 companies of foot, and ſix troops of horſe, it being a great town and a frontier. Half of the magiſtrates are *Proteſtants*, and half of the *Romiſh* religion. The greater part of the citizens *Romaniſts*. There are in town near 20 cloiſters or monaſteries of both ſexes; and they have the free and publick exerciſe of their religious worſhip. For the *Proteſtants* there are three *Dutch* churches, and one *Engliſh* and *French*, which thoſe nations uſe alternately. The old buildings of this city are like thoſe of the *Boſch*; but ſince the States have been maſters of it, it is become a rich and thriving place, and they are building fair new brick'd houſes apace. They were alſo ſetting up a large ſtone ſtadthouſe, of a ſquare figure, reſembling that at *Amſterdam*. The river *Meuſe* divides the city into two parts, which are joined together by a broad ſtone-bridge of nine arches. The leſſer part over the water is called *Wick*. The garriſon-ſoldiers are all *Proteſtants*.

Eiendhoven. *Haumont* *Bry.* *Maeſtricht.*

The common people of *Holland*, eſpecially inn-keepers, waggoners (foremen they call them) boat-men and porters are ſurly and uncivil. The waggoners bait themſelves and their horſes four or five times in a day's journey. Generally the *Dutch* men and women are almoſt always eating as they travel, whether it be by boat, coach, or waggon. The men are for the moſt part big-boned and groſs-bodied. The firſt diſh at ordinaries and entertainments is uſually a ſalade, *Sla* they call it, of which they eat abundance in *Holland*. The meat they com-

The manners and particular cuſtoms of the *Low-Dutch*.

commonly ſtew, and make their *Hotchpots* of it. Puddings neither here nor in any place we have travelled beyond ſea do they eat any; either not knowing the goodneſs of the diſh, or not having the skill to make them: *Puddings* and *Brawn* are diſhes proper to *England.* Boil'd ſpinage minc'd and butter'd (ſometimes alſo with currans added) is a great diſh all over theſe countries. The common people feed much upon *Cabiliau* (that is cod-fiſh) and pickled herrings, which they know how to cure or prepare better than we do in *England.* You ſhall ſeldom fail of hung beef in any inn you come into, which they cut into thin ſlices and eat with bread and butter, laying the ſlices upon the butter. They have four or five ſorts of cheeſe, three they uſually bring forth and ſet before you. (1.) Thoſe great round cheeſes, colour'd red on the outſide, commonly in *England* called *Holland*-cheeſes. (2.) Cummin-ſeed cheeſe. (3.) Green cheeſe, ſaid to be ſo colour'd with the juice of ſheep's-dung. This they ſcrape upon bread butter'd, and ſo eat. (4. Sometimes *Angelots.* (5.) Cheeſe like to our common country cheeſe. Milk is the cheapeſt of all belly-proviſions. Their ſtrong beer (thick beer they call it, and well they may) is ſold for three ſtivers the quart, which is more than three pence *Engliſh.* All manner of victuals, both meat and drink, are very dear, not for the ſcarcity of ſuch commodities, but partly by reaſon of the great exciſe and impoſt wherewith they are charged, partly by reaſon of the abundance of money that is ſtirring here. By the way we may note, that the dearneſs of this ſort of proviſions is an argument of the riches of a town or country, theſe things being always cheapeſt in the pooreſt places. Land is alſo here ſold at 30 or 40 years purchaſe, and yet both houſes and land ſet at very high annual rents: ſo that, were not the poor workmen and labourers well paid for their pains, they could not poſſibly live. Their beds are for the moſt part like cabbins, inconveniently ſhort and narrow; and yet ſuch as they are, you pay in ſome places ten ſtivers a night the man for them, and in moſt ſix. There is no way for a ſtranger to deal with inn-keepers, waggoners, porters, and boat-men, but by bargaining with them before-hand. Their houſes in *Holland*

land are kept clean with extraordinary niceneſs, and the entrance before the door curiouſly paved with ſtone. All things both within and without, floor, poſts, walls, glaſs, houſhold-ſtuff marvellouſly clean, bright and handſomly kept: nay, ſome are ſo extraordinarily curious, as to take down the very tiles of their pent-houſes and cleanſe them. Yet about the preparing and dreſſing of their victuals our *Engliſh* houſwives are, I think, more cleanly and curious than they; ſo that no wonder *Engliſhmen* were formerly noted for exceſſive eating, they having greater temptation to eat, both from the goodneſs of their meat, and the curioſity of the dreſſing it, than other nations.

In the principal churches of *Holland* are organs, which uſually play for ſome time after the ſermon is done. The collections for the poor are made in ſermon-time, a purſe with a bell hanging at the bottom of it, and faſtened to the end of a pole, being by the collector reach'd to every one. The pſalm to be ſung is mark'd upon ſlates, which are hung up and down the churches. The people of theſe countries buy and ſell ſmall commodities, and travel by waggon or boat upon the Lord's days. Their travelling waggons are ſome cover'd and ſome open: few travel on horſe-back. No beggars to be ſeen in all *Holland*, care being taken to ſet on work all that are able, and proviſion made for the aged and impotent. There are in this one province of *Holland* three or four and twenty wall'd towns and cities, and ſix of theſe, at leaſt, beſide *Amſterdam*, bigger than any we have in *England*, except *London*; and *Amſterdam*, by this time, well approaches to the bigneſs of *London*.

To theſe I ſhall add ſome obſervations concerning the *Low-countries*, made by my much honoured friend *Francis Barnham*, Eſq; deceaſed, at his being there in the retinue of my lord ambaſſador *Holles*.

In all the cities and towns of note throughout the *United Netherlands* there is a continual watch kept night and day upon the higheſt ſteeple, for the more ready and ſpeedy diſcovery of fires, or other things of a ſurpriſing nature, which we have already noted in our deſcription of the city of *Leyden*.

All

All differences ariſing between skippers and foremen, *&c.* are decided by caſting the dye: this we often obſerved them to do, when ſeveral of them ſtrove who ſhould carry us.

The rain that falls upon the houſes is by pipes and gutters conveyed into a ciſtern, and there reſerved for the uſes of the houſe, as at *Venice* in *Italy*. This particular we have alſo before taken notice of in the deſcription of *Leyden*.

The generality of the *Dutch*, from the better ſort to the meaneſt, do much dread their ſuperiors; I think the cauſe is, becauſe, upon complaint made, there is ſpeedy care taken to do juſtice. The generality of the people, of all ſorts, are ſtrangely given to the humour of running up and down to ſee any new or ſtrange thing. The common ſort have any thing that is rich or gay in great admiration, inſomuch that, when my lord *Holles* made his entry into *Breda*, the coronets that were on the top of his coach were talk'd of with wonder all the country over.

The people univerſally are great lovers of money, very covetous and greedy of gain, yet in their bargains punctual and juſt. The knowledge of moſt of them extends no further than the arts of getting money, and an ability to talk of ſtate-affairs, wherein you ſhall meet with mean perſons very well ſeen: I think the reaſon may be, becauſe the loweſt of them is not without hopes of coming to be a burger, and at laſt one of the States.

I cannot allow the *Low-Dutch* to be of a valiant and courageous temper generally, notwithſtanding they fight ſo well at ſea; for the conſtitution of their bodies which is phlegmatic, and the temperature of the air which is moiſt, and their diet which is groſs and foggy, forbid it.

Yet there are few or none in theſe countries that die of conſumptions.

There is liberty of all religions and profeſſions, but abundance of ſpies to watch them, that they diſturb not the publick peace.

I think it harder to be a traitor under the government of *Holland*, than under any other kingdom or ſtate, becauſe they ſeem to be more watchful and ſuſpicious.

The

The people ſay and print what they pleaſe, and call it liberty.

The better, much more the worſe, ſort have little ſenſe of honour, governing themſelves more by the rules of profit and advantage, than of generoſity and *Decorum.*

Murder is not proſecuted with ſo much diligence and concern as felony or theft.

The times of the day for marriages and burials are limited, but with difference in reſpect of places: for at *Breda* they muſt bury their dead before 12 of the clock, and at *Amſterdam* not till the afternoon.

When any famous deed or exploit is done by any of their nation, it is repreſented to the people with all inſinuating circumſtances, to make them proud of the honour of being ſubjects in a ſtate where ſuch mighty deeds are done. Beſides, for encouragement, there is, for the moſt part, a monument or ſtatue erected to the memory of them who do great things.

Their ſolemnizations of *Victoirs*, as they call them, ſeems to me of great uſe, like triumphs among the *Romans.* For thoſe bonfires and other expreſſions of joy do make glad the people, and give them better thoughts of their governors, and diſpoſe them to their ſervice.

In the ſervice of God the people ſeem more delighted and concerned in that part of worſhip which conſiſts in ſinging than any other, and they provide more for it. For in their churches there are few other books among them than *Pſalters* bound up with the *Church-Catechiſm.*

The common ſort of women (not to ſay all) ſeem more fond of and delighted with laſcivious and obſcene talk than either the *Engliſh* or the *French.*

The women are ſaid not much to regard chaſtity whilſt unmarried, but when once married none more chaſte and true to their husbands.

The women even of the better ſort do upon little acquaintance eaſily admit ſaluting with a kiſs; and it is familiarly uſed among themſelves either in frolicks or upon departures and returns though never ſo ſhort.

The women are in a ſenſe privy-counſellors to their husbands; for they are for the moſt part privy to all their actions; and the men ſeldom do any thing without their

their advice and consent. Yet doth not this indulgence enamour them of their own nation; for it is said, that, if a woman can get an *English* husband, she will never marry a *Dutch*.

The *Dutch* when they see their friends at the point of death, and past all hope of recovery, out of pity and tenderness, desirous to rid them out of their pain, will sometimes hasten their end by withdrawing the pillow, or the like. Thus far Mr. *Barnham*.

In most of the cities and towns in the *Netherlands*, there are a great number of chiming little bells which seldom rest, but were to us troublesome with their frequent jangling. But for rings of great bells, all *Europe* cannot shew so many as *England* alone; so that it might well be called the *Ringing Island*.

A multitude of storks frequent these countries, building upon their chimnies in the towns and cities as well as villages; but not in the territories of common-wealths only (as some imagine) but of Kings and Princes also, as at *Lovain* and elsewhere in the King of *Spain*'s country, and in *Germany* in several Princes dominions.

June 22. We travelled from *Maestricht* to *Liege* four leagues distant. In the side of a hill we ascended at some distance from *Maestricht*, we saw an arched passage into a vault (as we were informed) some two hours in length. A good way within under ground they dig stone, which here they bring out in carts. It being a wet season, we made no stay to go into this vault, therefore I have added here the description of it out of the *Philosophical Transactions*, numb. 67. pag. 2051.

There is an excellent quarry within cannon-shot of *Maestricht*, upon the very brink of the river *Mase*, lying in a hill; where there are about 25 fathoms of rock and earth over head; the length of the hill being of some miles extending along the river towards *Liege*, situate on the same river: and towards *Maestricht*, having in breadth some half or quarter of a mile, but somewhat more further off. This quarry hath one entry towards the river, where carts can pass with great ease, and unload the stones upon the brink of the river, the quarry within lying parallel to the horizon or level, (which is a great advantage) and elevated but very little above

above the river. This ſame quarry, which hath well nigh undermined the whole hill, affords one of the moſt ſurpriſing proſpects, when well lighted with many torches, that one can imagine: for there are thouſands of ſquare pillars in large level walks, and thoſe almoſt every where above twenty, and in ſome places many more foot high, and all wrought with ſo much neatneſs and regularity, that one would think it had been made rather with curious workmanſhip for an under-ground palace, than that thoſe pillars and galleries were made by quarriers that did it only for getting ſtone to build above ground. This quarry ſerveth the people that live thereabouts for a kind of impregnable retreat when armies march that way: for, being acquainted with all the ways in it, they carry into it whatſoever they would have ſafe, as well their horſe and cattle as their moveable furniture, till the danger be over, there being ſo vaſt a deal of room, that 40,000 people may ſhelter themſelves in it. And he that ſhould attempt to ſeek them out in this vaſt wilderneſs of walks and pillars, without an expert guide, would not only be in hazard of loſing his way, but of being knock'd on the head at the corner of every pillar; where people, lurking in the dark with their carbines and fowling-pieces, would have fair opportunity of ſhooting at them by the light of their own torches, *&c.*

Further upon the downs we ſaw three or four more of theſe paſſages, and from hence had again a very pleaſant proſpect of *Maeſtricht* and the country about the river *Moſe*.

Liege or *Luyck* is a large city, but not comparable to the *Holland* towns for beauty or riches; built for the moſt part of timber; ſome of the houſes being cover'd with boards after the *Scotch* faſhion, and ſome with ſlate [the walls I mean] the reſt uncover'd and of clay. The ſtreets are neither broad nor clean kept. The river *Moſe* here divides itſelf, and runs through the town in two or three branches, over which are ſeveral bridges. Here is a convenient key, and upon the river we obſerved boats of an extraordinary length, the like whereto we had before ſeen at *Utrecht* and *Dort*. This city is pleaſantly ſituated, and environ'd almoſt round with hills. On the brow of a hill which hangs over it, ſtands a *Liege.*

fort or caſtle which commands it. Upon the ſides of theſe hills are abundance of orchards and cherry-gardens: on thoſe near the city we firſt ſaw vine-yards; though there are near *Lovain*, which we ſaw not. All belly-proviſions are cheap here. A great many of poor and beggars you meet with at every corner, but they are not importunate if denied. The country people are civil, well-manner'd, and kind to ſtrangers. The women are of a dusky complexion, and generally not ſo handſome as the *Hollanders*. They do a great deal of drudgery, the poorer ſort carrying coals and other burthens on their backs in baskets of a conical figure, to the end or bottom of which they apply a ſtiff baſton, and ſo reſt themſelves without ſetting down their burthens. Near this city are gotten coals in great plenty, but they lie very deep under ground; ſome of us went down into a pit 150 yards deep. The coal are like our ſtone-coal. The arts they uſe to get air enough to ſerve them in the bottom of theſe delfs, ſee in the *Philoſoph. Tranſact.*

At *Luyck* they uſe alſo for fewel a ſort of round balls made of clay mixed with a certain proportion of coal, beaten ſmall, temper'd together, and dried in the ſun, which they call *Hotſhots*. Theſe we never ſaw uſed any where but here, though the making of them is deſcribed in many books. They ſerve to ſlake the heat of the fire, and keep the coals from burning out too faſt. Here and at *Namure* (as we were told) are made ſtone pots and jugs. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. *Lambert*, to which belong 60 *Canonici majores*, who muſt be all of noble blood, except ſome few ſcholars which they may chuſe in. By theſe the biſhop and prince of *Liege* is elected. Beſides theſe there are twelve *Canonici mediocres*, and twelve *minores ſive parvæ menſæ*. On weighty occaſions the prince aſſembles the ſtates of the country for their advice. The *Clergy*, *Gentry*, and *Commons* ſend their ſeveral deputies to theſe conventions. No law can be made, nor any great tax impoſed without their conſents. In this city are an incredible number of monaſteries, or religious houſes, as they call them. In the garden of the *Engliſh Jeſuits* college we ſaw many ingenious dials invented by *Franciſcus Linus*. In the church of the *Gulielmites* cloiſter without the walls we ſaw Sir *John Mandeville*'s tomb-ſtone.

In

In the veſtry are kept his ſaddle, ſpurs, and bridle-bit; as alſo two great knives, which the monks, who ſhew'd us theſe things, told us were given him by the Emperor of the *Turks*, being ſuch as himſelf uſed. Upon his tomb-ſtone was this inſcription:

HIC JACET VIR NOBILIS DNS JOES DE MANDEVILLE AL' DICTUS AD BARBAM MILES DNS DE CAPDI NATUS DE ANGLIA, MEDICINE PROFESSOR, DEVOTISSIMUS ORATOR ET BONORUM LARGISSIMUS PAUPERIBUS EROGATOR, QUI TOTO QUASI ORBE LUSTRATO, LEODII DIEM VITE SUE CLAUSIT EXTREMUM ANNO DNI M° CCC° LXXI° MENSIS NOVEMBRIS DIE XVII.

Thereon was alſo engraven the figure of an armed man, treading on a lion, having a forked beard, his hand lift up to his head in a bleſſing poſture, and theſe words going out of his mouth, *VOS KI PASEIS SOR MI POUR L'AMOUR DEIX PROIES POR MI.* Which is old *French*, ſignifying, *You that paſs over me for the love of God pray for me.*

June 26. We travell'd hilly and ſtony way from *Liege* to the *Spaw*, ſeven hours diſtant. We had in proſpect, on the left hand as we rode, *Franchimont* caſtle, and ſoon after came to the view of a deep valley, in the bottom of which lay the *Spaw*. It is a pleaſant little wall'd town, though call'd a village, indifferently well built for a place ſo remote from commerce. The inhabitants reap no ſmall benefit from the frequency of ſtrangers, which, in the ſummer-time, repair thither in great numbers to drink the medicinal waters. There is one well called *Pouhont*, within the town, in the market-place, which taſtes ſtrong of vitriol, the virtues whereof are contained in this diſtich written over it. *Spaw.*

Obſtructum reſerat, durum terit, humida ſiccat,
Debile fortificat, ſi tamen arte bibis.

The other wells are at a good distance from the town, (1). *Sauvenir*, to the eastward, about an hour's walk remote, (2). *Geronster*, as far to the southward, and (3). *Tonnelet*, about the mid-way between *Pouhont* and *Sauvenir*. These waters seemed to me more brisk and sprightly, and better fated with mineral juices, than any I have tasted in *England*, and doubtless are more nimble and vigorous in their operations. But of their several natures and virtues *Henricus ab Heers* hath written a particular treatise, intitled *Spadacrene*, to which I refer the reader that is desirous to know more of them. In the woods and upon the rocks near this town we found many rare plants, which we had not before met with, I mean spontaneously growing in their natural places, *viz. Asclepias flore albo*, *Polygonatum minus*, *Cyanus major*, *Rapunculus spicatus*, *Campanula persicifolia*, *Sideritis flore pallido similis Ladano segetum*, *&c.*

Limbourg. *June* 28. From the *Spaw* we travelled to *Aken*, passing through *Limbourg* three hours distant, a town considerable for its strength, being situate on the side of a hill, and encompassed with a strong wall and trench; not for its bigness, it consisting only of one short broad street, nor for its beauty, the buildings being all of wood. The garrison at our being there was about 300 soldiers. Before we entered the town we were met upon the way by some of these soldiers, who very insolently stopp'd our horses, demanding money of us, which we were forced to give according to their discretion, before they would let us pass; which, though it were no considerable sum, yet was more than we were willing should be violently extorted from us. When we were past the town, we met also with many of these stragglers, by whom (it was told us) many robberies are committed hereabout.

Aken. *Aken*, called by the *French Aix la Chapelle*, to distinguish it, I suppose, from *Aix* in *Provence*, is a free city of the empire, very considerable for its strength and greatness, being encompassed with a double wall, and having in it 30 churches. About now some 15 years ago here happened a lamentable fire which almost ruined the town, burning down to the ground 4500 houses, from which calamity it was not half recovered at the time

time of our being there. In the great *Piazza* or market-place is a handſome fountain, with this inſcription about the edges of the baſon: *Hîc aquis per Granum Principem quendam Romanum, Neronis & Agrippæ fratrem inventis, calidorum fontium thermæ à principio conſtructæ, poſtea verò per D. Carolum Magnum Imp. conſtituto ut locus hic ſit caput & regni ſedes trans Alpes, renovatæ ſunt: quibus thermis hîc gelidus fons influxit olim, quem nunc demum hoc æneo vaſe illuſtravit S. P. Q. Aquiſgranenſis, Anno Domini* 1620. The iron crown wherewith the Emperor is crown'd, and the ſword of *Charlemaigne*, which he holds when he is crown'd, and is obliged to wear by his ſide three days together, and wherewith he creates noblemen; as alſo the goſpels, ſaid to be written by the Evangeliſts own hands, are here kept, and every coronation ſent to *Frankfurt*. The chair, wherein the Emperor ſits when he is crown'd here, hath its ſides of ivory, and its bottom as they fondly imagine of the wood of *Noah*'s *Ark*.

This city (according to the beſt information we could get there) is governed by a mayor, two conſuls or burgomaſters, fourteen ſcabins, and about a hundred and twenty ſenators or counſellors. The mayor is preſident of the ſcabins and executes their ſentences; he is put in by the duke of *Gulick* and continues during life, *modò bene ſe geſſerit*. The conſuls are choſen by the ſuffrage of the ſeveral companies of the city, and continue two years, *modo bene ſe geſſerint*; every year there is one choſen. One that is no ſenator may be choſen conſul or burgomaſter, and yet theſe have the chief power. The ſcabins are judges and continue during life; when one of them dies, the reſt chuſe another in his place. The ſenators are choſen by the ſeveral companies, of which there are about fourteen or fifteen in this city. Every company chuſes eight. Half the ſenate are yearly choſen. The territory of this city is large, containing about 200 villages, and is for the moſt part encompaſſed with mountains. We ſaw here the manner of making braſs of copper, by mingling and melting therewith *Lapis Calaminaris*, which changes the colour thereof from red to yellow, and increaſeth the weight by thirty in the hundred. But that for which this place is moſt remarkable, and from which it took its name, are the hotbaths,

of which there are ſeveral within the walls and others without, at *Borcet* a great village leſs than an *Engliſh* mile diſtant. The waters of *Borcet* at the ſources where they iſſue out of the earth are much hotter than thoſe of the *Bath* in *England*, and the ſprings more plentiful. The people there told us, and I can eaſily believe them, that they will ſerve to boil eggs in. Their taſte ſeemed to us ſaltiſh. They are uſed outwardly for bathing, and taken inwardly for many diſeaſes. As we walked to *Borcet* we could not but take notice of a pool whoſe waters were almoſt tepid, by reaſon of a little ſtream from the hot baths running through it, wherein we were aſſured were bred and fed good ſtore of fiſh, which are put into cold water for a month or two before they eat them. But of the nature, kinds, ingredients, and uſes of the ſeveral hot waters, as well thoſe of the city, as of *Borcet*, the following abſtract of an Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning them written in *French*, and publiſhed by *Francis Blondel* M. D. will give the reader more particular information.

Obſervations concerning the Baths of Aken, *collected out of an Epiſtolary Diſcourſe Publiſhed in* French *by* Francis Blondel, *M. D.*

NOT to trouble the reader with the various opinions of antient and modern philoſophers concerning the cauſe of the actual heat of natural baths, our Author's account thereof in reference to theſe of *Aken* is in brief as follows.

Theſe waters (ſaith he) paſſing through a certain argillaceous earth, pregnant with a kind of nitrous ſalt, almoſt of the ſame taſte with the waters of the baths (which is to be found in good quantity in the lands about this city) charge themſelves therewith, and ſo become a *menſtruum* capable of diſſolving ſuch mineral metals as are contained in the veins of the earth through which they run. This ſolution he conceives is made by piercing and corroding the minerals, after the ſame manner as ſpirit of nitre and other *Aquæ Stygiæ* are wont to do, which uſually cauſes a great ebullition and heat. So then the actual heat of theſe ſprings proceeds from the mixture and encounter of their waters (impregnated as is before intimated) with the mineral and metallic ſubſtances, juices, and ſpirits contained in the veins of the earth through which they have their courſe. The nitrous ſalt fore-mentioned may perhaps be the *Hermetic* ſalt of monſieur *Rochas*, or the *eſurine* ſalt of *Helmont*. Now the water once heated, being contained in the vaults of the mountains as in a ſtove, continues hot a long time, the eruption thereof being, it is likely, at a good diſtance from the place where it did at firſt conceive its heat.

At the long continuance and duration of the heat of theſe waters, for ſo many ages paſt, no man need wonder: for (1.) It is generally taken for granted, that all

ſorts of mines do grow and increaſe by addition, converting the more refined, ſubtile part of the earth, and which hath a ſeminal diſpoſition to ſuch a change, into their own nature. (2.) The nitrous ſalts, the firſt ingredients of theſe waters, are alſo reſtored in their *matrices*, after the ſame manner as we ſee it happens in the *Caput mortuum* of vitriol, which, tho' the vitriol hath been once or twice extracted from it, will, by being expoſed to the air, again recover more; whether it be by converſion of its *matrix* into its own nature, by a kind of aggeneration and tranſmutation, or by imbibing and retaining thoſe ſubtile and volatile ſaline exhalations, which continually aſcend out of the earth, or wander up and down the air.

As for the ingredients of theſe hot waters in general, he ſaith, That beſides a threefold ſalt-nitre *fixed*, *volatile*, and *mingled*, or *armoniack*, they partake of a fixed and volatile *ſulphur*, a *manna* of allum, ſome vitriol, divers metals, as copper and iron, a very little volatile earth, a certain *argilla*, ſand and calaminary flowers. That they participate of copper he proves in that the territory of *Aken* abounds in divers places with *Lapis calaminaris*, which is, as it were, the aliment of copper: for being mingled in the furnaces with red copper, it augments it by the addition of 30 pound weight *per cent.* and gives it a yellow or golden tincture. As for iron, the many ferrugineous ſprings, that are found within and without this city, are an evident teſtimony that there are plenty of iron mines hereabout; and therefore moſt likely it is, if not certain, that theſe hot waters charge themſelves with that metal. That they contain a three-fold nitrous ſalt, he proves from their natural evaporations. *(1.)* The fixed is found in the wells of *Borcet* and the *Emperor*, chryſtallized into ſmall ſhining ſquare grains, mingled with a little flower of ſulphur, ſticking to the covers of thoſe wells, which have not been of a long time opened. It may be alſo found in the chymical examination of theſe waters by evaporation, or diſtillation. *(2.)* The *volatile* is carried up by the volatile ſulphur, as is hereafter ſhew'd in the deſcription of the firſt ſort of theſe baths. (3.) The *mingled*, or *armoniac*, is daily ſeen in all the waters of the city, and of *Borcet*, ſwimming in little cylinders

cylinders on the ſurface of the waters, and this is that cream, or ſcum, which is ordinarily found upon the waters in the baſons. That they contain the reſt of the beforementioned ingredients, ſhall be ſhewn in the deſcription of the particular baths: the waters whereof our Author reduces to four ſorts.

1. *Nitro-ſulphureous*, ſuch are thoſe of the *Emperor*'s bath, the *little* bath, and St. *Quirin*'s bath. 2. *Sulphureo-nitrous*, ſuch are thoſe of *Compus*, or the *Poor-men's* bath, the *Roſe* bath, and St. *Cornelius*'s bath. 3. *Sulphureo-nitro-vitriolic*, ſuch is another bath of the ſame St. *Cornelius*. 4. *Salſo-alumino-nitrous*, *viz.* thoſe of *Borcet*, a village adjoining to *Aken*.

I. As for the *Nitro-ſulphureous* kind, thoſe of the *Emperor*'s bath, and the *little* bath, are but one water, coming from the ſame ſource, and collected in one and the ſame well. That part reſerved in the *Emperor*'s bath is divided into five great baſons, or receptacles: that in the *little* bath, into three. All which might be renewed daily, if time would permit, the ſpring is ſo copious. But by reaſon of the exceſſive heat of the waters, it is neceſſary oftentimes that they ſtand in the baſon 16 or 18 hours to cool, before they be fit for the patient's uſe. Notwithſtanding when they are come to a juſt temper, one may bathe in them, and endure them a long time, as thoſe of *Borcet*, without any inconvenience. This ſource hath that of peculiar to itſelf, that in its well one may find diſtinctly a quantity of *nitre* coagulated, and good plenty of flowers of *ſulphur* very light, purely fine, and well ſcented. The *nitre* ſticks to the ſides of the well, and ſo do the flowers of *ſulphur* above that: the which ſometimes, whether by the extraordinary boiling up of the fountain, or by the impetuoſity of the aſcending vapours, or by their own weight are broken off, and fall back into the ſource; from whence being no more diſſolved by the water, they come forth intire into the baſons. If you take of this water, and let it ſtand in a veſſel certain days, it will precipitate of theſe yellow flowers of *ſulphur*, to the bottom of the veſſel. Beſides theſe *volatile* flowers, theſe waters contain alſo fix'd flowers of *ſulphur*, a competent quantity of *nitre* both *volatile*, *fix'd*, and *mix'd*, or *armoniac*, a little *allum*, leſs

vitriol,

vitriol, the ſpirits and principles of *copper* and *iron*, a very little *volatile* earth, *argilla* and ſand: no *bitumen*, for let them ſtand as long as you pleaſe, you ſhall find no fatty ſubſtance ſwimming upon them, as upon the *Spaw* waters. The volatile *ſulphur* evaporates ſo ſtrongly, that it carries up with it a quantity of *nitre*, as one may ſee after the ſolution of the vapours, congealed and frozen in winter time, when it remains incorporated upon the walls, in the places where the icicles were. Theſe waters are in weight equal to thoſe of the *Spaw*; coming freſh out of the ſource, they appear whitiſh, or bluiſh, but having ſtood a while and grown cold, greeniſh. They are very pure, and leave no kind of mud, or *Lutum thermale* behind them; in cooling they yield a ſmall ſcum, or cream of *nitre*. Far from their ſource, being wrought upon by the air, they let fall a little whitiſh ſediment, as thoſe of *Borcet* do a blackiſh one. They preſerve the colour of roſes put into them, and cauſe them not to wither, as doth common water. The vapours aſcending from them make ſilver plate black, as thoſe of *Borcet* make it white. The other ſource of St. *Quirin*'s bath differs from theſe in no other reſpect, ſave that the water thereof is cooler. It is reſerved in three baſons. In this well you find neither *ſulphur* nor *ſaltpetre* ſticking to the ſides, probably becauſe it is open or uncovered.

II. The ſecond, or *ſulphureo-nitrous* ſort of *Compus*, &c. tho' they ſpring up in ſeveral places, and have different wells, yet is the nature of them all, their compoſition, and mineral ingredients the ſame. The *Poor-men*'s bath hath one great baſon or receptacle, the *Roſe* bath four, whereof two only are uſed, and St. *Cornelius*'s bath of this mine two. Theſe waters are fit for uſe at all ſeaſons, being of a temperate heat, more efficacious, and of greater force in their operations, than the firſt ſort; they weigh two *per cent.* more than they, and are of a ſtronger ſcent. In theſe is never found any *ſulphur* condenſed, no not in their wells, tho' they be covered: but when they are emptied, and new water let in (as in the *Roſe* bath) the water running down along the walls and ſeats, into the bottoms of the baſons or conſervatories,

ſervatories, the external air prevailing upon it, ſo ſpread, and in ſuch little quantity arreſts, fixes, and condenſes its *ſulphur* all along the ſaid walls and ſeats, refreſhing the eyes of the ſpectators with its beauty and luſtre. But the water riſing in the beforementioned baſons, and covering the ſeats and walls, the ſulphur again unites and incorporates with its diſſolvent, and diſappears and hides itſelf therein. The water of theſe ſources contains great quantity of ſulphur, very fine and ſweet, leſs nitrous ſalt, a little vitriol, and leſs allum, more of the other minerals and metals, than the firſt ſort, or thoſe of *Borcet*. So that they are more compounded, oleous and bituminous, than any of the other ſources; and tho' they come out of the earth very temperate, as to actual heat, yet can ſick perſons hardly endure them for any long time, for the moſt part ſcarce half an hour.

III. The third ſort, which I call *Sulphureo-nitro-vitriolic*, and is alſo of St. *Cornelius*, differs from the precedent, in that the taſte is a little more acid, the ſmell ſweeter, and liker that of ſpirit of vitriol, and the touch leſs oily. It is of leſs efficacy in uſe than the ſecond ſort, and of more than the firſt. Of this ſource there are three baſons, which, with the two others of St. *Cornelius* beforementioned, make five in this houſe. Theſe waters do agree much what in their compoſition with the precedent. They are very pure and clear, eſpecially in their wells; and tho' they ſeem troubled in their baſons, yet taken in a glaſs, they appear clear.

IV. The fourth, or *Salſo-alumino-nitrous* kind, are thoſe of the neighbourhood, or *Borcet*. Theſe come out of the earth extream hot, and in great abundance, are all of the ſame medicinal quality, have ſeveral wells, and are reſerved in ten or twelve houſes, each whereof hath two baſons, or receptacles; beſides which, there is a common bath expoſed to the air, for the uſe of poor people. Theſe waters caſt off a copious excrement or tartar, which yet is not ſtone, but only a ſand mingled with, and united to the nitrous and aluminous ſalt of the water, coagulated by the beating of the cold air on its ſuperficies, to which alſo concurs the cold of the walls expoſed to the ſame air. Theſe excreſcencies are found

Borcet baths.

in

in the ſubterraneous conduits, not only of theſe, but the other baths in the city; being held to the fire, they ſoon become friable, and are nothing but a pure round ſand like the common. The higher houſes and baſons have the more of this tartar, yet is it ſo little, that it is not to be ſeen or perceived in the water. Theſe waters are of a different *ſpecies*, virtue, and operation from thoſe of the city, are very eaſy to ſuffer, and ſerve often for divertiſement and recreation to perſons that are in health. The content of them is a great quantity of ſea-ſalt and allum, leſs nitrous ſalt, a very little ſulphur, and not much of metallick ſubſtances.

Concerning the virtues and effects of theſe waters inwardly taken, he diſcourſes to this purpoſe:

Theſe waters taken inwardly are very available againſt the Phthiſick, *Aſthma*, or difficulty of breathing, occaſion'd by tough phlegm lodging in the branches of the wind-pipe; againſt the weakneſs of the ſtomach, indigeſtion, crudities, flatulencies, vomitings, hiccoughs, and inveterate cholicks. They diſſipate and dry up all manner of catarrhs and ſerous defluxions; and are very proper to be drunk by thoſe that are troubled with the palſy, before the uſe of the baths. They quicken the appetite, cleanſe the blood, and open the obſtructions of the meſentery. They are of excellent uſe againſt hypochondriacal maladies, eſpecially in ſuch as have weak and cold ſtomachs. They mollify the hardneſs of the liver, ſpleen, and meſentery. They diſſolve and bring away the gravel of the reins and the leſſer ſtones: and here he produces many examples of ſuch as voided ſtones upon the drinking theſe waters, and among the reſt of ſome that had drank the *Spaw* waters, and came from thence without receiving any benefit. They cleanſe the ulcers of the bladder, diſſolving not only the groſs, phlegmatick and viſcous humors which coagulate the ſtone, but even the ſtone itſelf, whilſt it is yet tender. They have ſometimes cured intermittent fevers of long continuance, and ſcropulous tumors. They dry up and heal the itch, leproſy, and other affections of the skin. They ſtop the immoderate flowing of the *menſes* in women, and cure the jaundice, the paleneſs and diſcolouring of the skin in virgins: and finally they give eaſe and relief

lief in the gout. Of all theſe faculties, he brings inſtances and examples of perſons that have been cured. Particularly that theſe waters drunk may have a power of diſſolving the ſtone, he proves by this experiment: Taking a ſtone voided by a man about two years before, and infuſing it in water hot from the fountain, for the ſpace of three days, we found it (ſaith he) mollified and reduced into a ſoft phlegm. Which virtue of the waters was further confirmed to us by a late accident: for opening the vault of a well, there was found a certain glue or mucilage, which, it's to me probable, came from the ſolution of the mortar of lime and ſand in long time, by the volatile and diſſolvent ſpirits of the waters; eſpecially there being found no other cement between the ſtones, and in that this ſame glue or mucilage mingled itſelf intirely with the waters of the fountains, without any appearance of ſcum or fat ſwimming on the top, ſo as gum of cherry, or the like is wont to do in water, and being caſt into the fire burnt not, but dried up. Theſe experiments and obſervations were made upon occaſion of a burgomaſter of *Riga* (who, being afflicted with the ſtone, drank theſe waters) his paſſing his urine thro' a linnen cloth, and finding therein a certain thick phlegm left behind, which, being kept a while upon paper, harden'd into a ſtony ſubſtance.

From *Aken*, *June* 29. We travelled through a ſmall walled place called *Altenhoven* to *Gulick*, five hours diſtant. This is an elegant little town, built of brick, though the houſes be but low, having ſtreight ſtreets and a ſquare *Piazza*. It is well fortified with a ſtrong wall and trench, but moſt conſiderable for its citadel, which for greatneſs, ſtrength, and beauty gives place to few that we have ſeen. Within it is a ſtately palace of the Prince, who for the defence and ſecurity of this city maintains here a garriſon of 1000 ſoldiers. About ten or twelve years ſince this place was poſſeſſed by the *Spaniards*. When the peace was concluded between them and the *Hollanders*, it was agreed, that the duke of *Newbergh* ſhould have *Gulick* and *Berg*; and the marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, *Mark* and *Cleve*. The main trade and employment of this town is making of malt.

Altenhoven. *Gulick.*

June

June 30. We proceeded on to *Collen* ſome ſeven hours diſtant from *Gulick*, by the way paſſing through a little
Berchem. walled place called *Berchem*. A great part of this day's journey was through pleaſant woods. We obſerved, by the way-ſide and in the woods and hedges as we went, *Mezereon Germanicum*, *Mollugo montana latifolia ramoſa*, *Pulmonaria maculoſa*, *Galeopſis ſive Urtica iners flore purpuraſcente majore*, *folio non maculato*, and among the corn, *Vaccaria* Ger.

Collen. *Collen*, though it gives title to an archbiſhop who is one of the electors, is a free city of the empire, and one of the greateſt in *Germany*. The middle part of it is well built of ſtone, wherein are two fair and large piazza's, the skirts meaner and of wood. The walls of the city are of ſtone, very tall, but not proportionably thick, and covered with a *Tectum*. Round the walls without is a pleaſant walk of trees, two deep trenches, and at convenient intervals ſtrong bulwarks. Within the wall are incloſed 300 acres of void ground (not built upon I mean) planted with vines; of the grapes whereof we were told many hundred tuns of wine are yearly made. In the *Domo* or church of St. *Peter* are preſerved in a golden cheſt the bodies (as they would have us believe) of the three wiſe men of the *Eaſt* that came to worſhip our Saviour, commonly called the three Kings of *Collen*; *Melchior*, *Gaſpar*, and *Balthaſar*. To this church belong fifty four canons nobles, and eight canons presbyters. By theſe ſixty two with the dean of the cathedral, who hath two votes in the election, and the two conſuls regent of the city who have four, is the archbiſhop choſen, who is not allowed to continue in the city at any time for above three days together. The government of the city is by ſix conſuls or burgo-maſters, who continue in office during life, yet but two only in power yearly; ſeven ſcabins and 150 ſenators. When a burgo-maſter dies, the ſenate chuſes another into his place. The ſenators are choſen by the ſeveral companies of the city, and continue during life; only fifty are in power yearly; ſo the power revolves to the ſame every third year. The ſcabins are put in by the Prince, and continue during life. The main body of the citizens is of the *Roman* religion; yet are there a good number both of *Lutherans* and *Reformed*

formed or *Calviniſts*. The *Lutherans* are allowed a church within the walls; the *Reformed* are forced to go croſs the water a mile out of town to church. In one of the churches of this town are preſerved the bones of thoſe 11000 virgins which accompanied St. *Urſula* to *Rome*, and in their return here ſuffered martyrdom.

From *Collen* we went up the *Rhine* in a boat drawn by men, which brought us the firſt day to a ſmall village called *Vidich*. By the way we found growing among the corn in great plenty, *Delphinium ſimplici flore purpuro-cæruleo vulgare*, and *Nigella arvenſis:* in ſome barren grounds near the rivers *Stœchas citrina Germanica latiore folio* J. B. Next morning we paſſed *Bonna*, a pretty walled town with a handſome piazza. Here the elector of *Collen* hath his palace and uſual reſidence. This night we lodged at a pitiful poor walled town called *Briſaca*, where we firſt began to have feather-beds laid upon us inſtead of blankets and coverlets.

July 6. We paſſed by *Rineck* caſtle on our right hand, and about a mile from *Briſaca* came to *Andernach* a walled town of ſome note, ſubject to the archbiſhop of *Collen*. Over-againſt this town is *Hammerſtein* caſtle belonging to the archbiſhop of *Triers*. Then we paſſed by two caſtles of the earl of *Weets*, one on the right hand on a high rock, well built, with a cloiſter in it. *Andernach*

Two leagues from *Andernach* we paſſed by *Engers*, and this night lodged at *Coblentz*, a conſiderable city belonging to the archbiſhop of *Triers*, called in *Latin*, *Confluentes*, becauſe ſituate at the confluence of the rivers *Moſelle* and *Rhine*. Here is a fair ſtone-bridge of thirteen arches over the *Moſelle*, which, notwithſtanding its diminutive name, is no ſmall river. Here is alſo a bridge of boats over the *Rhine*, to a ſtrong caſtle called *Hermanſtein*, ſituate on a high rock; under which, near the river, is a beautiful palace of the archbiſhop of *Triers*, whoſe name is *Carolus Caſpar*. Not far hence is *Helfenſtein* caſtle, near which ſprings an acid water. Another well of this nature there is at *Antoniſtein*, three or four hours diſtant from *Andernach*, belonging to a cloiſter of *Carmelites*, who ſell the water ſealed up in bottles; a third of greateſt note at *Zwolbach*, four miles off *Frankfurt*. All theſe waters are ſold to the towns and countries about, *Coblentz.*

about, and commonly drunk mixt with wine, to which they give a pleaſant taſte and purging quality. I cannot ſay, as *Blondel* affirms of them, that upon mixture with wine I ſaw them ſmoke, or found them actually hot: Indeed I was not careful to obſerve theſe particulars.

July 7. We paſſed by *Lodeſheim* town and caſtle on the left hand, and *Capelle*, a caſtle of the biſhop of *Triers*, on the right; then a large iſland in the middle of the *Rhine*; next *Rens*, a ſmall wall'd place belonging to the archbiſhop of *Collen*, on the right hand, and a little further *Browbach*, and a caſtle above it. About four hours from *Coblentz*, *Boppaert*, a wall'd town of ſome note on the right hand, and not far from thence, a caſtle called *Bornholm* on the left. We reſted this night at a village called *Hertznach*.

Boppaert.

July 8. In the morning we came to a pretty pleaſant wall'd town call'd St *Gower*, a mile diſtant from *Hertznach*, under the Landgrave of *Heſſen*, who lives in a fair caſtle, built on a rock above the town. On one of the towers of the wall, by the river's ſide, is faſtened a braſs ring, given by the Emperor *Charles* V. which is put upon ſtrangers necks, and then they are obliged to drink wine, elſe they are ſprinkled with water. The magiſtrates, and greateſt part of the inhabitants of this town, are of the *Reformed* religion, yet have both *Lutherans* and *Papiſts* their churches. Juſt without the walls, over-againſt St. *Gower*, is a town and caſtle call'd *Weilnich*. Somewhat further on the right hand is *Weſel* town and caſtle of the archbiſhop of *Triers*, and higher up on the left hand *Cub*, a conſiderable wall'd town, with a caſtle upon a rock, belonging to the Prince Elector *Palatine*. Here we obſerved a float of timber going down the river, which was directed by many men, who moved two long oars at each end thereof, which ſerved inſtead of rudders. In the rocks hereabout is ſlate gotten. Next we came to *Baccarach*, a wall'd town on the right hand, having many towers, ſubject to the Prince Elector *Palatine*, famous for the goodneſs of its wine; as is alſo *Rhincow*, a town not far from *Mentz*. At this, and many other towns between *Collen* and *Mentz*, our boatmen paid toll. A little diſtance from hence we had in view a ſmall wall'd town on the left hand, and on the right

St. *Gower.*

Cub.

Baccharac

right we left a pitiful village, yet walled about, called *Heinbach*, and came to a ſecond of no better note, called *Dreckhauſen*, where we lodged. Both theſe are under the archbiſhop of *Mentz*. Over-againſt *Heinbach* is *Lewry*, a ſmall walled town of little account.

July 9. We paſſed by *Aſpithouſe* caſtle, then by *Mouſe-tower*, ſtanding in a little iſland, famous for the ſtory of the biſhop devoured by mice and rats. Over-againſt this tower ſtands a caſtle, and a little further up the river on the right hand, *Bing*, a handſome walled town belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*: at ſome diſtance hence on the left hand, *Rhodes*, then *Giſon* and *Elveldt*, a walled town, and laſtly, *Wallop*, where we obſerved ſtorks neſts upon the chimnies. This night we arrived at *Mentz*. *Mouſe-Tower.* *Bing.*

From *Collen* to *Widdich* the river is of a great breadth, but above that, till you come to *Mouſe-tower*, much narrower, being ſtreighten'd by high hills and rocks on each ſide. The ſides of theſe hills are in ſome places covered with wood, in ſome planted with vines, and below the vineyards, near the river, are large orchards of fruit-trees. The vines are tied to ſtakes or poles, of about a man's heighth, ſo that, were not the poles much ſhorter, their vineyards would nearly reſemble our hop-gardens. All this way the river flows with ſo ſwift a current, that I conceive it impoſſible to get up ſtream with oars and ſails.

In this journey in the corn-fields, meadows, rocks, woods and ſands by the river's ſide, *&c.* (which the ſlowneſs of our boat's progreſs gave us leiſure to ſearch) we obſerved many * plants, which we had not elſewhere, or but rarely before found growing wild, *viz. Gentiana cruciata, Chamædrys ſpuria anguſtifolia, Chondrilla juncea, Chamædrys laciniatis foliis, Lychnis ſylveſtris calyculis ſtriatis, Perſicaria ſiliquoſa, Geniſtella montana Germanica* Park. *Geniſtella aculeata, Baphthalmum vulgare, Fraxinella, Cardamine impatiens, Iberis, Milleſolium nobile, Digitalis lutea magno flore, Eryngium arvenſe foliis ſerræ ſimilibus, Caucalis albis floribus, Saxifraga Venetorum, Chondrilla*

* Plants obſerved as we travelled between *Collen* and *Mentz*.

cærulea, Tithymalus magnus multicaulis ſive Eſula major, Helleboraſter maximus in great plenty, *Tithymalus pineus* and ſundry others. Near the city of *Mentz* we found the *ſea-gilly-flower*, or *thrift*, called by *C. Bauhine*, *Caryophyllus montanus major flore globoſo, Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus, Caryophyllus arvenſis umbelliferus, Cynogloſſum minus, Thlaſpi minus, aliis Alyſſon minus* J.B. *Thlaſpi capſulis ſublongis incanum, Heliotropium majus, Camphoratæ congener, Prunella flore majore & Prunella foliis diſſectis.*

Mentz. *Mentz* is a large city and well fortified: the buildings generally old and but mean, the ſtreets narrow and not well paved, yet are there many great houſes of noblemen ſcatter'd up and down. The Prince's palace is moted about. The preſent Prince, or Archbiſhop's name, is *Joannes Philippus à Schaenborn*; he was beſides biſhop of *Wurtzburgh*, and a few weeks ſince choſen alſo biſhop of *Worms*. The canons of St. *Martin*'s church here, who are in number 24, all barons or noblemen, chuſe the archbiſhop out of their own number; and when any one of themſelves dies, or is removed, a canon into his room out of the *Domicillares*. The arms of the archbiſhoprick is a wheel, derived from the firſt archbiſhop, who was a wheelwright's ſon, his name *Willigeſus*, a *Saxon*; he was wont to ſay, *Willigeſe, Willigeſe, recogita unde veneris.* Jews are allowed in this city. Here is a bridge of boats over the *Rhine*.

July 13. We took boat for *Frankfort*, going up the river *Mœnus* which near *Mentz* runs into the *Rhine*. By the way we took notice (1.) of *Ruſetheim*, a handſome fort on our right hand, belonging to the landgrave of *Darmſtadt*. (2). A little further up on our left hand a ſmall village called *Eterſheim*, and (3.)

Hocht. *Hocht*, a walled town on the ſame hand, garriſon'd by the Elector of *Mentz*. Here we may note, that the dominions of the Princes of *Germany*, that border on the *Rhine*, are ſtrangely mingled one with another.

Frankfort. *Frankfort* is about five miles or leagues diſtant from *Mentz*, tho' the houſes thereof are for the moſt part built of timber, yet is it fair, populous and rich, very ſtrongly fortified and encompaſſed with a deep trench of water; the walls and bulwarks are kept very trim,

and

and in good repair. The river *Main* divides it into two parts, the leſſer, on the ſouth ſide, is called *Saxenhauſen*. They are joined by a fair ſtone-bridge of about fourteen arches. In the great piazza are three handſome fountains. The Emperor is now-a-days uſually choſen here in the *curia*, or ſenate-houſe; and crowned in the collegiate church of St. *Bartholomew*. There have been about 25 or 26 Emperors here choſen. By the favour of one of the conſuls, or burgomaſters, we ſaw the original imperial grant, or conſtitution, whereby the college of electors is appointed, called *Bulla aurea*. It had, in place of the ſeal, a great medal of gold hanging at it, on which was ſtamped, or engraved, on one ſide the figure of the Emperor *Charles* IV. with this inſcription round, *Carolus quartus, divinâ favente clementiâ, Romanorum Imperator ſemp. Aug.* On the reverſe, the figure of the city of *Rome*, and thereon written, *Aurea Roma*, and round about, this rhyming verſe, *Roma caput mundi regit orbis fræna rotundi.*

This city is governed by 42 ſenators, two burgomaſters, a prætor, and fourteen ſcabins. The ſenators are divided into three *ſcamna*, or benches: the higheſt is *Scabinorum*, the ſecond, or middlemoſt, *Literatorum*, and the loweſt, *Opificum*. When one of the ſcabins dies, or is removed, they chooſe into his room one out of the *Scamnum Literatorum*. Thoſe of the *Scamnum Opificum* can riſe no higher. Theſe ſenators chooſe yearly the two conſuls, or burgomaſters, out of their own number. The people have no part or intereſt in the government of the city, or choice of the ſenate. Many *Jews* live here, who have their *gheto*, or particular quarter, wherein they are locked up every night. Their trade is only brokage, and moſt of them are very poor. They are forced to wear a piece of yellow cloth ſomewhere about them, to diſtinguiſh them from other people.

All the magiſtrates, and the greateſt part of the citizens are *Lutherans*, who have five churches. The *Roman Catholicks* are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and have within the city two cloiſters of men, and one of women. The *Reformed* had formerly a church within the walls, afterwards, that being taken from them, they had one juſt without, which being burnt down,

whether by accident or malice, their church is now a good diſtance from the town. The *Engliſh* church, uſed in Q. *Mary*'s days, goes to decay. The *Engliſh* houſe is made a granary, or ſtore-houſe. The country hereabout is pleaſant, and the ground rich. We found growing wild *Gramen amoris dictum & Iſchæmon vulgare*, *Portulaca ſylveſtris*, and in ſome hedges, *Alſine baccifera*, which, it was not my fortune in all this voyage, to meet with any where elſe.

July 17. We left *Frankfort*, taking the poſt-coach for *Frankenthal*. After one half hour's riding, we enter'd into pine-woods, the firſt we met withal: they reach'd almoſt to our lodging, this night, which was at a village called *Geirſheim*, three *German* miles from *Frankfort*.

Kernſheim *July* 18. At a little walled town called *Kernſheim*, we ferried over the *Rhine*, and at ſix miles end came *Worms*. to *Worms*, a great old city, but meanly built, and in a decaying condition. It ſeems formerly to have been richer and more populous. The biſhop is choſen by the canons of the great church, being 20 in number. All the magiſtrates are *Lutherans*. After we had paſſed *Worms*, one hour's riding brought us to *Frankenthal*, *Franken-* or (as we uſually pronounce it) *Frankendale*, a town *dale*. belonging to the Prince Elector *Palatine*, ſituate in a level by the *Rhine*, more conſiderable for its ſtrength than greatneſs. The houſes are low built, the ſtreets broad and ſtreight. The wall, mounts, and outworks neatly kept in good repair. The garriſon conſiſts of five companies, whereof two are citizens. There are in it three churches, one *Almagne*, one *Low-Dutch*, and one *French*.

July 20. We travelled from *Frankendale*, beſide the *Spier*. *Rhine*, thro' *Oberskeim*, a ſmall walled town to *Spier*, two miles and a half diſtant. *Spier*, tho' it hath a biſhop, yet is it a free city of the empire, and governed by its own magiſtrates, of conſiderable ſtrength and greatneſs. The houſes are moſt old-built of timber, rather vaſt than handſome or convenient. We could not learn that there was any conſiderable trade driven here, ſo that were it not for the imperial chamber (which draws much company hither) we believe it would ſoon

grow

poor and infrequent enough. The *Romiſh* religion prevails moſt, yet have the *Lutherans* their church. In the cathedral church are the monuments of ſeveral Emperors and biſhops, who lie interred there. The imperial chamber conſiſts of 36 aſſeſſors, and a chief preſident appointed by the Emperor, beſides whom, there are other three preſidents choſen by the Emperor out of the delegates. Every Elector of the empire, and each of the ten circles, ſend two delegates or aſſeſſors. There is another chamber of like power at *Vienna*. Theſe courts determine all controverſies ariſing between the ſeveral Princes and States of the empire, by majority of vote. The ſubjects alſo of many of the Princes may appeal from their own Princes to this court; but it is not prudent nor ſafe for them ſo to do, unleſs they firſt withdraw themſelves out of their territory. Some Princes, as the Count Palatine, have *Jus non appellandi*. *Imperial Chamber.*

July 21. We turned a little backwards, and croſſed over the *Rhine* to *Manheim*, a town belonging to the Prince Elector Palatine, ſituate juſt in the angle made by the *Neccar* and *Rhine* meeting, and ſtrongly fortified. The houſes in the late wars were moſt of them beaten down, but now they are rebuilding them a-pace, the Prince having given the town great privileges, to invite ſtrangers to come and inhabit there. At the time of our being there, his highneſs was building a new citadel, which was like to prove a ſtrong piece. It wanted not much then of being finiſhed. Who it was that firſt advanced this place to the dignity of a city, and fortified it with walls, ditches and bulwarks, this inſcription over over the gate, towards the *Neccar*, will acquaint the reader. *Manheim.*

Quod felix faxit Jehova,
Fredericus IIII. *Elector*
Palatinus Rheni, Dux Bavariæ,
E veteri Pago Manhemio
Ad Rheni Nicrique confluvium
Juſta ſpatiorum dimenſione
Nobilem Urbem molitus,
Vallo, foſſa, muro clauſit,
Portam bonis civibus aperuit.
Anno Domini MDCX.

Heidelberg *July* 22. From *Manheim* we rode to *Heidelberg*, juſt before we enter'd the town paſſing a wooden bridge over the *Neccar* cover'd over with a *tectum*, as are alſo many of the great bridges in *Switzerland*, to preſerve the timber, as I conceive, from the injuries of the weather. *Heidelberg*, tho' none of the greateſt cities, yet is the chief of the *Palatinate*, and for its bigneſs, populous; which is much, conſidering the devaſtations made by the late wars in this country. The houſes are moſt of timber, yet handſome, and in good repair; which argues the inhabitants to be induſtrious, and in a thriving condition. It is ſituate on the right bank of the river *Neccar*, under hills of conſiderable heighth; by reaſon of which it cannot be made ſtrong, tho' it be encompaſſed with a double wall and trench.

In this city are five juriſdictions, (1.) *Aulica*, under which are all the Princes or Noblemen: of this juriſdiction the maſter of the houſe is preſident. (2.) *Cancellaria*, under which are are all the councils and other officers, as advocates, doctors of law, *&c.* (3.) *Bellica*, or the ſoldiery: the general is their preſident. (4.) *Academica*, in which the *Rector magnificus* preſides, and (5.) *Civica*. The members of each juriſdiction may refuſe to be judged by any but their own judge, before whom the plaintiff muſt implead them, according to the maxim in law, *Actor ſequitur forum rei*. The city is divided into four quarters, and governed by a *prætor* and *burgomaſters*. It can raiſe two companies of foot, and one of horſe. The *Lutherans* are permitted the exerciſe of their religion here, and have lately built them a church: there are alſo *Roman Catholicks*, who have a church without the walls.

About the middle of the aſcent of the hill, called *Koningſthall*, ſtands the caſtle where the Prince keeps his court, a ſtately pile and of great capacity, encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall and a deep trench hewn out of the rock, which, upon occaſion, may be filled with water. Over the gate leading into the palace, is a *Dutch* inſcription, ſignifying the building of it by *Ludovicus* V. in the year 1519. It is not all of one piece, but ſince the firſt foundation ſeveral buildings have been added

added by ſeveral Princes. One part is called the *Engliſh building.*

Under one of the towers ſtood the great tun, which almoſt fill'd a room. It held 132 fudders, a fudder (as we were informed) being equal to four *Engliſh* hogſheads. The old tun is taken in pieces, and there is a new one in building by the Prince's order, which is to contain 150 fudders, or 600 hogſheads. Being invited by the Prince's order, we dined in the palace, where we obſerved all things carried with little noiſe, and great decency. After dinner, his highneſs was pleaſed to call us into his cloſet, and ſhew us many curioſities, among others (1.) a purſe made of *Alumen plumoſum*, which we ſaw put into a pan of burning charcoal, till it was thoroughly ignite, and yet when taken out and cool, we could not perceive that it had received any harm at all from the fire. (2.) Two unicorns horns, each eight or ten foot long, wreathed and hollow to the top. By the way we may note, that theſe are the horns of a fiſh of the cetaceous kind (two diſtinct *ſpecies* whereof you may find deſcribed and figured in the *Hiſtory* and Deſcription of the *Antilles*, or *Caribee* Iſlands, written in *French* by *R. F.* of *Tertre*, and the head of one in *Wormius*'s *Muſæum*) not the horns of a quadruped, as is vulgarly, but erroneouſly thought. Whatever the antients have delivered, modern voyages and enquiries have diſcovered no other terreſtrial unicorn beſides the *Rhinoceros*, which, it's moſt likely, is ſignified by the word ראם uſed in in ſcripture, which the *Septuagint* render Μονοκέρως. (3.) The imperial crown and globe of *Rupertus Imp.* who was of this family, richly adorned with precious ſtones. (4.) An excellent and well digeſted collection of antient and modern coins and medals of all ſorts, in which the Prince himſelf is very knowing. Among the reſt, we could not but take notice of a *Swediſh* doller of copper, about the bigneſs, and of the figure of a ſquare trencher, ſtamped at the four corners with the King's image and arms, of that weight, that if a man be to receive ten or twenty pound in ſuch coin, he muſt come with a cart and team of horſe to carry it home. The Prince Palatine's name and titles are, *Carolus Ludovicus, Comes Palatinus Rheni, ſacri Ro-*

mani Imperii Elector, utriuſq; Bavariæ Dux. He ſpeaks ſix languages perfectly well, *viz. High-Dutch, Low-Dutch, Engliſh, French, Italian* and *Latin*, is greatly beloved of his ſubjects, of whom he hath a paternal care, and whoſe intereſt he makes his own.

In the great church where the famous library was kept, we obſerved many fair monuments of Princes of this family, ſome with *Dutch*, moſt with *Latin* epitaphs or inſcriptions: others in the *Franciſcans* church. In St. *Peter*'s church alſo a great number of monuments of learned men of the univerſity; which is of good account and one of the beſt in *Germany*. Three or four colleges there are built and endowed chiefly for the maintenance and accommodation of poor ſtudents.

The government of this univerſity is by a ſenate, which conſiſts only of ſixteen profeſſors. The number of profeſſors is limited, and their ſtipends fix'd by the ſtatutes of the univerſity given them by their founder *Rupertus* count palatine *Anno* 1346. and confirmed by the Pope and Emperor. Of theſe profeſſors three are of *divinity*; four of *law*; three of *medicine*, and ſix of *philoſophy*. Of the philoſophy profeſſors four only are admitted into the ſenate, leſt they ſhould make too great a party. Beſides the ſenate chuſes a-new the philoſophy profeſſors every year, and may change them if they pleaſe: the other profeſſors are choſen for term of life. When one dies the ſenate chuſes two and preſents them to the Prince, of which he takes one to ſucceed in the vacant place. This ſenate chuſes every year a *rector magnificentiſſimus*, which is only an honorary title conferred upon ſome Prince or great perſon, for he hath no power at all in the univerſity. (2.) A *rector magnificus* out of their own number by major vote, the chief officer for power and anſwerable to our *vice-chancellor*. (3.) An *ædilis* who takes care of the publick buildings. (4.) A *præfectus rei vinariæ*. (5.) A *præfectus rei frumentariæ*, which officers anſwer to our *Taxers*. (6.) A *quæſtor*, who gathers up the univerſity revenue and rents. Further this ſenate is a juriſdiction by themſelves, and have abſolute power in criminal cauſes extending to life and death: only after ſentence given the Prince may pardon. The degrees conferred here are in philoſophy *maſters*, of which lately there have been but

but few created; in law and medicine *licentiates* and *doctors*; in divinity *batchelors*, *licentiates*, and *doctors*, of which laſt there have been but few lately. They confer degrees without any regard of ſtanding. The candidate muſt undergo a double *examen*. (1.) By the faculty wherein he is to commence, the *rector magnificus* being preſent, and if he be found unſufficient he is remitted, and appointed a certain time to ſtudy to prepare himſelf. (2.) By all the profeſſors together, the *rector magnificus* being alſo preſent. The firſt they call *Examen tentatorium*, the ſecond *rigoroſum*. Having paſt both *examens* he is to diſpute publickly *ſub Præſide*, then to make a lecture in the faculty wherein he is promoted, and laſtly a ſpeech. The ſpeech ended, he asks the vice-chancellor, *ut det facultatem promotori ipſum promovendi*. Note that by the ſtatute the *Præpoſitus Eccleſiæ Wormatienſis* is perpetual chancellor, and ſubſtitutes a vice-chancellor in his place. But now this is only done *pro forma*, for the univerſity is not obnoxious to the chancellor. The vice-chancellor granting leave, the promoter, who is uſually the * dean of the faculty, in the name of the Prince Elector, and by the leave of the vice-chancellor, pronounces ſuch an one doctor, and bids him aſcend *in ſuperiorem cathedram*; then kiſſes him, puts a ring on his finger, and a cap on his head, and gives him a book firſt ſhut and then open. Then the graduate takes an oath touching with his finger the two beadles ſtaves ſet leaning one againſt the other, and laſt of all feaſts the profeſſors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now uſed as the divinity-ſchools: At which feaſt the Prince himſelf is preſent or ſends the marſhal of his houſe. To ſave charges two or three candidates, if they be of meaner condition, get to be promoted together.

* Note that the profeſſors in each faculty take the deanſhip by turns, though the ſenate may appoint any other.

D. T.

D. T. O. M. A.

Curſus Lectionum Publicarum & Privatarum, quas almæ Univerſitatis Archipalatinæ D.D. Profeſſores hoc Anno D.DC.LXII. *Rectore magnifico* Jacobo Iſrael *Med. Doct. & Phyſiolog. Prof. ordinario, habebunt, juxta Facultatem ſeriem diſtributus.*

In FACULTATE THEOLOGICA.

Horâ X. FRidericus Spanhemius, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor, & Profeſſor Ordinarius Novi Teſtamenti; Diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris, alterâ quidem Septimanâ perſequitur Vindicias Locorum controverſorum, alterâ verò illuſtriora ex Paulinis Epiſtolis loca, eâ methodo exſequitur, ut præmiſſis Quæſtionibus, ad elucidationem cujuſq; loci ſubjungatur, cùm Analyſis Logica, tum Paraphraſis Rhetorica, tandémque eruantur ordine uſus cum theoretici tum practici.*

Collegia privata exegetica, diſputatoria, examinatoria, prioribus nuper abſolutis, Studioſis offert, Diſputationes ordinarii & extraordinarii argumenti negantur nunquam.

Horâ IX. Johannes Ludovicus Fabricius, *SS. Theologiæ Doctor & Profeſſor Ordinarius, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris Theologiæ Syſtema explanare perget, præterea abſoluto Caſuiſtico Collegio, Univerſale explicatorio-examinatorium, aliáque pro Studioſorum deſiderio exercitia tum publica tum privata continuabit atque inſtituet.*

Henricus

II. In FACULTATE JURIDICA.

Henricus David Chuno, *D. & Jurium Professor primarius Academiæque Procancellarius, Lectiones Codicis, cujusque tituli principiis & fundamentis propositis, legibusque peregrinis & fugitivis, id est, non suo titulo collocatis, (ubi spicilegium facturus est) seorsim explanatis, publicè continuabit : addendo Jurium concurrentium ampliationes & restrictiones ex omni Jure.* Horâ IX.

Idem privatim operam suam pro captu & desiderio Studiosorum æquè ponet.

Johannes Fridericus Bôckelman, *J. U. D. Pandectarum Professor Ordinarius, & Judicii Electoralis Aulici Assessor, publicè Pandectas docebit hac methodo, ut* (1.) *cujusque tituli quæ est, ostendat connexionem.* (2.) *Jus certum, quod in Legibus eò spectantibus reperitur, per definitiones, divisiones & Canones compendiosè proponat.* (3.) *Controversas quæstiones, additis solidioribus rationibus propugnandi & oppugnandi subjungat.* (4.) *Siqua lex nostris Viciniorumque moribus antiquata est, moneat.* (5.) *Denique textus in quibus singularis materiæ alicujus sedes est, speciatim assignet.* Horâ I.

Collegium etiam disputatorium publicum, necnon explicatorium privatum, utrumque ad Pandectas institutum, continuabit, aliisque exercitiis Auditoribus, uti hactenus prodesse studebit.

Banier Shuttenius, *J. U. D. Institutionum Imperialium Professor Ordinarius, in tradendis Institutionibus sensum cujusque paragraphi genuinum ubi exposuerit, dubia occurrentesque circa præsentem materiam controversias breviter resolvet.* Horâ X.

In Collegiis privatis, explicandi, dictandi, disputandi operam (quam nec publicè denegabit) etiam pollicetur.

III. In FACULTATE MEDICA.

Johannes Casparus Fausius, *Medicinæ Doctor & Professor primarius, necnon Archiater Palatinus; Practicam Medicinam docet, Ideas morborum succinctè tradit. Medicamenta ὑποθεσα, officinalia & Chymica, eorumque præparationem enarrat, & formulas elegantiores cum propriis longæ* Horâ IX.

longæ praxeos experimentis feliciter tradit. Chymicam quoque officinam ejus rei Studiosis aperuit.

Horâ III. Jacobus Israel, *Med. Doct. & Physiologiæ Professor Ordinarius, à Nundinis Autumnalibus ad Vernales Anatomiam & Chirurgiam : à Vernalibus verò ad Autumnales Institutiones Medicas modabit.*

Ex Collegiis privatis unum Anatomicum dissectorium, quod circa manualem dissectionem operabitur : alterum de generatione & incrementis pulli in ovo beneficio furni Chymici & ignis Lampadis habebit.

IV. In FACULTATE PHILOSOPHICA.

Horâ I. Johannes à Leuneschlos, *P. & M. D. Mathematum & Physices Professor Ordinarius, in Physicis publicè specialium nostræ telluris Corporum naturam enucleabit, privatim Collegia aperiet, in quibus res generationi & corruptioni obnoxia*
Horâ XII *docebitur, & ad interrogata respondebitur. Circa Geographiam theoricam & practicam Auditoribus industriam suam non solùm publicè docendo probabit, sed & eosdem privatim tum in eadem, tum in aliis spatiosæ Matheseos partibus, ut Arithmetica, Harmonica, Geometria, Astronomia, Optica, Architectonica Civili & Militari, aliisque vel necessariis, vel rarioribus Elegantiis, tam theoricè in ædibus suis, quam practicè in Observatorio & Campo ad discentium nutum & captum instituere haud gravabitur.*

Horâ IX. Johannes Seobaldus Fabricius, *SS. Theologiæ Doct. & Ecclesiastes, necnon Linguæ Græcæ Professor Ordinarius, Xenophontis* Κύρου παιδείας Βίβλιον Α. *pertractabit.*

Horâ II. Sebastianus Ramspeck, *Politices & Eloquentiæ Professor Ordinarius, Synopseos Politicæ telam propediem pertexet, Oeconomicorum Epitomen breviter illustrandam additurus, idque diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis : diebus Veneris M. Tullii de Oratore libros Rhetoricè ac Politicè illustrabit. Studiosis quinetiam id petituris publica privatáque industria succurret.*

Horâ X. Stephanus Gerlachius, *Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Professor, Historiam Sulpitii Severi eâdem quâ cœpit methodo hoc Semestri persequetur. Statum nempe ac faciem Veteris Ecclesiæ,*

ab

ab obitu uſque Moſis ob oculos ponens: modum Reip. ritus moréſque explanans. Sententias Judæorum ac Chriſtianorum, cum veterum tum recentium Impp. breviter exhibens & conferens, quicquid denique ad ornandam Hiſtoriam lucemque ei fœnerandam facere videtur, proponet.

Si inſuper nonnulli forſan in cæteris Studiis literariis privatim ipſius operam expetierint, fide ſuâ iſtis ac induſtria non deerit.

Samuel Puffendorff, *Profeſſor Publicus, Jus Naturæ* Horâ III. *& Gentium ad ductum Grotii tradere perget, & in eo erit, ut hac hyeme opus iſtud ad finem perducatur. Operam quoque ſuam privatam, ſiqui eam ſunt petituri, nemini denegabit.*

Joh. Carreus, *Verb. Dei Miniſt. & Collegii Sapientiæ* Horâ III. *Præceptor, in Metaphyſicis Logicis & Ethicis Lectiones habet diebus Lunæ, Martis & Jovis, die Veneris Theſes diſputandas proponit.*

Honorum verò Academicorum, Diſputationum, Lectionum Curſoriarum, Anatomicarum demonſtrationum & Panegyrici actus creberrimi habentur.

Et ne animus ſolùm Sapientiâ excolatur, verùm & ipſum corpus ingenuis Exercitiis ad virilem virtutem excitetur, Vir Artis Equeſtris callentiſſimus, cujus fama celeberrima jam pluſquam percrebuit, Equeſtri Gymnaſio ſingulari cum laude præeſt.

Linguarum verò exoticarum Præceptores, Laniſtæ atq; aliarum elegantiarum Artifices, certatim in artibus ſuis edocendis peritiam ac ſedulitatem demonſtrare allaborant.

The Prince Elector is abſolute in his own territory. He can make laws and repeal them, treat with foreign Princes, ſending ambaſſadors to them, and receiving ambaſſadors from them, make war and peace, impoſe tributes arbitrarily on his ſubjects, without the conſent of the States of the country. The Emperor hath nothing to do with his ſubjects, they ſwearing allegiance only to him. He only can excommunicate, having reſerved to himſelf the epiſcopal power. The Prince Elector hath ſeven councils or courts. (1.) *Concilium Auguſtum*, or his privy council. (2.) *Concilium Statûs.* (3.) *Concilium Eccleſiaſticum*, conſiſting of four, whereof two are laymen,

men, and two clergy. (4.) *Dicaſterium*, who judge cauſes between man and man. (5.) *Concilium feudale*. (6.) *Concilium redituum temporalium*, or *rationum*. (7.) *Concilium redituum Eccleſiaſticorum*. The Prince hath thought fit to keep theſe two laſt diſtinct, partly that he may know how to proportion the miniſters allowance, and partly that if any of his ſucceſſors ſhould happen to change his religion (as is ordinary for Princes to do in *Germany*) they may be able to diſtinguiſh clearly between their own proper temporal and the church revenue.

The Prince in his own territory is general biſhop and ſupreme head in eccleſiaſtical affairs. Formerly this country was under the inſpection and juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Spier*, but, ſince the reformation, the Prince hath not only ſeized the revenues of the church into his own hand, but alſo aſſumed to himſelf intirely the epiſcopal power and juriſdiction. He is alſo univerſal patron, and diſpoſes of all vacant benefices as he pleaſes: indeed, the council of four nominate and preſent two unto him, of which uſually he chuſes one; becauſe it may well be preſumed that he knows not ſo well as they what perſons are beſt qualified and fit to be preferr'd; but he is not obliged to confer the benefice upon either of the perſons by them ſo nominated, but may either put in another known to himſelf, or command them to nominate others, if he like not thoſe preſented. The religion of the country is the *Reformed*. The whole palatinate is divided into three *Præfecturæ*, and ſome, *viz.* the greater of theſe ſubdivided into leſs. Every *Præfectura* hath its inſpector or biſhop, who is paſtor of ſome church in that *Præfectura*: he differs not from any other in any juriſdiction, but in that commonly he hath a larger ſtipend. His buſineſs is only to give information, if he be of a leſſer diviſion, to the inſpector of the whole *Præfectura* under which he is; if of a greater, to the council of four. If need be, every *Præfectura* or great town hath a presbytery. The presbytery of *Heidleberg* conſiſts of the five miniſters of the city, two deputies from each juriſdiction, except the *Aulica*; and two from each quarter of the city; ſo that, at this time, the number in all is twenty-one. Theſe all have equal ſuf-

frages,

frages, the lay-men with the miniſters, only one of the miniſters always preſides in his courſe. This presbytery aſſembles once every week, at whoſe meeting is always preſent a delegate from the Prince, to ſee that nothing be agitated there which it concerns not the presbytery to meddle withal. This presbytery hath no power to excommunicate or inflict any church cenſure; but if any perſon be accuſed to them of any crime, they ſend him to the juriſdiction to whom he appertains, to enquire into his offence. The court, having received this information from the presbytery, either neglect it if they pleaſe, or, if they ſee cauſe, enquire into it, and puniſh the delinquent according to his demerit; and, in the cloſe of the ſentence or warrant for execution, add this clauſe, *Quod ad Scandalum Eccleſiæ datum remittimus te ad Preſbyterium.* Now at laſt, all they can do, is to exact of him a publick confeſſion before the church, and a promiſe of amendment for the future. As for ordination, it is given by the council of four by impoſition of hands, after examination of the perſon to be ordained, and teſtimonials exhibited from the univerſity, or other perſons of known credit. The Prince receives all tythes, except ſuch as in ſome places, for conveniency's ſake, are paid immediately to the miniſters, and other church revenues, moſt whereof is paid out again in ſtipends to the miniſters, which the Prince proportions according to their merit and his own diſcretion; the reſt is reſerved for emergencies.

July 25. We hired a coach for *Straſburg*, which brought us thither in three days. At three miles diſtance from *Heidelberg* we paſſed in ſight of *Philipsburg*, a well fortified place ſituate in a level near the *Rhine*, now poſſeſſed by the *French*. The caſtle or palace yielded a goodly proſpect. A mile further we paſſed through *Graffe* a ſmall town with a caſtle belonging to the margrave of *Tourlach*, where our coachman paid toll. We lodged this firſt night at a village called *Linknom* under the ſame lord, who is a *Lutheran*. *Philipſburg.*

July 26. At four miles end we baited at a large village called *Raſpach*; and two miles on further we paſſed through *Stolehoven* a little walled town, where our coachman paid another toll; and after one mile more another walled town called *Litchtenaw*, both under the marqueſs *Stolehoven.* *Lichtenaw.*

marqueſs of *Baden*. This ſecond night we took up our quarters at *Sertz*, a village under the earl of *Hanaw*.

July 27. We paſſed over the *Rhine* divided into two branches or ſtreams by two great wooden bridges, which inſtead of boards are floored with whole fir-trees laid looſe acroſs, neither pinned nor nailed down: I conceive that the bridge might upon any exigent be more ſuddenly thrown down and broken. Soon after we were paſt the bridges we entred *Strasburg*. In this journey we obſerved great plenty of *Maiz* or *Indian* wheat planted; in ſome places *Lathyrus ſativus*, and in others *Carthamus* or baſtard ſaffron ſown in the fields: growing wild beſides what we had before obſerved in other places, *Blattaria*, *Solidago Saracenica*, and in the meadows near *Strasburg*, *Carduus Pratenſis Tragi*.

Strasburg. *Strasburg* is a free city of the empire, large, well built, rich, and populous, encompaſſed with a double wall and trench full of water, beſides the advantage of a good ſituation in a large level, very exactly fortified, and the walls and works moſt regular, elegant, and ſcrupulouſly kept in repair: ſo that it ſeems no eaſy thing by force to take this city; neither was it I think once attempted in the late *German* wars. It lies as a block in the *Frenchmens* way, and is as it were the rampart of the empire in theſe parts. The government is by a greater council of 300, choſen by the ſeveral companies of citizens, and a leſſer of 71, of which number ſix are *Burgomaſters*, ſix *Stetmaſters*, 15 *Patres Patriæ*, and 13 of the *Militia*. The women of this city are well-favoured and of good complexions. The inhabitants are moſt part *Lutherans*, who have ſeven churches: ſome *Papiſts*, who have one church and four cloiſters, two for men and two for women; and a few *Reformed*, who yet are not allowed a church in town, but forced to go ſome two miles to church in the territory of the earl of *Hanaw*. This city is an epiſcopal ſee, the biſhop whereof is lord of the lower *Alſatia*. He hath a palace in the city, but is not ſuffered to lodge therein above three days together; in an inn he is allowed eight days at a time. Here is the faireſt, largeſt, beſt furniſhed, and handſomeſt kept armory or arſenal that we ſaw in *Germany*, or in all theſe reſpects any where elſe.

elſe. Here are alſo publick granaries, wine-cellars, and ſtore-houſes. The river *Elle* runs through the town. The *Domo* or cathedral church is a fair building of ſtone, having a great pair of braſs folding-doors at the weſt end. Herein we viewed the famous clock deſcribed by *Coryat* and others, a piece of excellent workmanſhip, made, as we were told, by one *Iſaac Habrechtus* of *Straſburg*. The ſteeple of this church is curiouſly built of carved ſtone, and incomparably the higheſt that ever we yet ſaw. The number of ſteps from the bottom to the top is 662. We aſcended 640 ſteps to the place called the Crown, from whence we had a wide proſpect of the country round about. In this ſteeple two men watch conſtantly by day and four by night. Ten hours diſtant from *Strasburg* towards *Stutgard* is *Sowrebourn*, from whence acid water is brought hither, which they mingle with their wine and drink as at other places. By the inhabitants of this and other imperial cities, eſpecially the women, are many different ſorts of habits uſed. *Sowrebourn.*

July 31. We left *Strasburg* and began our journey towards *Baſil*, travelling as far as *Tivelſheim* a village under the biſhop of *Strasburg*, ſome two miles and half. *Auguſt* 1. After three miles riding forward we paſſed through a ſmall walled town belonging to the ſame biſhop called *Markleſheim*. Two miles further we rode in ſight of *Briſach*, a town ſeated on a rock by the *Rhine* ſide, a place of great ſtrength and importance, much contended for in the late wars. It is now in the *French* hands, as is all *Alſatia* almoſt to the walls of *Baſil:* and after two other miles we came to a village called *Lodeſheim* pleaſantly ſituate in a large plain where we lodged. *Briſach.*

Aug. 2. We rode but one league and an half 'ere we arrived at *Baſil*. This city is large and fair, the houſes being for the moſt part built of ſtone, tall and painted on the outſide. It is compaſſed about with a double wall and trench, rich and populous, built upon hills, ſo that which way ſoever you go you either aſcend or deſcend, The river *Rhine* divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a bridge of 14 arches. That part on the north ſide of the river is cal- *Baſil.*

led *Little Basil.* There are said to be 300 fountains in this city, scarce a street or house of note but hath one. It is one of the thirteen cantons of *Switzerland*, and hath in its territory about 100 villages. It gives title to a bishop chosen by canons, who yet is not suffered to lodge in the town one night. He lives at *Broudint*, keeps the state of a temporal Prince, and coins money, which is not current in *Basil.*

As to the civil government, the citizens are divided into 15 tribes or companies. Each company chuses 12 men by major vote, who are called *Sexers*, because six of them only are regent at once, *viz*, one six one year, and the other six the next, and so alternately. These twelve *Viri* or *Sexers* chuse out of each tribe two tsunft-masters, or *Tribuni Plebis* for their lives. The *Tribuni Plebis* chuse two out of each tribe who are called *Senators.* Of these sixty, and the four heads (two whereof are called burgomasters, and chosen by the senators properly so called, and two *Tribuni Plebis* or *Tsunt-masters*, and chosen by the *Tribuni Plebis)* the lesser council consists. Both burgomasters and *Tsunft-masters*, tribunes and senators rule alternately. The old senators, or that half of the lesser council which was in power the precedent year, do first debate and agree upon any business of moment before it be propounded to the new senate, who confirm or reject as they please. The great council (which is assembled by the ordinary council upon weighty occasions) consists of all the magistrates, *viz.* the twelve *Viri*, and all the lesser or ordinary council. The lesser council judges in criminal causes. In this city is an university founded by Pope *Pius* II. The university senate consists of the seventeen professors. The names of the present professors in each faculty, now *Anno* 1663. are,

In DIVINITY.

Johannes Buxtorfius Professor Veteris Testamenti & Linguæ Hebraicæ.

Joh. Rudolphus Wetstenius Professor N. Testamenti.

Lucas Kamlerus primarius Pastor & Prof. Controversiarum.

In

In LAW.

Remigius Fechſius Pandectarum Prof. He has collected many rarities.

Lucas Burchardus Cod. Prof. magnificus Rector.

Jacobus Brandmullerus Inſtitut. Prof.

In MEDICINE.

Emmanuel Stupanus Med. Theor. Prof.

Joh. C. Bauhinus pater, Praxeos Prof.

Hieronymus Bauhinus F. Anatomes & Botanices Prof. Of theſe two the father is the ſon, and the ſon conſequently the grand-child of that famous herbariſt and anatomiſt *Caſpar Bauhinus.*

In PHILOSOPHY and Human Literature.

Chriſtophorus Fechſius, frater Remigii, Hiſtor. Prof.

Rheinhar dus Iſelius Ethic. Prof.

Rudolphus Burchardus, cognatus Lucæ, Mathem. Prof.

Mr. Henricus Keſelbachius, Phyſ. Prof.

Fridericus Burchardus, Henrici patruus, Orat. & Eloq. Prof.

Samuel Burchardus, Logicæ Prof. cognatus cæterorum.

Simon Bathienus, Rhet. Prof.

Joh. Zuingerus, Gr. Linguæ Prof.

The profeſſors are to read every day in the week in term-time, except *Thurſdays* and *Sundays*; their ſtipends are ſmall, and not a competent maintenance.

Here are no doctors in divinity created beſide the profeſſors, and ſome the condition of whoſe places require that degree. In *Law*, they confer two degrees, *Doctor* and *Licentiate*; in *Medicine*, only *Doctor*; in *Philoſophy*, *Maſter* and *Batchelor*. The eccleſiaſtical government is by the three profeſſors of the firſt faculty, the four *Scholarchæ*, and all the miniſters. When a benefice happens to be vacant, the ſenate nominates three to it, out of

which the miniſters chuſe one. The city-miniſters have a certain ſtipend in money; in the country-villages the miniſters have part of their allowance in tythes, and part in money. No miniſter, before or after impoſition of hands, is obliged by oath or promiſe to continue his profeſſion ſo long as he lives, but may leave his miniſtry when he pleaſes, and betake himſelf to ſome other calling. This and all other the *Proteſtant* cantons of *Switzerland* are of the *Reformed* religion.

Eraſmus. In this city *Eraſmus Rot.* lived the latter part of his his time, and here he died and lies buried in the great church, where there is a fair marble monument erected to his memory, againſt a pillar on the north ſide of the communion table. He founded and endowed a college in *Baſil*, wherein are maintain'd twenty perſons, eighteen whereof are to be ſtudents in divinity, who may live there as long as they pleaſe, provided they follow their ſtudies and continue unmarried: only the magiſtrates have a power to command them thence to another kind of life. Of the other two one is a bedel, and the other a ſchool-maſter. Over this college there is a regent, without whoſe leave no ſtudent may lodge out of the houſe one night. Ten of the ſtudents are to be *Baſileans*, and ten ſtrangers. At the great church is preſerved *Eraſmus*'s library, called *Bibliotheca Amberbachiana*, becauſe *Eraſmus* bequeathed it to *Amberbachius*, by his laſt will and teſtament, which we ſaw written with his own hand in half a ſheet of paper, dated the 12. of *Feb.* 1536. In this library are preſerved many good pieces and deſigns of *Holbenius*, a famous painter born in *Baſil:* a box full of *Diplomata*, given to *Eraſmus* by the Pope, Emperor, and ſeveral Kings and Princes of *Europe: Eraſmus*'s ſeal and ring: a fair gold medal ſent to *Eraſmus* by the King of *Poland:* many antient and modern coins and medals: three *Rappers* (*i. e.* ſmall pieces of money of a mix'd metal not ſo big as a ſilver penny of the value of a farthing) turned into gold by *Leon. Turnitius*, a famous alchymiſt of this place, who turned the nail at *Florence:* ſeveral antient *Entaglie:* many papers of *Amberbachius* concerning the antiquities of *Auguſta Rauracorum*, formerly a great city, now a village called *Augſt*, not far diſtant from *Baſil.* The great church or cathedral at *Baſil* was built

Bibliotheca Amberbachiana.

built by the Emperor *Henry* II. who married *Cunigunda* the daughter of an *Engliſh* King. St. *Pantalus* an *Engliſhman*, was the firſt biſhop here. The graver ſort of citizens and magiſtrates wear ruffs and ſteeple-caps. The profeſſors and miniſters wear the ſame caps and ruffs, and beſides ſhort gowns, which reach little lower than their knees. Many of the country-boors wear ſtraw-hats. The women wear their coats very ſhort, and ſome of them little round caps on their heads, very like the young ſcholars caps in *Cambridge*, but leſs; and a tin-girdle about their waiſts. We ſaw in this city Dr. *Fel. Platerus*'s *Muſæum* or cabinet, wherein there is a good collection of minerals, ſtones, metals, dried fiſhes, and other natural and artificial rarities, gathered by *Tho. Plateus* the father, and *Fel. Plateus* the ſon, and diſpoſed in a good method, the names being ſet to each one. Here and at *Zurich* are ſermons every day in the week at ſeveral churches.

David George, that monſtrous fanatic, died in this city, at whoſe death there happened a great tempeſt of thunder and lightning, and a thunder-bolt brake into his houſe.

About *Baſil* we found growing wild, beſide what we had before met withal, *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*, *Paſſerina Tragi* among the corn. *Phalangium parvo flore ramoſius*, *Blitum minus album* J. B. in ſimetis. *Cymbalaria Italica hederacea*, in muris urbis ad portam quæ Argentinam ducit. *Stœbe major calyculis non ſplendentibus*, in marginibus agrorum & muris paſſim toto itinere à Frankendaliâ ad Baſileam uſque. *Polium montanum Lavendulæ folio*, *Conſolida media Genevenſis* J. B. *& Gneorum Matthioli ſeu Thymelæa minor Cordi*. But if any one deſires a more particular account of what plants grow wild about *Baſil*, *C. Bauhinus*'s *Catalogus Plantarum circa Baſileam naſcentium* will give him full ſatisfaction.

Auguſt 10. From *Baſil* we ſet forward for *Zurich*. At the end of one *Dutch* mile we paſſed *Augst*, ſuppoſed to have been *Auguſta Rauracorum*. There we view'd the ruines of an antient building, judged by *Amberbachius* to have been an *amphitheater*. Next we rode faſt by a walled town on the *Rhine* ſubject to the archduke of *Inſpruck*. On the hills hereabout we firſt ſaw fir-trees

growing wild. Then we paſſed through *Bruck* a pretty little walled town, having one handſome ſtreet well built with tall houſes of ſtone, and fountains in the middle, and lodged at the baths of *Baden* ſix miles diſtant from *Baſil*. This day we firſt took notice of the little green tree-frogs. The baths here are ſaid to be ſixty in number, but ſmall; the water is very hot. *Baden* is a walled town, ſeated on the ſide of a hill by the river *Limagus*, about half an *Engliſh* mile diſtant from the baths. Here the delegates of the thirteen cantons meet and ſit. The poor people put a cheat upon ſtrangers, bringing them to ſell, as they pretend, *foſſile dice*, which they ſay, they dig out of the earth naturally ſo figured and marked. But I am well aſſured, ſuch as they brought us were artificial dice, and, if they digg'd them out of the earth, they firſt buried them there themſelves. From *Baden*, *Aug.* 11. We rode along by the *Limagus* on one hand, and fair vineyards on the other to *Zurich*.

Zurich. *Zurich* is pleaſantly ſituate at the end of a lake called *Zurich-ſea*, ſcarce ſo big as *Baſil*, but I think more populous. The river *Limagus* which runs out of the lake divides it into two almoſt equal parts, which are joined together by two bridges; one very broad for carts and horſes to paſs over.

The houſes are built of timber with clay-walls, handſomely painted, many of them four or five ſtories high. The ſtreets are narrow but well paved with flints and great pebbles. This city is as well fortified as the ſituation of it will permit, beſides the wall, being encompaſſed round with good earth-works and trenches after the modern faſhion. The river *Sele* runs by and gives defence to it on the ſouth-ſide, and a little lower empties itſelf into the *Limagus*. The citizens are given to merchandiſe, all very buſy and induſtrious. They either are rich or at leaſt ſo eſteemed, and therefore envied by their neighbours of the *Romiſh* religion. Here are no guards of ſoldiers at the city gates; no ſtrangers examined or ſearch'd, either at coming in or going out. We obſerved the colour of the water of the *Zurich-ſea* to be greeniſh and well approaching to that of ſea-water. Afterwards we found the water of all the lakes and rivers near the *Alps* to be of the ſame colour, at which we were not a little

a little ſurpriſed. For we were wont to attribute that colour in the ſea-water to the mixture of ſalt that is in it, whereas the water of theſe lakes and rivers diſcovers to the taſte nothing of ſalt or brackiſh. But afterwards, conſidering that theſe waters did conſiſt for the moſt part of ſnow diſſolved, and that ſnow is ſuppoſed to contain good ſtore of nitrous ſalt, we thought it not altogether improbable that this colour may be owing to the nitrous particles remaining in the water, though they be not copious enough to affect our taſte, and it would be worth the while to diſtil good quantities of this water, to ſee whether it would leave any ſalt behind.

That theſe lakes and rivers do conſiſt for the moſt part of ſnow-water it is manifeſt, for that upon the mountains, excepting the lower parts of them, no rain falls in winter-time, but only ſnow, with which the higher parts of them are covered to a great thickneſs for at leaſt ſix months in the year; and for that the rivers that flow from the *Alps* run loweſt in winter, and abound moſt with water in the ſummer-time; ſo that ſometimes they over-flow their banks in the hotteſt months of the year, and when no rains falls; as myſelf can teſtify concerning the river *Rhodanus*, becauſe the ſun at the ſeaſon melts the ſnow upon the mountains. Hence it appears, that their opinion was not ſo abſurd who attributed the yearly increaſe and over-flowing of the river *Nilus* to the diſſolution of the ſnow upon thoſe mountains where it hath its firſt riſe. Though I do not think this to be the true cauſe, partly becauſe that part of the earth where thoſe mountains lie is ſo hot, by reaſon of its ſituation under the direct and ſometimes perpendicular beams of the ſun, that it's not likely any ſnow ſhould fall, much leſs lie there: chiefly becauſe travellers generally agree, that, in moſt parts of that climate where thoſe mountains lie, there are at that time of the year great falls of rain, to which therefore the over-flowing of *Nilus* is more probably attributed.

The government of this city is by a greater and a leſſer council. The leſſer council conſiſts of fifty, *viz.* twenty four tribunes or maſters of the companies choſen by the twelve tribes or companies, into which the city is divided, two by each company. Theſe twenty four are called

Zwelvers, becauſe twelve of them only are regent at once. Twelve ſenators, choſen out of the companies, one out of each company by the greater council according to our information, according to *Simler* by the leſſer. Six, elected by the ſame greater council as we were informed, but according to *Simler* by the leſſer, out of the people indifferently where they pleaſe; four *Tribuni nobilium*; choſen by the gentlemen; two *Senatores nobilium*; and two *burgomaſters* or conſuls choſen by the council of 200. The conſuls and half this council rule by turns, *viz.* twelve *Zwelvers* and twelve *Senators* with one conſul one half year, and the other half the next; and this half that rules is called *Concilium novum.* All the fifty meet every week, and, if any decree be to be made, it is dated in the preſence of the *Concilium novum & vetus.* All the fifty hear civil cauſes, *Simler* ſaith eight choſen by the fifty; and the *Concilium novum* judge in criminals alone. The greater council conſiſts of 200, *viz.* 144 elected out of the tribes, twelve out of each tribe; eighteen choſen by the noblemen among themſelves; twenty four *Zwelvers*; four *Tribuni nobilium*; two *Senatores nobilium*; the ſix elected indifferently, and the two burgomaſters. Why the twelve choſen by the greater council ſhould be left out, we know not, and therefore ſuſpect our information was not good, about the making up the great council; but of the twelve out of each tribe, and eighteen out of the noblemen, we are ſure. This great council chuſes *Landtvoghts*, and aſſembles upon important occaſions that concern the whole common-wealth. They elect four *Stadtholders* or Proconſuls out of the twenty four maſters of the companies; two *Sekelmaſters* or Treaſurers either out of the twelve ſenators of the companies, or the twelve tribunes of the *Concilium novum.* Half the leſſer council is choſen every half year at *Chriſtmas* and *Midſummer.* The *Concilium vetus* goes out, and then the *Concilium novum* becomes *vetus*, and chuſes a new *Concilium novum*, but for the moſt part the ſame are choſen again.

Schauffhauſſen.

Auguſt 12. From *Zurich* we travelled to *Schaffhauſſen*, paſſing by a great caſcade or cataract of the river *Rhine* called *Waſſerfall*; near to which we firſt obſerved *Orobus ſylvaticus purpureus vernus* and *Hepatica nobilis* growing wild.

wild. This journey we alſo found *Ulmaria major ſive Barba capri*, by a little bridge not far from *Schaffhauſſen*.

Schaffhauſen is ſeated upon the river *Rhine*, over which there is here a bridge, part of wood and part of ſtone. All boats or flotes that come down the river muſt here unload, there being no paſſing further by reaſon of great ſtones in the channel, and the precipitious deſcent of the water at *Waſſerfall*. This town is well built, the houſes being moſt of ſtone, walled about and intrench'd. It hath two fair ſtreets handſomely paved, beſides many other ſmall ones. Here, as at *Zurich*, the citizens when they walk abroad wear their ſwords. As to the civil government, the citizens are divided into twelve tribes or companies. Each tribe chooſes two *Tribuni Plebis*, and theſe 24 make the leſſer, or ordinary council. The great council conſiſts of theſe and ſixty more, choſen alſo by the companies, each company chooſing five. The father and ſon, or two brothers, cannot be together of the council. By the greater council are choſen yearly two conſuls or burgomaſters, two quæſtors, one proconſul, and one *Ædilis*, but for the moſt part they chooſe the ſame. All cauſes civil and criminal are tried before the leſſer council. Every one of the twenty-four hath 52 florins and nine *modii frumenti* allow'd him yearly.

Auguſt 13. We rode to *Conſtance*. By the way we found *Horminum luteum glutinoſum ſive Colus Jovis*, and in a wood, upon a mountain, *Pyrola folio mucronato ſerrato*, *Pſeudoaſphodeleus Alpinus*, *Anonymus flore Coluteæ*, & *Sonchus cæruleus latifolius*. *Conſtance* is an imperial city pleaſantly ſituate in a fair level by the *Rhine* ſide, and at the end of the *Bodenzee*, or lake of *Conſtance*, called antiently *Lacus Brigantinus*, and *Lacus Acronius*. There is a long bridge over the river or lake, made part of wood and part of ſtone. The ſtreets of the city are fair, and the buildings of ſtone. The council that was held here *Anno Dom.* 1417, at which *John Hus* was condemned, hath made this place well known. For what end this council was aſſembled, and what they did, the following inſcription on the council-houſe will acquaint the reader:

Conſtance.

Bodenzee.

Gaude

Gaude clara Domus, pacem populo generâsti
Chriſticolæ, dum Pontifices tres Schiſmate vexant;
Tunc omnes abigit Synodus quam tu tenuiſti.
Ipſe ſedem ſcandit Martinus nomine quintus
Dum quadringentos numerant poſt mille Salutis
Feſto Martini decem & ſeptem ſimul annos.

This town is alſo famous for the reſiſtance it made to the *Swediſh* forces commanded by *Horn*, beſieging of it *Anno* 1598. vid. *Galeazzo.*

Yet it ſeemed to me but ſlenderly fortified, having toward the water only a wall, and toward the land an earthen rampart, or wall and ditch, drawn at a good diſtance from the ſtone-wall. It hath indeed advantage by its ſituation, having a lake on one ſide and a fenny level on the other.

Lindaw. *Aug.* 15. We took boat, and croſſed the *Bodenzee* from *Conſtance* over to *Lindaw*, and by the way had a fair proſpect of the ſtrong town of *Oberlingen*. *Lindaw* ſtandeth in the middle of the lake environ'd with water. It is joined to the land by a bridge of 290 paces, one half of it being ſtone, and the other, that is, that next the town, wood, which may upon occaſion eaſily be taken down and removed. This city, beſides its natural ſtrength by reaſon of its ſituation, is alſo artifically fortified with ſtout walls and bulwarks ſtanding in the water, that ſide moſt which is neareſt the land. On that ſide toward the lake are many rows of great ſtakes driven into the ground, to hinder the approach of any boat or veſſel to the town; ſo that a man would think this place impregnable. The ſtreets and houſes are not ſo ſpacious and fair as thoſe of *Conſtance*, yet proper enough: ſeveral fountains alſo there are in the ſtreets. Towards the *Bodenzee* are two walls, and between the walls a large vacant ſpace of land wherein vineyards are planted, of the grapes whereof are ſaid to be made yearly 100 fudders, that is, 300 *Engliſh* hogſheads of wine. Eight villages belong to this city, their territory extending about three hours.

For plants we found, not far from *Lindaw* in the mountainous woods, *Erica procumbens herbacea*, *Scabioſa latifolia*

latifolia rubro flore, *Gentiana Aſclepiadis folio*, and in the moiſter places, *Ulmaria major ſive Barba capri*, & *Lactuca montana purpuro-cærulea major* C. B. In the moiſt meadows *Pneumonanthe* plentifully. On the banks of a ſmall river running into the *Bodenzee* near *Lindaw*, *Myrica ſylv. altera Cluſ.* In the moiſt and fenny places near the lake both here and at *Conſtance*, *Gratiola vulgaris* plentifully.

Aug. 17. We rode poſt from *Conſtance* towards *Munchen* in *Bavaria*. The ſeveral ſtages where we changed horſes were (1.) *Wangen*, a ſmall imperial town, two miles diſtant from *Lindaw*. (2.) *Laykirk*, another ſmall imperial town, two miles further on. (3.) *Memmingen*, a free city of the empire, and one of the chiefeſt of *Suevia*, both for greatneſs and ſtrength. The ſtreets are broad, water running thro' them. (4.) *Mundelheim*, a ſmall town under the Duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. (5.) *Lansberg*, a pretty town, with a handſome fountain in the market-place, built in 1663. four *German* miles from *Mundelheim*. From hence we rode thro' no conſiderable town till we came to *Munchen*, paſſing by the *Ammerzee*, a great lake about three *German* miles in length, where we had the *Alps*, or ſome very high mountains in proſpect.

Wangen. *Laykirk.* *Memmingen.* *Mundelheim.* *Lansberg.* *Ammerzee lake.*

All ſtrangers that enter *Munchen* are firſt ſtrictly examined at the gate, their names ſent in to the governor, and they detained till the return of the meſſenger with leave for their admiſſion. This city is very ſtrongly walled and fortified, and, for the bigneſs of it, is the moſt ſplendid and beautiful place we have ſeen in all *Germany*; ſo that well might *Cluverius* term it *omnium Germanicarum pulcherrimam*. The ſtreets are broad and ſtreight, adorned with ſumptuous churches and cloiſters, and ſtately houſes. Above all, the Duke's palace deſerves reſpect, not to ſay admiration, it being the moſt magnificent and ſumptuous edifice for a houſe, that we have any where hitherto ſeen beyond the ſeas. In the great garden of this palace we ſaw many rare plants, among the reſt we eſpecially took notice of the *Aloe-trees* (for ſo I may well call them, for the greatneſs and heighth of their ſtalks which ſhoot up in one year) of which there were more, I verily think, in this one garden,

Munchen.

garden, than in all *Europe* beſides; I mean of ſuch as came to ſtalk and flower. In this city, ſo far remote from our native country, it ſeemed ſtrange to us to find a cloiſter of *Engliſh* nuns. We thought it worth noting, that the bodies of the churches here are fill'd with pews and ſeats, as ours in *England*, whereas generally in the churches of the *Roman-Catholicks* there are no fixed ſeats, or but very few; the people either ſtanding to hear their ſermons, or ſitting on moveable benches and ſtools, that ſo when the ſermon is ended, the body of the church may be again cleared. Having viewed *Munchen*, the nearneſs of *Augsburgh* invited us thither, where we arrived *Auguſt* 21. having paſſed by the way a pleaſant little town belonging to an abby of *Bernardines*, called *Pruck*; and after that a little walled town ſeated on a hill, called *Fridberg*.

Augsburgh *Augsburgh* is a great city about eight miles in compaſs, well walled and trenched about, ſtanding upon the river *Lech*; the houſes for the moſt part well-built, the ſtreets adorned with ſeveral ſtately fountains: the armory comparable to that of *Strasburgh*, conſiſting of twelve rooms filled with arms and weapons of all ſorts; the Stadthouſe, next to that of *Amſterdam*, the faireſt and moſt ſtately of any we have yet ſeen; in which there is one upper room, or chamber, very large and high-roofed, paved with marble, richly gilt and painted both roof and walls, and in all reſpects ſcarce to be parallel'd. The citizens are divided between *Papiſts* and *Lutherans*, theſe latter being eſteemed double the number of the former; yet have they ſeven cloiſters of men, and five of women, whereof one *Engliſh*. Very few *Reformed* here. This is a free city of the empire, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It ſeems to me at preſent, for the bigneſs, not very populous, and is, I believe, ſomewhat decayed and ſhort of what it hath been, both as to riches and multitude of inhabitants: which may be attributed to the loſſes and injuries it ſuſtained in the late wars. In a large plain not far from *Augsburgh*, over which you paſs going thence to *Munchen*, we obſerved many rare plants, *viz. Tithymalus verrucoſus*, *Trifolium pratenſe album à Fuchſio depictum ſive mas* J. B. *Pſeudo-aſphodelus Alpinus* C. B. *Thlaſpi clypeatum aſperifolium ſeu biſcu-*

biſcutatum; *Horminum ſylv. latifolium* Ger. *Phalangium parvo flore non ramoſum* C. B. *Carlina herbariorum* Lob. *Gentianella Autumnalis flore cæruleo quinquefolio, calyce pentagono grandi.* Floris tubus è calyce non eminet, ut in hujus generis aliis; ſed folia tantùm expanduntur ſupra margines calycis, ut in Caryophyllis. *Gentianellæ ſpecies minima flore unico cæruleo elegantiſſimo*, an minima Bavarica? *Linum ſylveſtre latifolium caule viſcoſo flore rubro* CB. fortè. Folia habet piloſa, acuminata, modicè lata, nervis quinque per longitudinem decurrentibus, longitudine foliorum Lini: flos quinquefolius, coloris incarnati, ut vocant, ſaturatioribus & velut ſanguineis lineolis ſtriatus; Radix lignoſa eſt, & per plures annos durare videtur. *Cirſii ſeu cardui duæ ſpecies:* Priori flos Cirſii noſtri Anglicani flori ſimillimus, & in uno caule plerunq; unicus; verum folia pallidè ſunt viridia, profundè laciniata & ſpinulis horrida, ad modum fere cardui viarum vulgatiſſimi: alteri, quæ jam defloruerat, folia viridia, non laciniata, breviora & latiora quàm præcedenti, in ambitu ſpinoſa, & Hyoſeris maſculi foliis figurâ ſuâ nonnihil ſimilia. *Saxifraga Venetorum, Daucus montanus Apii foliis, flore luteo*; Another ſort of umbelliferous plant very like to the figure of *Caucalis Peucedani folio*; *Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea Monſpelienſis* J. B. near the river *Lech*, as alſo *Bellis cærulea Monſpeliaca* Ger. *Dorycnio congener planta*; *Thalictrum anguſtiſſimo folio.* By the wayſide near the city in ſandy ground *Rhamnus primus Diaſcoridis*; and all about in ſtony places *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*; not to mention thoſe that we had elſewhere ſeen, *v. g. Aſter Atticus Italorum flore purpureo*; *Mezereon Germanicum, Aſclepias flore albo, Anonymus flore Coluteæ*, &c.

Aug. 28. We departed from *Augsburgh*, and being loth to leave behind us unſeen ſo conſiderable a city as *Nurenberg*, which *Cluver* calls *Germanicarum ſuperbiſſiman*, we beſtowed three days on a journey almoſt directly backwards to ſee it. The firſt day, after the riding of ſix *German* miles, we croſſed the *Danube* over a wooden bridge to *Donavert*, a pretty town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. The ſecond being the 29th. of *Auguſt*, we paſſed through two walled towns, *viz.* *Monhaim* and *Papenhaim*, and lodged *Donavert.* *Monhaim.*

Papenhaim. *Weiſſenbergh.* ed at *Weiſſenbergh* an imperial town of ſome note, the inhabitants whereof are all *Lutherans*; it is five miles diſtant from *Donavert*, Nigh this town is a ſtrong fort, built upon a hill, belonging to the marqueſs of *Anſpach*, who is alſo a *Lutheran*.

Pleinfeldt. *Rotte.* *Nurenberg.* The third day being the thirtieth, we paſſed through a ſmall walled town called *Pleinfeldt*, and at three miles diſtance we rode cloſe beſide another walled town called *Rotte*, under the marqueſs of *Anſpach*, and, after two hours riding more through woods of pine, we arrived at *Nurenberg*, which city we found to anſwer if not exceed our expectation, it being the moſt ſtately and beſt built that we have ſeen in *Germany*. The houſes are for the moſt part of free-ſtone, and, were they but as uniform as thoſe of the *Low-Country*-towns, *Nurenberg* would not for beauty give place to any one of them. Beſides it is rich, populous, and for bigneſs I think not inferior to the beſt in *Germany*, though I am not ignorant that in this laſt reſpect ſome give *Collen*, ſome *Erfurt* the preeminence. It hath under it a large territory, comprehending above 100 towns and villages. The country round about is barren and ſandy, and the city far diſtant from the ſea, and ſtanding upon but a ſmall river; notwithſtanding which diſadvantages, by the induſtry of the people, it is become one of the beſt traded and moſt potent towns in *Germany*. The inhabitants are for the moſt part *Lutherans*; they ſeemed to us, in the ornaments of their churches and manner of their worſhip, more to ſymbolize with the *Roman-Catholicks* than any other people of that profeſſion we had then obſerved, The *Papiſts* are allowed a ſmall church within the walls, but the *Reformed* none. The great *Piazza*, the *Stadt-houſe*, and other publick buildings deſerve remembrance. This town wants not for walls and ditches, being every way well fenced and fortified. Finally, it is an imperial city or free common-wealth, being governed by a ſenate and magiſtrates of its own: but of the model or form of government, for want of good acquaintance, we could not get a perfect account.

As for plants, we found no great variety near the city, but, by the way we came from *Augsburgh*, we obſerved, in ſeveral woods near *Papenhaim*, *Caryophyllus*

lus flore tenuiſſimè diſſecto C. B. Not far from *Weiſſenbergh*, *Draba lutea ſiliquis ſtrictiſſimis* C. B. *Gentianula lanugine ad ſingulorum foliorum lacinias donata, flore quadripartito* J. B. *Bugloſſum anguſtifolium, Cytiſus Geſneri cui flores ferè ſpicati* J. B. and a kind of plant like to our *Meadow Saxifrage*, but taller and larger, An *Seſeli pratenſe* Lob.?

September 3. From *Nurenberg* we began our journey to *Ratisbon* or *Regensberg*. This day we proceeded no further than *Aldtdorf*, a little walled town and an univerſity belonging to the *Nurenbergers*, where there is a pretty phyſic-garden. This inſcription in a cloiſter in the college contains the hiſtory of the founding of this univerſity.

Hoc Pietatis & Doctrinarum omnium laudandum Domicilium inclytus Senatus Noriberg. *liberaliter extrui curavit die quæ BB.* Petro & Paulo *ſacra*; *inauguravit & publicavit, Anno Salutis* MDLXXV. *imperante* D. Maximiliano II. Cæſ. Aug. PP. *Curatoribus Eccleſ. & Scholarum* Georgio Volcomero, Philippo Geudero, & Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, *Oppidíq; Præfecto* Balthaſare Baumgraffnero. *Ades ô Deus & piis conatibus volens propitius fave, ut certè favor exinde numinis eluxit, dum Anno quidem* MDLXXVIII. *ſubſcribente votis laudatiſſimi Senatûs autoritate & clementiâ auguſtiſſimi & invictiſſimi Imperatoris* Rudolphi II. *Curatoribus* Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Vilibaldo Schliffelfeldero, Bartholomæo Poemoro & Julio Geudero *in culmen Academiæ Gymnaſium evexit: tandemq; Anno* Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCXXIII. *ejuſdem Senatûs deſiderium ſanctiſſimum proſperante divinitus ampliſſimâ indulgentiâ ſacratiſſimi Cæſaris Anguſti* D. Ferdinandi II. *Scholarchis* Chriſtophoro Furero, Georgio Chriſt. Volcomero, Udalrico Grundero & Carolo Schliffelfeldero Univerſitatis *titulo privilegiiſque perbeavit. Fac proprium hoc nobis bonum, ô Fons æterne boni.*

In the college are maintain'd 36 ſtudents at the charges of the city of *Nurenberg*, which alſo pays the profeſſors their ſtipends. The degrees conferr'd here are doctor of law, phyſic, and poetry, batchelor of divinity, and

and maſter of arts. As for plants, there is a double catalogue put out by Dr. *Mauritius Hofman:* one of ſuch as are nurſed up and preſerved in the phyſic-garden; the other of ſuch as grow wild near the town; in the compoſing of which he ſeems to have taken much pains, ſo that I believe this catalogue is very full and exact.

Dr. *Hofman* ſhewed us ſeveral *Cornua Ammonis*, or ſerpent-ſtones, and ſome petrified cochle and muſcle-ſhells found in the fields and hop-gardens near *Altdorf*, of which we ourſelves the day following as we travell'd from thence to *Nieumarkt*, in ſome fields we paſſed through, obſerved and gather'd up good ſtore. Of theſe kinds of bodies, I ſhall here take leave, by way of digreſſion, to diſcourſe a little. And firſt I ſhall make a particular enumeration of ſome of the moſt remarkable places where they have been found, as well in *England* as beyond the ſeas, partly of my own obſervation, partly out of good writers. Secondly, I ſhall give the opinions of the beſt authors concerning the original and production of them.

I. Firſt then, thoſe places of *England* which afford plenty of theſe petrified ſhells are (1.) *Whitby*, or *Whitebay* in the *North* riding of *Yorkſhire*, where (as *Camden* relates in his deſcription of that country) *Lapides inveniuntur ſerpentum in ſpiram revolutorum effigie, naturæ ludentis miraculum,——Serpentes olim fuiſſe crederes quos lapideus cortex intexiſſet.* Beſides theſe ſerpent-ſtones, which he alone mentions, we found there both upon the ſhores and in the rocky cliffs by the ſea-ſide petrified muſcles and *Belemnites* in great plenty. (2.) *Huntley-nabb*, on the ſame coaſt, not far from *Whitby* to the northwards, where (as the ſame *Camden* relates) upon the ſhores under the cliffs lie ſtones *varia magnitudine tam affabrè ſphæricâ figurâ à natura efformati, ut globi artificis manu in majorum tormentorum uſum tornati videantur. In quibus effractis inveniuntur Serpentes ſaxei, ſuis ſpiris evoluti, ſed quibus capitibus deſtituti.* At this place I never was; but, upon the ſhore at *Whitby*, I obſerv'd many of this kind of balls, that is, ſerpent-ſtones cruſted over with or incloſed in another ſtone, as in their caſe or *Matrix*, and leaving therein, when broken, their impreſſion; but none of that exact ſpherical roundneſs he mentions, but rather

rather of a lenticular figure. (3.) *Alderley* in *Gloceſterſhire*, mention'd by the ſame Author in his deſcription of that county. *Ad fontes* Avon *fluvioli* (ſaith he) *vix octo mill. paſſ. à litore in collibus prope* Alderley *viculum lapides cochlearum & oſtrearum ſpecie enaſcuntur, quæ ſive viva fuerint aliquando animantia, ſive naturæ ludicra quærant Philoſophi naturæ venatores.* (4.) *Kineſham*, or *Cainſham* in *Somerſetſhire*, not far from *Alderley*, ſo called (ſaith *Camden*) from *Keina*, a holy *Britiſh* virgin, *quam ſerpentes in lapides mutaſſe ſuperioris ævi credulitas multis perſuaſit, eò quod ejuſmodi ludentis naturæ miracula ibi in latomiis nonnunquam inveniantur. Videmus enim lapidem hinc delatum ſerpentis in ſpiram revoluti effigie, cujus caput imperfectius in circumferentia prominuit, extremâ cauda centrum occupante.* Of theſe ſerpent-ſtones we ſaw ſeveral ſorts here, and ſome of that extraordinary bigneſs, that (as I remember) they were about a foot in diameter. (5.) *Farnham* in *Surrey*, mention'd by Dr. *Merret* in his *Pinax*. (6.) *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, mention'd by *Camden*. Beſide which places myſelf and friends have ſeen and gather'd of them at *Lyme* in *Dorſetſhire*, *Adderbury* in *Oxfordſhire* (which doubtleſs thence had its name) about five miles diſtant from *Banbury*, *Brickſworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, and in ſeveral places near *Daventry*, *Verulam* in *Hartfordſhire*, *Shukborough* in *Warwickſhire*. And, which is moſt ſtrange, Mr. *Eyre* of *Highlooe* in the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire* ſhew'd us a great lump of them amaſſed together by a cement as hard as marble, found in that mountainous country: and Mr. *Martin Liſter* aſſures us, that there are ſtore of them found in *Craven*, the moſt mountainous and craggy part of *Yorkſhire*; and in a diſcourſe of his concerning them, publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Numb. 76. p. 2283. he mentions for them *Adderton* in *Yorkſhire*, thence denominated, *Wansford* bridge in *Northamptonſhire*, and *Gunthrop* and *Beauvoir*-caſtle in *Lincoln* and *Nottinghamſhires*.

Beſides theſe petrified ſhells, there are found in ſeveral places of *England* other congenerous bodies, viz. *Starſtones*, by ſome called *Aſtroites*; by *Boetius de Boot*, *Aſterias vera ſeu Lapis ſtellaris*; by *Geſner*, *Sphragis Aſteros*; by *Fer. Imperat. Stella Judaica.* (2.) St. *Cuthbert*'s beads, or *Trochites*; and (3.) Cap-ſtones, or *Echinites*, called by

naturalists *Lapides Brontiæ*. Of the *Glossopetræ* I have not yet heard that there have been any found in *England*, which I do not a little wonder at, there being sharks frequently taken upon our coasts.

I. Of those they call star-stones (because they run out into five angles like so many rays as they use to picture stars with there are found at *Shukborough* in *Warwickshire* and *Cassington* near *Gloucester*, where we also have gathered of them. *Camden* mentions a third place, that is, *Beauvoir*-castle in *Lincolnshire*, *sub quo* (said he) *inveniuntur Astroites lapides, qui stellas invicem connexas repræsentant, in quibus radii eminent singulis angulis quini, & singulis radiis cavitas media subsidet.* We have had them also sent us out of *Yorkshire*, but remember not where they were gathered.

II. Those they call St. *Cuthbert*'s beads are found on the western shore of the *Holy Island*. This last Summer (1671.) *Tho. Willisell* discovered them in the chinks of the stones in the bottom of the channel of the river *Tees*, which parts *Yorkshire* and the bishoprick of *Duresme*. These are round and not angular like the star-stones. Both (if they be owing to the sea) seem to be the *Spinæ dorsales* or tail-bones of fishes petrified, they consisting for the most part of several plates or pieces sticking together like so many *vertebræ*, though I confess the particular pieces are shorter or thinner than the vertebres of any fish I have as yet observed.

III. The *Echinites* or *Brontiæ* are found scattered all over *England* of several magnitudes and shapes. I have not heard of any bed of them or great number found in one place. Beyond the seas we have (besides the place which gave occasion to this discourse) found of them at *Brescia* in *Lombardy* on the sides of a hill adjoining to the city: upon the banks of the river *Tanaro* in *Piedmont* four miles below *Aste*, but most plentifully in the island of *Malta*, where we also saw great store of *Glossopetræ* or sharks teeth petrified of all sorts and sizes.

For the *Glossopetræ*, *Boetius de Boot* lib. 2. cap. 168. saith they are found in the sands near *Daventer* in *Overyssel*, and in the allum-mines near *Lunenburgh* in *Germany*. *Goropius Becanus* in *Orig. Antverp.* l. 3. saith that they are often digged up in the ditches about *Antwerp*; and found in so great plenty in a hill near *Aken* in *Germany*,

that he thinks it a good argument to prove that they could not be the teeth of ſharks: *In colle illo qui Aquiſgrano imminet tantum id genus piſcium fuiſſe quis crederet quantum de Gloſſopetrarum copia conjectari deberet.*

For petrified cochles and other ſea-ſhells, *Geo. Agricola* ſaith there are found of them in the ſtone-quarries of *Galgeberg* and thoſe beyond mount *Maurice* in the territory of *Hildeſheim* in *Saxony*; and ſometimes in the new part of the city itſelf in digging of cellars and in the town-ditch. (2.) At *Alfeld* in the ſame *Saxony* between the watch-tower and the town as one goes to *Embeck*. (3.) At *Hanover* in the lime or chalk-ſtone pits, and near a village called *Lindaw*. (4.) In *Miſnia* in the village *Rabſchyts* near the brook *Trebitia*. (5.) In a certain place of *Pruſſia* called the *Roſe-garden*. (6.) In *Haſſia* near the caſtle of *Spangeberg*. (7.) In *Italy* in a mountain near *Verona*. (8.) In the banks of the river *Elſa*; *& prope oppidum ex Florentinis conditoribus nominatum*. Of theſe ſhells amaſſed together into great ſtones by a petrified cement are found (as *Pauſanias* relates) in the quarries of *Megara*, which kind of ſtone is therefore called *Conchites*. They are alſo found in *Theſſaly*, *Hemionia*, *Macedonia*, the mountains of *Calabria*, *&c.* And *Steno* in his *Prodromus* ſaith, that in thoſe huge ſtones which lie ſcattered in ſome places about the town of *Volterra* (being the remainders of antient walls) there are found all ſorts of ſhells, and not long ſince in the middle of the market-place there was cut out a ſtone full of ſtreaked cochles. *Jo. Bauhine* ſaith that in the ſlate-ſtone digged out of the fountain of *Boll*, wherewith the inhabitants covered their houſes, there appeared ſeveral figures, whereof ſome repreſented ſerpents, ſome ſnails, ſome ſcallops, ſome cochles, ſome muſcles, *&c.* and that there were digged up many petrified ſhells of cochles, muſcles, ſcallops, periwinkles, *Cornua Ammonis*, *&c.*

Scaliger Exercitat. 196. Sect. 9. ſaith, *In ſaxis Lanarum (tractus eſt hic Agri Vaſatenſis) ad pagum qui* Cohors *dicitur, ſaxeos cancros multos vidimus, procul à mari plurimum, à Garumnâ* 30 *circiter millia paſſuum.*

Bernardus Paliſſius names theſe places in *France* where petrified ſhells are found; the ſuburb of St. *Martial* near *Paris*; the mountains of the foreſt of *Arden*, eſpecially

near *Sedan*; the province of *Valois*; the mountains near *Soiſſons*; the province of *Xantogne* and *Champagne*.

Joannes de Laet in his ſecond book *de Gemmis*, cap. 29. relates how *Bartholomew Moriſct* wrote to him from *Dijon* in *Burgundy*, that in a rock near that city, at that diſtance from the ſea, called *le Fort aux Feos*, were found great numbers of ſtones imitating ſea-ſhells, his words are, *Ubique proſtant lapides formâ rotundâ ac ſtriatâ, qui ipſam ſuperinduiſſe videntur Conchyliorum marinorum materiem, neſcio quo ſale per infirmiora creſcentium lapidum penetrante, paulatimque ita creſcente ut ambienti undiq; lapidi uniformem Conchyliorum formam faciat, niſi quod alia aliis majora ſint, ita ut ſi lapidi lapidem attriveris, è medio utriuſque conchylia lapidea erumpant, obverſa, tranſverſa, mixta, inæquali quidem proportione ſed formâ unâ, &c.*

The ſame *Joannes de Laet* gives us another relation from *Jacobus Salmaſius* uncle to *Claudius Salmaſius* and lord of *Sauvignac*, of great ſtore of theſe petrified ſhells found in the ſtony fields about *Sauvignac*, which I ſhall here exhibit to the reader in his own words; *Pagus ille* Salviniacum *uno milliari diſtat ab* Avallono, *ut nunc appellatur, vel ut prius vocabatur* Aballono, *& 3 aut 4 mil. à* Vezelio *patria* Theodori Bezæ. *Hujus pagi ager arabilis montoſus eſt & lapidoſus totus, qui tamen eſt feraciſſimus. In lapidibus illis reperiuntur inſerta quaſi ex differenti lapidis materia omne genus conchylia aliquando plura, aliquando pauciora prout eſt ipſius ſaxi magnitudo. Viſuntur ibi Pectines, Oſtrea, Solenes, Cornua Ammonis & alia genera. In toto illo tractu per ſpatium trium aut quatuor milliarium hæc κοσχυλιώδη in agris reperiuntur uſq; ad oppidum vel caſtrum Montis Regalis, nomine* Mont-real, *cujus ditionis ager conſitus eſt totus hujuſmodi lapidibus varias conchyliorum ſpecies, partim interius inſertas, partim in ſuperficie etiam extantes præferentibus.*

In *Italy* beſides the places already mentioned, we were told, that there were found of theſe ſhells in the territory of *Modena* in a mountain called *Monte Nicani*, and in the channel of a river near *Udine* in *Friuli* thence called *Rivus miraculorum*, and doubtleſs in many other places. And for the *Low-Countries*, *Goropius Pecanus* ſaith, *Apud vicinos noſtros Limburgos, Leodios, Chondruſios, Namurcos, Hannones, Atrebates, Tornacenſes, & alios multos, à quibus*

bus vel marmora nobis vel alia lapidum genera advehuntur, non parva eſt concharum copia & varietas. Vidi in ſilice duriſſimo Bethunis *advecto, quo viæ apud nos ſternuntur, tot conchulas totas lapideas, & concluſis valvulis integras, magnâ ut curâ & arte ex illis fuiſſe cæmento aliquo compactas judicaretur.*

Beſides all which places and others mentioned by writers I doubt not but in *Italy*, *Germany*, *France*, *England* and the *Low-Countries* there are many not taken notice of where theſe bodies might be found, were diligent ſearch and obſervation made. That they have not been diſcovered or taken notice of in other parts of *Europe* and in *Aſia* and *Africa* is certainly to be attributed to the negligence and rudeneſs of the people who mind nothing that is curious, or to the want of learned writers who ſhould communicate the hiſtories of them to the world.

I come now to give an account of the opinions of the beſt authors concerning the original and production of theſe ſtones. II.

The firſt and to me moſt probable opinion is, that they were original the ſhells or bones of living fiſhes and other animals bred in the ſea. This was the general opinion of the antients, inſomuch that *Steno* ſaith, it was never made a queſtion among them, whether ſuch bodies came from any place elſe but the ſea. It hath of late times, and is now received and embraced by divers learned and ingenious philoſophers, as in the precedent age by *Fracaſtorius*, and in the preſent by *Nicolaus Steno* and Mr. *Robert Hook*, after whom I need name no more to give it countenance and authority in the world. In his *Micrographia*, Obſerv. 17. He thus diſcourſes concerning theſe bodies. Examining ſome of theſe very curiouſly figured bodies (found about *Keinſham*, which are commonly thought to be ſtones formed by ſome extraordinary *plaſtic* virtue latent in the earth itſelf) I took notice of theſe particulars.

Firſt, that theſe figured bodies were of very differing ſubſtances as to hardneſs: ſome of clay, ſome marl, ſome ſoft ſtone, almoſt of the hardneſs of thoſe ſtones, which maſons call fire-ſtone, others as hard as *Portland* ſtone, others as hard as marble, and ſome as hard as a flint or chryſtal.

Next, they were of very differing ſubſtances as to tranſparency and colour; ſome white, ſome almoſt black, ſome brown, ſome metalline, or like marcaſites, ſome tranſparent like white marble, others like flaw'd chryſtal, ſome grey, ſome of divers colours, ſome radiated like thoſe long *petrified drops*, which are commonly found at the *Peak*, and in other ſubterraneous caverns, which have a kind of pith in the middle.

Thirdly, that they were very different as to the manner of their outward figuration: for ſome of them ſeem'd to have been the ſubſtance that had filled the ſhell of ſome kind of ſhell-fiſh; others to have been the ſubſtance that had contained or enwrapped one of theſe ſhells, on both which the perfect impreſſion either of the inſide or outſide of ſuch ſhells ſeem'd to be left, but for the moſt part thoſe impreſſions ſeemed to be made by an imperfect, or broken ſhell, the great end, or mouth of the ſhell being always wanting, and oftentimes the little end, and ſometimes half, and in ſome there were impreſſions, juſt as if there had been holes broken in the figurating, imprinting, or moulding-ſhell: ſome of them ſeem'd to be made by ſuch a ſhell very much bruiſed or flaw'd, inſomuch, that one would verily have thought, that very figured ſtone had been broken or bruiſed whilſt a gelly as 'twere, and ſo harden'd, but within the grain of the ſtone there appeared not any ſign of any ſuch bruiſe or breaking, but only on the very uttermoſt ſuperficies.

Fourthly, they were very different as to their outward covering, ſome having the perfect ſhell both in figure, colour, and ſubſtance ſticking on its ſurface, and adhering to it, but might very eaſily be ſeparated from it, and like other common *cochle*, or *ſcallop*-ſhells, which ſome of them moſt accurately reſembled, were very diſſolveable in common vinegar: others of them, eſpecially thoſe *ſerpentine* or *helical* ſtones, were covered with, or retained the ſhining or pearl-coloured ſubſtance of the inſide of the ſhell, which ſubſtance, on ſome parts of them was exceeding thin, and might very eaſily be rubbed off; on other parts it was pretty thick, and retained a white coat or flaky ſubſtance on the top, juſt like the ſides of ſuch ſhells: ſome of them had large pieces of

of the ſhell very plainly ſticking on to them, which were eaſily to be broken, or flaked off by degrees: they likewiſe ſome of them retained all along the ſurface of them, very pretty kind of ſutures, ſuch as are obſerved in the skulls of ſeveral kinds of living creatures, which ſutures were moſt curiouſly ſhaped in the manner of leaves, and every one of them in the ſame ſhell exactly like one another; which I was able to diſcover plainly enough with my naked eye, but more perfectly and diſtinctly with my microſcope: all theſe ſutures, I found by breaking ſome of the ſtones, to be the *Termini*, or boundings of certain *diaphragms* or partitions, which ſeemed to divide the cavity of the ſhell, into a multitude of very proportionate and regular cells or caverns: theſe diaphragms in many of them I found very perfect and compleat, of a very diſtinct ſubſtance from that which filled the cavities, and exactly of the ſame kind with that which covered the outſide, being for the moſt part whitiſh, or *mother-of-pearl* coloured.

As for the cavities between thoſe *diaphragms*, I found ſome of them fill'd with marl, and others with ſeveral kinds of ſtones, others for the moſt part hollow, only the whole cavity was uſually covered over with a kind of *tartareous petrified* ſubſtance, which ſtuck about the ſides, and was there ſhot into very curious regular figures, juſt as *tartar*, or other diſſolved ſalts are obſerved to ſtick and *chryſtallize* about the ſides of the containing veſſels; or like thoſe little *diamonds*, which I before obſerved to have covered the vaulted cavity of a flint; others had theſe cavities all lined with a *metalline*, or *marcaſite-like* ſubſtance, which I could with a *microſcope* as plainly ſee curiouſly and regularly figured, as I had done thoſe in a flint.

From all which, and ſeveral other particulars which I obſerved, I cannot but think, that all theſe, and moſt other kinds of ſtony bodies which are found thus ſtrangely figured, do owe their formation and figuration, not to any kind of *plaſtick virtue* inherent in the earth, but to the ſhells of certain ſhell-fiſhes, which, either by ſome deluge, inundation, earthquake, or ſome ſuch other means, came to be thrown to that place, and there to be filled

with ſome kind of mud or clay, or *petrifying* water, or ſome other ſubſtance, which in tract of time hath been ſettled together, and harden'd in thoſe ſhelly moulds into thoſe ſhaped ſubſtances we now find them; that the great and thin end of theſe ſhells, by that earthquake, or whatever other extraordinary cauſe it was that brought them thither, was broken off; and that many others were otherwiſe broken, bruiſed, and disfigured; that theſe ſhells, which are thus ſpirallied and ſeparated with diaphragms, were ſome kind of *Nautili*, or *porcelane-ſhells*; and that others were ſhells of *muſcles*, *cochles*, *periwinkles*, *ſcallops*, &c. of various ſorts; that theſe ſhells in many, from the particular nature of the containing or incloſed earth, or ſome other cauſe, have, in tract of time, rotted and moulder'd away, and only left their impreſſions both on the containing and contained ſubſtances; and ſo left them pretty looſe one within another, ſo that they may eaſily be ſeparated by a knock or two of a hammer. That others of theſe ſhell-fiſhes, according to the nature of the ſubſtances, have, by a long continuance in that poſture, been petrified, and turned into the nature of ſtone. That oftentimes the ſhell may be found with one kind of ſubſtance within, and quite another without, having perhaps been filled in one place, and afterwards tranſlated to another, which I have very frequently obſerved in *cochle*, *muſcle*, *periwinkle*, and other ſhells, which I have found by the ſea-ſide. Nay further, that ſome parts of the ſame ſhell may be filled in one place, and ſome other caverns in another, and others in a third, or a fourth, or a fifth place, for ſo many differing ſubſtances have I found in one of the petrified ſhells, and perhaps all theſe differing from the encompaſſing earth or ſtone: the means how all which varieties may be cauſed, I think will not be difficult to conceive, to any one that has taken notice of thoſe ſhells, which are commonly found on the ſea-ſhore: and he, that ſhall thoroughly examine ſeveral kinds of ſuch curiouſly form'd ſtones, will, I am very apt to think, find reaſon to ſuppoſe their generation or formation, to be aſcribable to ſome ſuch accidents as I have mentioned, and not to any *plaſtick virtue*. For it ſeems to me quite contrary to the infinite prudence of Nature, which is obſervable

obſervable in all its works and productions, to deſign every thing to a determinate end, and for the attaining that end makes uſe of ſuch ways as are (as far as the knowledge of man has yet been able to reach) altogether conſonant and moſt agreeable to man's reaſon, and of no way or means that doth contradict, or is contrary to human ratiocination; whence it has a long time been a general obſervation and *maxim*, that *Nature doth nothing in vain:* it ſeems, I ſay, contrary to that great wiſdom of Nature, that theſe prettily ſhaped bodies ſhould have all thoſe curious figures and contrivances, which many of them are adorned and contrived with) generated or wrought by a *plaſtick virtue*, for no higher end than only to exhibit ſuch a form; which he, that ſhall thoroughly conſider all the circumſtances of ſuch kind of figured bodies, will, I think, have great reaſon to believe, tho' I confeſs one cannot be able preſently to find out what Nature's deſigns are. Thus far Mr. *Hook*. And *Steno* agrees exactly with him, and is far more poſitive and confident; for (ſaith he) that theſe ſhells were once the parts of animals living in a fluid, tho' there never had been any teſtaceous marine creatures, the very view of the ſhell itſelf evinceth, as may be evident by the inſtance of *bivalve cochle-ſhells*. Concerning theſe ſhells, his obſervations and diſcourſes are very conſonant with Mr. *Hook*'s. One or two particulars not yet mentioned, which may further confirm this opinion, I find in him, *viz.* (1.) That there was found a pearl-bearing ſhell in *Tuſcany*, a pearl yet ſticking to the ſhell. (2.) A piece of the great ſea-nacre [*Pinna marina*] in which the ſilk-like ſubſtance within the ſhell being conſumed, the colour of that ſubſtance did remain in that earthy matter which had filled the ſhell. (3.) That about the city of *Volterra* there are many beds of earth not ſtony, which do abound with true cochle-ſhells that have ſuffered no change at all, and yet they muſt needs have lain there above 3000 years; whence it is evident, that part of *Tuſcany* was of old time covered with the ſea; and why then might not as well all thoſe other places where theſe petrified ſhells are found.

Againſt

Againſt this opinion lie two very conſiderable and material objections, which I ſhall here propound.

Firſt, It will hence follow, that all the earth was once covered by the ſea, and that for a conſiderable time: for there being found of theſe ſhells in the middle of *Germany*, at leaſt 200 miles diſtant from any ſea, as as myſelf can witneſs, nay, upon the higheſt mountains in *Europe*, even the *Alps* themſelves, as may be proved by ſufficient authority, the ſea muſt needs have covered them, and conſequently, the water keeping its level, all *Europe* and the world beſides. Now that ever the water ſhould have covered the earth to that heighth, as to exceed the tops of the higheſt mountains, and for a conſiderable time abode there, is hard to believe, nor can ſuch an opinion be eaſily reconciled with the ſcripture. If it be ſaid that theſe ſhells were brought in by the univerſal deluge in the time of *Noah*, when the mountains were covered. I anſwer, that that deluge proceeded from rain, which was more likely to carry ſhells down to the ſea, than to bring any upwards from it. But becauſe ſome argue from what the ſcripture ſaith, [*The fountains of the great deep are broken up*,] that the deluge proceeded partly from a breaking forth and overflowing of the ſea, and conſequently might bring in theſe ſhells: to that I anſwer, that had it been ſo, ſuch a flood would have been more likely to ſcatter ſuch ſhells, as it brought in indifferently all over the ſurface of the earth, than to lay them in great beds in particular places: ſuch beds ſeem to have been the effect of thoſe animals breeding there for ſome conſiderable time. If it be ſaid, that thoſe mountains where ſuch ſhells are found might at firſt have been low places, and afterwards raiſed up by earthquakes, that ſeems not likely, becauſe they are found upon ſo many mountains, unleſs it be ſaid, that all mountains were at firſt ſo raiſed, and then the former difficulty will recur, and it will follow, that before the raiſing of the firſt mountains, the whole earth was covered by the ſea. Beſides, this *hypotheſis* ſeems to me in itſelf improbable, for that tho' there be mention made in hiſtories of ſome ſuch mountains raiſed by earthquakes,

yet

yet they are but very few, and of no conſiderable heighth or greatneſs, compared with thoſe chains of high and vaſt mountains, the *Alps*, *Pyrenees*, *Appennine*, *Taurus*, *Caucaſus*, *Imaus*, *Hæmus*, *Atlas*, &c. In general, ſince the moſt antient times recorded in hiſtory, the face of the earth hath ſuffer'd little change, the ſame mountains, iſlands, promontories, lakes, rivers ſtill remaining, and very few added, loſt, or removed. Whence it will follow, that if the mountains were not from the beginning, either the world is a great deal older than is imagin'd or believed, there being an incredible ſpace of time requir'd to work ſuch changes as raiſing all the mountains, according to the leiſurely proceedings of Nature, in mutations of that kind, ſince the firſt records of hiſtory: or that in the primitive times, and ſoon after, the creation of the earth ſuffer'd far more concuſſions and mutations in its ſuperficial part than afterward.

II. Among theſe petrified ſhells are many ſorts, which are not at this day that we know of any where to be found; nay ſome proceed ſo far as to affirm, that there is not the like to any one of theſe ſuppoſed petrified ſhells to be found among our preſent ſhell-fiſhes. If it be ſaid, that theſe ſpecies be loſt out of the world: that is a ſuppoſition which philoſophers hitherto have been unwilling to admit, eſteeming the deſtruction of any one ſpecies to be a diſmembring the univerſe and rendring it imperfect, whereas they think the divine providence is eſpecially concerned to preſerve and ſecure all the works of the creation. Yet granting that ſome few ſpecies might be loſt, it is very unlikely that ſo many ſhould, and ſtill more unlikely that ſuch as were ſo diffuſed all over *Europe* and found in ſo many places; but moſt of all that a whole *Genus*, of which there were ſo many ſeveral ſpecies, and thoſe ſcattered in ſo many diſtinct and from each other remote places, ſhould be ſo utterly extinct and gone, at leaſt out of our ſeas, that there ſhould not one in an age be found. Such are, for example, the *Serpentine* ſtones or *Cornua Ammonis* ſuppoſed originally to have been *Nautili*, of which I myſelf have ſeen five or ſix diſtinct ſpecies, and doubtleſs there are yet many more. Add hereunto the greatneſs of ſome of theſe ſhells, *viz.* the *Cornua Ammonis*, whereof

whereof there are found of about a foot diameter, far exceeding the bulk of any ſhell-fiſh now breeding or living in our ſeas.

The ſecond opinion is of thoſe who imagine theſe bodies to have been the effects and products of ſome plaſtic power in the earth; and to have been formed after the manner of diamonds and other precious ſtones, or the cryſtals of coagulated ſalts, by ſhooting into ſuch figures. Of theſe bodies my very ingenious and learned friend Mr. *Martin Liſter* diſcourſes in a Letter of his inſerted in the *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* numb. 76. to this purpoſe, upon occaſion of Mr. *Steno*'s *Prodromus*. We will eaſily believe, that in ſome countries, and particularly along the ſhore of the *Mediterranean* ſea, there may all manner of ſhell-fiſhes be found promiſcuouſly included in rocks or earth, and at good diſtances too from the ſea. But for our *Engliſh* inland quarries, which alſo abound with infinite numbers and great varieties of ſhells, I am apt to think there is no ſuch matter as petrifying of ſhells in the buſineſs (or as *Steno* explains himſelf, pag. 84. in the *Engliſh* verſion *& alibi*, that the ſubſtance of theſe ſhells, formerly belonging to animals, hath been diſſolved or waſted by the penetrating force of juices, and that a ſtony ſubſtance is come in the place thereof) but that theſe cochle-like ſtones ever were as they are at preſent, *Lapides ſui generis*, and never any part of an animal. That they are ſo at preſent is in effect confeſſed by *Steno* in the above cited page; and it is moſt certain, that our *Engliſh* quarry-ſhells (to continue that abuſive name) have no parts of a different texture from the rock or quarry they are taken, that is, that there is no ſuch thing as ſhell in theſe reſemblances of ſhells, but that iron-ſtone cochles are all iron-ſtone, lime or marble all lime-ſtone and marble, ſpar or cryſtalline ſhells all ſpar, *&c.* and that they never were any part of an animal. My reaſon is, that quarries of different ſtone yield us quite different ſorts or ſpecies of ſhells, not only one from another (as thoſe cochle ſtones of the iron-ſtone quarries of *Adderton* in *Yorkſhire* differ from thoſe found in the lead-mines of the neighbouring mountains, and both theſe from that cochle-quarry of *Wansford*-bridge in *Northamptonſhire*, and all three from thoſe to be

be found in the quarries about *Gunthorp* and *Beauvoir*-caſtle, *&c.)* but I dare boldly ſay from any thing in Nature beſides, that either the land, ſalt, or freſh waters do yield us. 'Tis true that I have picked out of that one quarry of *Wansford* very reſemblances of *Murices*, *Tellinæ*, *Turbines*, *Cochleæ*, *&c.* and yet I am not convinc'd, when I particularly examined ſome of our *Engliſh* ſhores for ſhells, as alſo the freſh waters and the fields, that I did ever meet with any one of thoſe ſpecies of ſhells any where elſe but in their reſpective quarries; whence I conclude them *Lapides ſui generis*, and that they were not caſt in any animal mould whoſe ſpecies or race is yet to be found in being at this day. Thus far Mr. *Liſter*. The like argument alſo *Goropius Becanus* uſes to prove, that theſe bodies are not petrified ſhells. *Scallop-ſhells* (ſaith he) are ſo rare upon the ſhores of *Flanders*, that they are brought thither by pilgrims from the coaſt of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, and ſhown for ſtrange things; and yet in the ditches about *Antwerp* there is ſuch plenty of them, that in digging there they throw up heaps of them like little mountains, ſo that he that would gather of them need not take the pains to travel to *Gallicia*, or ſo much as to the ſea-ſhores. To theſe he adds another argument which yet to me ſeems of little force. In ſome places about *Antwerp* digging for water, they meet with in the earth a cruſt or layer of two foot thickneſs and in ſome parts thinner, wholly made up of ſea-ſhells, whereas there was never found ſuch a maſs of ſhells upon any of the ſea-ſhores; ſo that no man can reaſonably aſſert that they were thrown up by the ſea and there left, the waters receding and forſaking them; for then without queſtion we ſhould hear of the like heaps or beds of them found on the coaſts of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Flanders*. But to this I anſwer, that the reaſon why at this day there are not ſuch beds of them to be found upon the ſhores may be, becauſe they are gathered up and carried away by men, partly out of curioſity, partly to burn for lime, or other ways to make uſe of. Beſides we know that in the bottom of the ſea, theſe ſhell-fiſhes many times lie in great beds, and there breed in great abundance, and it is not altogether unlikely, that

that the ſea might on occaſion ſuddenly recede and deſert ſuch beds, and they afterwards come to be buried in the earth.

But to argue further in defence of this opinion. There are found in the earth many ſuch like figured ſtones which we know not whither to refer, as reſembling neither any part of an animal, nor of a plant: ſuch are thoſe that naturaliſts call *Lapides Lyncurii*, *Belemnites*, *Lapides Judaici*, *Trochites*, *Aſteriæ* and others, to which if there be at preſent any ſhells, bones, fruits, roots, *&c.* like, I am as yet wholly to ſeek for them. And if there are now no ſuch things in being, they that defend the contrary opinion muſt have recourſe to that gratuitous ſuppoſition, that ſuch ſpecies are loſt out of the world.

Beſides I have been told by a perſon of good credit of a ſtone of this nature reſembling a cochle-ſhell found in the ſtomach of a beef; where in all likelihood it muſt be bred and ſhoot into that figure; which, if true, there can be no reaſon to doubt, but thoſe in the ſtone-quarries and other places are ſo generated.

A third opinion there is, that ſome of theſe bodies are really ſhells petrified, or the caſes of ſuch bodies or their contents; and that others of them are ſtones of their own kind reſembling ſuch ſhells, ſo ſhaped and figured by ſome plaſtic power. That ſhells may be, and are ſometimes petrified (as are alſo bones and wood) cannot be denied, and I myſelf have gather'd ſuch upon the ſea-ſhore; and on the other hand, he that aſſerts, that there are bodies naturally growing in the earth, which do imitate ſea-ſhells, delivers himſelf from the trouble of anſwering the arguments which urge the contrary opinion. But yet methinks this is but a ſhift and refuge to avoid trouble, there not being ſufficient ground to found ſuch a diſtinction. For my own part, I confeſs, I propend to the firſt opinion, as being more conſonant to the nature of the thing, and could wiſh that all external arguments and objections againſt it were rationally and ſolidly anſwer'd.

The names of the profeſſors in each faculty, and what books they read, together with their exerciſes, the following *Series Lectionum* will acquaint the reader.

Cata-

Catalogus Lectionum atq; Exercitationum Academicarum quas inclytæ Norimbergensium Universitatis Altdorffinæ Professores, cum Deo, post ferias Caniculares hujus Anni CIↃ IↃC LXII. *cœptas usque ad proxime futuram Panegyrin Petro-Paulinam publice privatimq; continuabunt.*

Rectore Mauritio Hoffmanno, *M. D. Anat. Chir. & Botan. Prof. publ.*

Sub fælicibus auspiciis virorum nobilissimorum, perstrenuorum atque prudentissimorum Dn. Leonardi Grundherri *III. Viri, Dn.* Jodoci Christophori, **Kreß** a **Kreßenstein** in **Rekelsdorff** & **Durrenmungenaw**, *Dn.* Georgii Sigismundi **Furers** ab **Heimendorff** & **Steinbuhl**, *Dn.* Gabrielis

elis Nuzelii *ab & in* **Sunders-buhl,** *Illuſtris Reipub. Norimb. Senatorum, & Curatorum Academiæ benemeritiſſimorum.*

SS. THEOLOGIÆ PROFESSORES.

JOhannes Weinmann *D. Evangelii S. Johannis ἀνάλυσιν eâ, quâ hactenus uſus eſt, methodo, ad finem uſque, divinâ opitulante gratiâ, continuabit, & præter publicas diſputationes, etiam privata exercitia, cùm lectoria, tum diſputatoria, ex libris Biblicis & locis Theologicis partim inſtituta, partim inſtituenda, frequentabit.*

M. Lucas Fridericus Reinhartus *Controverſias ad textus Evangelicos Dominicales agitari ſolitas; tum Exegeticas, tum Dogmaticas & Morales monſtrat, & optimam ſententiam, quâpote, confirmat.*

M. Joh. Conradus Dürr *Introductionem aphoriſticam in libros Symbolicos Eccleſiæ Norimbergenſis intra vertentem hunc annum ad finem perducere allaborabit. Gnomologiam Ariſtotelicam ſimul cum interpretatione librorum Nicomachiorum pertexet.*

JURIS PROFESSORES.

Wilhelmus Ludwell *D. à Tit. lib. 4. C. de Oblig. & Action. uſque ad tit. de Uſur. inſigniores & difficiliores leges, adeoq; materiam obligationis, probationis & compenſationis explicare, & ſi Deus vitam & valetudinem conceſſerit, intra annum abſolvere conabitur. Adjectis etiam iis quæ ex jure Canonico, & Feudali huc pertinere videbuntur.*

Idem cœpta Collegia continuabit, & petentibus nova aperiet.

Nico-

Nicolaus Rittershusius *D. Explicationes nobiliorum Legum libri xxviii. ff. & sequentium, publicè continuabit, privatim verò Collegia habebit, unum Institutionum Juris, alterum Historicum.*

Ernestus Cregel *D. Absolutis libri IV. Institut. Impp. titulis XII. ultimis, de integro earum interpretationem aggrediar, & cum studiosè, ea præprimis, quæ ad Theoriam spectant, in illis obscura adhuc illustraverim, titulos deinceps in Praxi frequentiores intra sesquiannum, cum Deo, enodabo.*

Ad Publicum Jus quod attinet, meæ in eo sunt defixæ cogitationes, ut illud juxta seriem Juris Civilis, Personarum *scil.* Rerum & Actionum *ubi libro VII. ac VIII. Jurisprudentiæ Publicæ Georgii* Braudlacht *finis est impositus,* χειρὶ σὺν ὀρανίῃ *tractetur. Privatim quemadmodum explicando ac disputando accuratas Excellentissimi JCti & fidelissimi olim mei Doctoris D.* Joachimi Schnobelii, *&c. in Digesta Disputationes impræsentiarum evolvo: ita pro virili, in aliis tam privatis Collegiis, quam publicis circularibusq; Exercitiis qua disputaturis, qua audituris non deero.*

MEDICINÆ PROFESSORES.

Mauritius Hoffman *D. Quoad per negotia Magistratus Academici licebit, post absolutas demonstrationes Botanicas, in prælectionibus Anatomicis h. 9. matut. historiam partium corporis fœminini nuperrimè dissecti physiopathologicè explicabit. In Chirurgicis tractatum de Fracturis proponet. Privatim verò Aphorismorum Hippocr. ex naturâ sanguinis interpretationem & singulis mensibus disputationes familiares continuabit.*

Jacobus Pancratius Bruno *D. diebus Lunæ & Martis h. 3. pomer. Institutiones Medicas perspicuâ brevitate explicabit. Diebus verò Jovis & Veneris morborum particularium cognitu & curatu difficiliorum tractationem suscipiet, operâque suâ novâ studia Auditorum privatim quoque pro viribus disputando promovebit.*

PHILOSOPHIÆ PROFESSORES.

M. Abdias Trew *in Mathematicis Elementa Euclidis in Syllogiſmos reſoluta repetet. Subjunctis poſt denas circiter propoſitiones Problematibus ex Matheſi ſpeciali, ut ita Studioſi ſimul & fundamentorum Mathematicorum rationem, & eorundem uſum perſpiciant.*

In Phyſicis deciſionem brevem potiorum & uſum præ reliquis habentium controverſiarum, nuper inchoatam pertexet.

M. Joh. Paul. Felwinger *Compendium Logicæ abſolvet: In Metaphyſicis tractabit doctrinam Affectionum Entis: In Politicis, in tractatu de Magiſtratu, perget. Collegia Logica, Metaphyſica & Politica aperiet; & Diſputationes Metaphyſicas in Ariſtotelem, ſi qui futuri ſint Reſpondentes, continuabit.*

Georgius Matthias Kônig *proximè Syntagma de Viris literatis σὺν Θεῷ auſpicabitur. In Epiſtolâ ad Galatas etiam perget, eaq; finitâ, ad Epiſtolam ad Epheſios ſe conferet.*

M. Joh. Leonhardus Schwæger *explanabit Ciceronis Brutum de claris Oratoribus, ejuſque Oratorem, ſeu de perfecto Oratore ad M. Brutum: Characteres verò, quos hactenus ſub explicatione textus Virgiliani ſparſim oſtendit, ac porro oſtendet, in unum etiam ſimul collectos, uberiuſq; diductos, priorum exemplo excepturis, ad calamum dictabit. Utrumq; per vices ab ipſo fiet horâ pomeridianâ tertiâ, atq; inſuper ejus opera ad Exercitia Oratoria, tam publica quam privata, in proſa pariter ac ligata petituris parata erit.*

M. Chriſtophorus Molitor *diebus Lunæ & Martis ſpecimen Philologematum Sacrorum, juxta ductum Schickardiani horologii vel Atrii Dilherriani dictabit, diebus autem Jovis & Veneris, quæ in Arabicis reſtant, continuabit. Privatim, ſi futurus eſt juſtus Auditorum numerus, Collegium tam Rabbinicum, quam Ebraicum aperiet, in Rabb. explicabit & continuabit Theologiam Talmudicam Dn. Hackſpanii*

ſpanii b. m. In Ebraico verò linguæ fundamenta docebit, & uti hactenus ſic nunquam omittet circulum Oratorium.

Habebuntur præterea, ex Superiorum munificentiâ, ſine Studioſorum ſumptibus, quâvis hebdomade diſputationes, quas vocant, circulares in Theologicâ, Juridicâ, Medica & Philoſophicâ Facultate, necnon ſingulis menſibus Exercitia Oratoria.

Sept. 4. We proceeded on our journey to *Ratisbon*, and paſſed through *Nieumarkt*, a little wall'd town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

5. We paſſed through *Heinmaw*, a ſmall wall'd town ſubject to the Duke of *Neuburg*; and, at night, paſſing the river *Danube*, by a fair ſtone bridge, we enter'd *Ratisbon*, or *Regensberg*, ſo called from the river *Regen*, which here falls into the *Danube*. *Regenſberg*, or *Ratisbon*.

This city is large and well built (the houſes being for the moſt part of ſtone) adorned with many fair palaces of noblemen, well wall'd about and fortified. The ſtreets are but narrow. The roofs of the houſes are not built ſo ſteep as at *Augsburgh*, *Nurenburgh*, &c. or as ours in *England*, but flattiſh after the *Italian* mode. The *Diet* of the *Empire* is uſually held here, it being an imperial city, and govern'd by its own magiſtrates, though in the Duke of *Bavaria*'s country. This city hath a biſhop, who is of the *Romiſh* religion, but he hath little to do, all the magiſtrates and the greateſt part of the inhabitants being *Lutherans*. Yet ſome cloiſters there are of monks and nuns, and a college of *Jeſuits*.

Upon the rocks, not far from *Ratisbon*, a little below the town on the other ſide the river, we found, beſides many of the rarer ſort of our *Engliſh* plants, *Aſclepias flore albo*. *Daucus montanus Apii folio major* C. B. *Apium montanum nigrum* J. B. *Caucalis Peucedani folio* Ger. as I take it: It hath a fine leaf, a ſmall root (which I believe yearly periſhes) reddiſh ſtalks, an umbel of white flowers, to which ſucceed ſmall round ſeeds with purple *apices*: *An Daucus montanus Apii folio, flore luteo* C. B? It hath winged leaves like to *Bipennella*, but larger, the ſeveral wings of each leaf being as large as and like unto the intire leaf of the ſaid *Bipennella*; a great root, but

not hot in taſte as the Burnet-ſaxifrages are; the ſtalk riſeth up to the heighth of a man almoſt; the ſeeds are round, ſtriate, cover'd with a hoary down, reddiſh toward the top, and of a hot ſpicy taſte. *Tithymalus verrucoſus* J. B. *Stœbe major calyculis non ſplendentibus* C. B. *Hepaticum trifolium* Lob. *Flammula Jovis*; *Cerinthe major flore luteo*; *Fraxinella*; *Cytiſus ſupinus ſylveſt. Ratiſponenſis flor. lut. ad exortum foliorum prodeuntibus* Cat. Aldtdorf. *Cytiſus Geſneri cui flores ferè ſpicati* J. B. *Euphraſia pratenſis lutea* C. B. which we firſt found not far from *Heinmaw*; *Phalangium ramoſum*; *Chamædrys vulgaris & Cham. foliis laciniatis*; *Aſter montanus luteus hirſuto ſalicis folio*; *Aſter Auſtriacus* 4 Cluſ. i. e. Linaria aurea *Tragi*; *Aſter Atticus Italorum flore purpureo* Park. *Oxyacantha* ſive *Berberis*; *Bugula cærulea Alpina*; *Orobanche minor purpureis floribus, ſive ramoſa*, in the cornfields. *Chondrilla cærulea* J. B. *Folia* huic valdè laciniata, glabra, glauca. *Flores* longis inſident pediculis, dilutè cærulei & ad ruborem inclinantes. *Securidaca dumetorum major flore vario, ſiliquis articulatis* C. B. which is common all over *Germany*. *Veronica ſupina facie Teucrii pratenſis* no leſs common; *Lepidium annuum* growing among radiſhes; and *Fœnum Græcum*, which I ſuppoſe was ſown there.

Sept. 11. We hired a boat for *Vienna*: Firſt, on our left hand as we went down the river, we paſſed by a little village and a caſtle ſtanding on a hill, called *Thonaſtan*. About three miles and half below *Regensberg* we paſſed in ſight of *Wert*, a caſtle belonging to the biſhop of *Ratisbon*, ſeated on a hill by a river called *Wiſent*, which here runs into the *Danube*. This night we lodged at *Straubing*, a very handſome, pleaſant, walled town, belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, five miles below *Ratisbon*.

Sept. 12. In the morning we paſt *Pogen*, where is a church ſtanding on a high hill. Four miles below *Straubing*. *Straubing* we rowed under a wooden bridge which there croſſes the *Danube*. Here on the left hand as one goes down ſtands *Dreckendorf*, a walled town belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*. A little further off we paſſed by the mouth of the river *Iſer*. Then we had a proſpect of *Oſterhoven* on our left hand, and not far thence a ſmall village

village called *Hofkirchen*, and on the ſame ſide ſtill a little caſtle called *Hilkersberg*, where the ſhores along the river began to be rocky. This night we lodged at a pretty little walled town built of ſtone, called *Vilſhoven*, belonging to *Bavaria*. *Vilſhoven.*

Sept. 13. At four miles diſtance from *Vilſhoven* we came to *Paſſaw*, a conſiderable city for its ſtrength and greatneſs, formerly well built with many fair ſtone houſes. But about three quarters of a year before our being there, a moſt dreadful fire burnt down, ruin'd, and deſtroy'd almoſt the whole town, churches, publick buildings and all. It is ſituate juſt at the confluence of the rivers *In* and *Danube*, and ſubject to the archduke of *Inſpruck*, who, we were told, gave 50000 dollars towards the rebuilding of it. Here is a bridge over the river *In* to a town called *Inſtat*. Hitherto the river *Danube* flowed gently down, but below *Paſſaw* it began to be ſtreightened by hills on both ſides and to run with a ſwifter ſtream. Seven miles from *Paſſaw* we paſſed by *Nayhonſe* caſtle, and this third night lodged at a pretty little village belonging to the Emperor called *Aſch*, ſtanding on the right ſide of the river. *Paſſaw.*

Sept. 14. We had an open country again, no hills being near the river. At four miles end we landed at *Lintz*, and viewed the city, which we found to be a very elegant place, well built with ſtone houſes flat roof'd after the *Italian* faſhion; having a large ſquare *Piazza* with two fountains in it, and on the higheſt part a fair palace of the Emperor, whence there is a pleaſant proſpect of the *Danube* and country adjacent. About three miles below *Lintz* we paſſed a pretty village on our left hand, called *Mathauſen*. Then we had a proſpect of a town on our right hand ſituate upon the river *Ens* called *Intz*. Seven miles below *Lintz* are hills again on both ſides the river. Hereabouts is a village called *Greine*, where the earl of *Lichtenſtein* hath a houſe ſituate on a hill. Below *Greine*, on the left hand is a little village, where we paſt a dangerous place in the river called *Strom*, where the ſtream being ſtreightened by hills on each hand runs very ſwiftly, and beſides is full of rocks: a little further below a rock, which jets a good way out into the river, we paſſed a violent whirl-pool called the *Werble*. *Lintz.*

At ſome diſtance further on the left hand ſtands a ſmall village under a high hill, half whereof fell down about two years before our being there, which made ſo great a noiſe that it was heard two *German* miles off, at *Ips*, a little town we paſſed by on the right hand. We lodged this fourth night at a ſmall village called *Morpach*, 11 miles from *Lintz*.

Sept. 15. In the morning we went by a rich cloiſter called *Melk* on our right. At ſix miles diſtance from our lodging we paſſed a fair houſe of the earl of *Dernſtein*'s on our left hand, and hereabouts had a proſpect of *Ketwein* a rich abby ſtrongly ſituate on a hill, attempted by the *Swedes* without ſucceſs. About nine miles from *Marbach* we paſſed under a wooden bridge by a little walled town called *Stein*, where the *Swedes* (they told us) were notably beaten and driven out again after they had enter'd the town; which repulſe they afterwards revenged, when they took the place, by plundering and ſpoiling it. Not far hence we landed to view *Krembs*, a conſiderable city ſeated on the ſide of a hill, well built, walled about and trenched towards the river. From hence we came into an open country, and the river being at liberty, the channel grew much wider. Six miles below *Krembs* we paſſed by a ſmall walled town on the right hand called *Deiln*; then we had the proſpect of *Greitenſtein*, a caſtle ſituate on a hill at ſome diſtance from the river on the left hand; next we had a ſight of *Cornberg*, a wall'd town in a plain not far from the *Danube*; taken by the *Swedes* in the late wars and by them notably defended againſt the Emperor. Here and afterward at ſeveral other places we obſerved mills built upon two boats, the wheel lying between the boats, which are fixed at a convenient diſtance one from the other, and ſo the ſtream coming between the boats, and by reaſon it is ſtreightened by degrees, running more ſwiftly, turns the wheel. One of the boats is by ſtrong cables or chains at each end faſten'd to the bank, and ſo the boats mill and all riſe and fall with the water. About a mile and half before we reach'd *Vienna*, we went by a fair rich abby called *Claiſternaiberg*, with a little wall'd town of the ſame name; and at the end of nineteen *German* miles, which, the ſwiftneſs of the current aſſiſting us, we made this

Krembs.

day,

day, we arrived at *Vienna*, the chief city of *Auſtria*, and at preſent the imperial ſeat, ſo called from the river *Wien* which runs into the *Danube* on the eaſt ſide of the town. It is for the bigneſs of it the moſt frequent and full of people that we have yet ſeen beyond the ſeas. The wall is not above four or five *Engliſh* miles in circuit, but there are large ſuburbs at a little diſtance from the town, thoſe houſes that were very near being lately pull'd down to clear the wall and works for fear of a ſiege: the *Turcs* at the time of our being there having taken *Neuhauſel*, and news coming that they were marching with their whole army towards *Presburg* in *Hungary*, not above forty *Engliſh* miles diſtant from *Vienna*. This city is regularly and ſtrongly fortified with a high and impenetrable wall of earth faced with brick, a broad and deep trench, into which they can (as they told us) when they pleaſe draw the water; baſtions, half-moons and horn-works, *&c.* that it is juſtly reputed one of the ſtrongeſt holds of Chriſtendom. The inner wall, which was ſaid to be built with the ranſom of *Richard* I. King of *England*, is of little ſtrength or conſideration in compariſon with the new and outer one. The houſes are ſufficiently tall and well built of ſtone, the roofs flattiſh after the *Italian* mode: the ſtreets rather narrow than broad; the markets well ſtored with all neceſſaries. Here we firſt met with tortoiſes to be ſold, at the rate of ſix-pence a piece: they are found in muddy ditches in theſe parts. Here alſo we firſt took notice of the fruit of *Sorbus legitima*; and firſt ſaw in the fiſh-markets the *Silurus* or ſheat-fiſh, the greateſt of all freſh-water fiſh that we have ſeen, ſome of them weighing above 100 pound. The Emperor's palace, the cathedral church, and other publick buildings deſerve remembrance, were it my deſign minutely to deſcribe places. The Emperor is of a mean ſtature and dark complexion, thin-viſaged, his hair black, his under-lip thick and hanging down a little, much like his effigies on his coin. As for plants we found here-about, *Onobrychis ſpicata flore purpureo*, *Pſyllium vulgare*; *Kali ſpinoſum*, at this diſtance from the ſea. *Scabioſa foliis diſſectis*, *flore albo vel ὠχρολεύκῳ* Cluſ. *Dorycnio congenere* in great plenty. *Marrubium album anguſtifolium peregrinum* C. B. as it ſeemed to me. In the iſland of

Vienna.

Plants obſerved about Vienna.

Danubius near *Vienna*, *Ariſtolochia Clematitis & Solanum veſicarium ſive Alkekengi* plentifully.

Sept 24. We hired a coach for *Venice* and began our journey thitherward, and this night lodged at a great village called *Trayskerk* four miles diſtant from *Vienna:* by the way-ſide we found ſtore of *Abſinthium Auſtriacum tenuifolium* Cluſ.

25. *Neuſtat.* At four miles end we came to *Neuſtat* (*Neapolis Auſtriaca* they call it) well walled and trench'd about, of a ſquare figure, mean bigneſs, handſomely built, having ſtreight ſtreets and a fair ſquare market-place. At three of the corners are mounts or baſtions, and at the fourth a caſtle. In the lanes near this town I firſt found *Aſperula cærulea.* Two miles beyond *Neuſtat* we began to leave the open country and to come among hills. We lodged this night at a village called *Gluknitz*, four miles diſtant from *Neuſtat.* The houſes in theſe villages are for the moſt part covered with ſhingles of wood: the hills clothed with woods of pine.

26. After two miles riding we came to a village called *Schadwyen* or *Shadwin*, ſeated between the mountains and incloſed with a gate at each end. Here we alighted and our coachman hired ten oxen (which ſtood there ready for that purpoſe) to draw his coach up a ſteep aſcent to the top of the hills which part *Auſtria* and *Stiria.* On the ſides and top of this hill we found theſe plants, *Libanotis Theophraſti minor* Park. *Cyclamen autumnale* of two ſorts. *Tuſſilago Alpina folio rotundo.* A ſort of ſmall *Trachelium* that I have not elſewhere ſeen. A ſmall ſort of *Muſcus clavatus*, with leaves like juniper. *Larix* abundantly. *Lyſimachia lutea in alis foliorum florens.* A kind of *Glaux* with a rough cod. *Gentiana folio Aſclepiadis* abundantly, and many others that we had before met with. In this journey we alſo found *Muſcus denticulatus major* in the ſhady lanes in many places: and in watery and ſpringy places *Alſine muſcoſa* J. B. further on we came to a little wall'd place near the river *Mucrcz*, called *Mertzuſchlag.* Hereabouts are many mills; and ſcithes and ſickles made here: then we paſſed through a village called *Langenwang*, where ſtands a caſtle on a hill: after that another called *Kriegla*, where we croſs'd the river. This afternoon we paſſed through a pleaſant

Plants found on the hills at *Shadwin.*

valley

valley among woody mountains, and at night took up our lodging at *Kimberg*, a large village ſix long miles diſtant from *Glocknitz*.

We travelled along the ſame valley, and paſſed through 27.
a great village called *Kapſuberg*; beſides many other villages, caſtles, and gentlemens houſes on the ſides of the hills, which we rode near to; and at three miles end came to *Pruck an der Mure*, i. e. *Pons Muræ*, a fair town for this country, and walled about, having a large market-place with a fountain in it. Proceeding on in the ſame valley ſome two leagues further, we paſſed *Lewben*, a very neat, pleaſant and well built walled town, better than we expected to have found any in this mountainous country. It hath a fair market-place with fountains. And we obſerved much iron lying in the ſtreets, which is here made, and wherewith the inhabitants drive a great trade. Here we croſſed the *Mura* twice, and ſoon after we were paſt *Lewben* we rode over a hill, and following the courſe of the ſaid river among the mountains, at evening we came to a village called St. *Michael*, where we lodged. We ſaw in theſe parts many men and women with large ſwellings under their chins or on their throats, called in *Latin* or rather in *Greek*, *Bronchocele*, and by ſome in *Engliſh*, *Bavarian Pokes*. Some of them were ſingle, others double and treble. This is a diſeaſe which theſe *Alpine* nations have of old been ſubject to. *Quis tumidum guttur miretur in Alpibus?* Yet among the *Griſons*, who live on the higheſt parts of the *Alps*, I do not remember to have ſeen any of theſe: I dare ſay there are not half ſo many thereabouts as in theſe countries. What ſhould be the cauſe of this evil, whether the drinking of ſnow-water, or water infected with the viroſe ſteams and particles of mercury, or other minerals and metals, wherewith in all probability theſe mountains abound, is no eaſy matter to determine. For on the one hand, in ſome mountainous countries, where the ſnow lies as long as it doth here, and conſequently their waters are little elſe than ſnow diſſolved, we ſhall find very few infected with this diſeaſe: and on the other hand, as few in *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, and other countries abounding with mercury and other minerals. We muſt therefore ſuſpend,

Pruck an der Mure.

Lewben.

till

till ſome ingenious phyſician of theſe countries, by long and diligent obſerving what cauſes or occaſions theſe tumours, and likewiſe what prevents and cures them, inſtructs us better.

We alſo obſerved in theſe countries more idiots and delirious perſons than any where elſe; which we imputed ſometimes to the ſnow-water, ſometimes to the inordinate eating of cabbage, of which in all the market-towns we ſaw monſtrous heaps lying to be ſold. But upon further conſideration I think with *Palmarius*, it ought rather to be attributed to the mineral ſteams that infect their waters, eſpecially mercurial. For we ſee the vapour of quick-ſilver doth principally affect the brain and nervoſe parts, begetting palſies and *deliriums* in painters, gilders, miners and thoſe that are much converſant about it.

28. We travelled on by the river *Mure*'s ſide to *Knittlefield*, a walled town three miles from St. *Michael*, and then proceeding along the ſame valley, we paſſed by ſome noblemens houſes and caſtles, and lodged at a village upon the *Mure*, called St. *Georgio*, four miles from *Knittlefield*.

Knittlefield.

29. We travelled on in the ſame valley by the river *Mure*, till we came to *Newmarkt*, a little walled place, four miles from St. *Georgio*. Then we followed the courſe of another little river, which runs into the *Dravus* about *Volckmark*, in a narrow valley between high hills, and a mile from *Newmarkt* we came to a conſiderable walled town called *Freiſach*, in which are four cloiſters. A mile further we came to *Heirt*, in *Carinthia*, where we lay this night.

Newmarkt.

Freiſach.

30. We rode rocky ways thro' vallies to St. *Veit*, or *Vit*, a walled town of ſome note, three miles diſtant from *Heirt*. The Emperor hath a mint-houſe for coining money here. Proceeding on three miles further we arrived at *Vilkircken*, which had been a market-town of note, but about three years ſince a lamentable fire burnt it down to the ground.

St. *Vit.*

Octob. 1. We rode very rugged way among the mountains and rocks, paſſing the whole length of a lake called *Ooſtſukerſey*, and at the further end of it obſerved a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a high hill, belonging to the earl of *Dietrich-*

Dietrichſtein, a Prince of the empire, who coins money. Then we came down into a pleaſant valley, and ſo over the river *Dravus*, which is here navigable, and runs by the walls of *Villach*, a well built town, and one of the chief of this country, three miles diſtant from *Vilkerck*. A good diſtance from *Villach* we paſſed the *Gulle*, a conſiderable river falling into the *Dravus*; and had very rocky way among high mountains till we came to *Orleſteina*, a village where we lodged. *Dietrichſtein.* *Villach.*

2. We travelled among high mountains very bad way to a village called *Klein Tarvis*, two miles, and proceeding on ſtill among the mountains, we came to the river *Timent*, which runs into the *Adriatic* ſea; and lodged this night at *Pontieba*, the laſt town we paſſed in the Emperor's country, part of it is ſubject to the Emperor, called *Pontieba Imperiale*, and part to the *Venetians*, called *Pontieba Veneta*, where we took a bill of health for *Venice*. Between *Klein Tarvis* and *Pontieba*, we ſaw a herd of goats following the goat-herd like ſo many dogs: in other places we have ſeen ſheep in that manner following their ſhepherd, which, no doubt, was uſual in *Judæa*; for our Saviour, *John* 10. 4. comparing himſelf to a ſhepherd, and his diſciples and ſervants to ſheep, ſaith, *And he goeth before his ſheep, and they follow him, for they know his voice; but a ſtranger they will not follow, for they know not the voice of a ſtranger.* Which would have ſeemed ſtrange to the hearers, had the ſhepherds been wont only to drive their ſheep, as with us they do. *Pontieba.*

3. We paſs'd over the river *Timent* by a bridge that parts *Carinthia* from *Friuli*. About a *German* mile off we came to a little fort in a village called *Clauſen*, where are two draw-bridges, which we were not permitted to paſs, till we had delivered our bill of health. Hence we travelled along by the river, and obſerved timber-trees floated down the ſtream, and when the rocks ſtopped them, men with hooks put them off, and directed them into the force of the current. This is the manner all over the *Alps*, and other high mountains, they fell trees, and get them to any little current of water and expect a good ſhot of rain, and then float them down to the greater rivers. This day we paſſed *Venſonga*, a pretty little *Venſonga.*

Hiſpitaletto. little walled town, and lodged at *Hoſpitaletto*, a large village, where we got quit of the mountains, and came into the plain country of *Friuli*.

4. We paſſed by *Limonia*, a walled town ſituate on the *Limonia.* riſing of a hill at the foot of the mountains. Some miles St. *Daniele* further we paſſed St. *Daniele*; then we forded the river *Timent* in ſeveral places. The river hereabouts in a time of rain, or when the ſnow melts on the mountains, ſpreads itſelf to a very great breadth, as appears by the empty channel. Soon after we had paſſed the river, we aſcended a cliff, and enter'd the walls of a *Spilimberg* little town called *Spilimberg*, where were rows or cloiſters on each ſide the ſtreet under the houſes, which we after found in many of the towns of *Lombardy*; ten *Italian* miles further riding brought us to St. *Avogio*, a village where we reſted this night.

5. We rode along the plains, and at ten miles end came *Saribe.* to *Saribe*, a walled town, where the river *Livenza* divides itſelf and encompaſſeth the wall. From hence we drove *Conegliano* on about two *Dutch* miles, and lodged at *Conegliano*, a walled town ſeated on the ridge of a hill; a place of good account, as is alſo *Saribe*.

All the way we travelled in *Italy* hitherto, we had little other bread than what was made of *Sorghum*, a grain, the blade whereof ariſes to ſeven or eight foot heighth, and is as great as one's finger, bearing a large panicle on the top, the berry or ſeed being bigger than that of wheat, and of a dusky colour.

6. We rode a *Dutch* mile, and then ferried over the river *Anaxus*, or *Piave*, and at ten *Italian* miles further came *Treviſo.* to *Treviſo*, a large town, the head of a province called *Marca Treviſana*, an important place for ſtrength, but too near, and too obnoxious to *Venice* to be rich. From *Treviſo* we rode thro' a very fertile and well cultivated country to *Meſtre*, a little town by the *Lagune* (ſo they call the flats about *Venice*, which are all covered with water when the tide is in) where we took boat for *Venice*.

Upon the mountains we paſſed over this voyage, we found a great number of plants we had not before met with, as *Quinquefolium album majus cauleſcens* C. B. *Quinquefolium album majus alterum* C. B. *Teucrium Alpinum Ciſti*

Ciſti flore; *Epimedium vulgare*; *Linaria purpurea parva* J. B. And not far from *Pontieba* on *Italy* ſide, upon the rocks, *Ledum Alpinum hirſutum* C. B. *Ledum Alpinum hirſutum minus*, An *Ciſtus Auſtriacus myrtifolius? Auricula urſi*; *Sedum ſerra tum alterum foliis longis anguſtis*; *Sedum Alpinum minimum, foliis cinereis, flore candido* J. B. *Siler montanum* and many others. *Helleborus niger verus* plentifully all over the higheſt mountains. *Scabioſa argentea anguſtifolia*, in the channels of the torrents in *Friuli:* and *Galega*, by the rivers and ditches every where in *Italy*. In *Marca Trevisana*, ſome part of *Friuli*, and the greateſt part of *Lombardy*, we obſerved the corn-fields to be ſo thick ſet with rows of trees, that if a man from an hill or high tower ſhould look down upon the country at a diſtance, he would take it to be a wood. Againſt every tree is planted a vine, which runs up the tree, and the branches of the neighbouring vines they draw from tree to tree and tie together: ſo that their corn-fields are alſo woods and vineyards, the ſame land ſufficing for all theſe productions, and not being exhauſted with ſo much ſpending (as one would be apt to imagine) by reaſon of the depth and richneſs of its ſoil. Neither in this hot country doth the corn receive any prejudice from the ſhade or dropping of the trees (which in our colder climate would quite marr it) but rather advantage, there falling little rain in ſummer time, and the trees keeping off the ſcorching ſun-beams, which elſe might dry up and wither it; the heat notwithſtanding ſufficing to bring the grain to perfect maturity. Whereas with us, all the ſun we can give it is little enough, and the very graſs which grows under the trees is ſowre and crude: for that uſually we have too little heat for our moiſture, and they too much. This part of *Italy* hath been deſervedly celebrated for fertility, and may juſtly, in my opinion, be ſtiled the garden of *Europe*.

OF
VENICE.

VEnice is built upon certain little iſlands in the middle of the ſea, or rather in the middle of certain flats or ſhallows cover'd all over with water at full ſea, but about the city, when the tide is out, in many places bare, called by the *Italians*, *Lagune*. Theſe *Lagune* are incloſed and ſeparated from the main *gulph*, or *Adriatic* ſea by a bank of earth (*il Lito* or *Lido* they call it) extending, according to *Contarini*, about 60 miles, according to *Leander Albertus*, and others (who come nearer the truth) but 35, and reſemble the ſpace contained in a bent bow, the bow being the ſhore of the firm land, and the *Lido* the ſtring. The city ſtands at an equal diſtance from the firm land of *Italy*, and from the *Lido*, viz. five miles from each. This *Lido* ſerves as a good fence or rampart to ſecure the city and other included iſlands againſt the raging waves of the ſea in ſtormy weather. It is diſcontinued by ſeven, ſay ſome, ſay others by five breaks or apertures, and thoſe not very wide ones, which they call ports or havens, and by which the *Lagune* communicate with the *gulph*. Of theſe inlets, two only are deep enough to admit any veſſels of conſiderable burthen or bulk, *viz.* thoſe of *Malamocco* or *Lio*. Into, or not far from the *Lagune*, moſt of the great rivers of *Italy* empty themſelves, *v.g.* *Padus*, now called *Po*, *Atheſis*, now *Adige*, *Meduacus major*, now *Brenta*, *Meduacus minor*, now *Bacchilione*, *Tiliaventum*, now *Taiamento*, *Liquentia*, now *Livenza*, *Silis*, now *Sile*, *Anaſſus*, now *Piave*; which, eſpecially in time of floods, bring down with them from the mountains a great deal of earth and ſalt, which will, it's probable in proceſs of time fill up the *Lagune*, and make

make dry land of them. For I believe, at the firſt building of *Venice*, no part of them lay bare at low water as now there doth. *Gianotti* ſaith, that antiently the city was ten miles diſtant from the firm land, the *Lagune* extending as far as *Oriago*, which, as ſome think, was ſo called *quaſi Ora lacus*; and that all that ſpace between *Oriago* and *Fuſina* (where they now embark that go from *Padua* to *Venice*) had been added to the firm land, notwithſtanding all the endeavours the *Venetians* could uſe.

This city was firſt founded, according to the beſt authors, about the time that *Attila* with his *Hunnes* invaded *Italy*, burning and deſtroying all before him; by ſome families who, ſeeing no end of theſe irruptions of barbarous nations, ſought refuge for themſelves in theſe deſolate iſlands, in the year 456, or thereabouts. Others make the firſt beginning of it to have been before that time in the year 421. or 423. But tho' in the times of former irruptions, many of the neighbouring people fled hither to ſhelter themſelves from the preſent ſtorm, yet I believe they did not think of ſettling themſelves here, or making theſe iſlands their fix'd habitation, and uniting themſelves into one city, till the expedition of *Attila*. Whenever it began, it hath continued a virgin-city (having never been raviſh'd nor attempted by any enemy) ſince its firſt foundation for at leaſt 1200 years, which is more than any other city of that antiquity, ſo far as I have read or heard, can boaſt of. Yet is it not at preſent, nor ever was it fortified, or ſo much as wall'd about; neither indeed doth it need it, being ſufficiently ſtrong by its ſituation alone, which is ſuch, that it is not likely for the future ever to be taken, unleſs the ſea quite leave it, and the *Lagune* become dry land conjoin'd with the continent. For by ſea great ſhips can come no nearer than the haven of *Malamocco*, and thoſe apertures in the *Lido*, where boats and leſſer veſſels may enter, are defended by ſtrong forts and caſtles: beſides that, every tide the channel doth ſo vary, that, without the guidance of an expert pilot, they will not be able to find the way in, but be in danger of being ſtranded upon the flats.

This

This city is in circuit, taking in the *Giudecha*, eight *Italian* miles. Viewing it from St. *Mark*'s tower, we judg'd it to be about the bigneſs *Amſterdam* was then of. It is divided into two parts by the *Grand Canale*, which paſſes through the middle of it in the form of the letter S. It is alſo divided into ſix parts or regions, called thence *Seſtieri*; three on one ſide the *Canale*, viz. *Caſtello*, St. *Marco*, and *Canareio*; and three on the other ſide, viz. *San Paolo*, *Santa Croce*, and *Dorſo duro*. It contains 70 pariſhes, though ſome make them 72; 67 monaſteries, whereof 33 of friars, and 34 of nuns, according to a ſurvey taken in the year 1581. ſince which time, I believe, the number hath been increaſed. According to the ſame ſurvey there were then in the city, of

Noble	Men	1843	Artiſans,	Men	32887
	Women	1659		Women	31617
	Boys	1420		Boys	22765
	Girls	1230		Girls	18227
Citizens,	Men	2117	Beggars,	Men	75
	Women	1936		Women	112
	Boys	1708	Monks		945
	Girls	1418	Nuns		2508
Servants		3732	Prieſts		516
Maids		5753	Poor of the Hoſpital		1290
			Jews		1043

The ſum total is 134871. *Sanſovinus* reckons the number of ſouls in his time to have been 180000, but, I ſuppoſe, he takes in *Muran* and the other iſlands, which in this ſurvey are left out. I am not ignorant that ſeveral late writers make the preſent number of inhabitants to be at leaſt 300000, but I believe they ſpeak at random, and by conjecture, upon no good grounds; (as I have been often told, that there are in *Paris* a million and half of people, whereas it is well if there be half a million) there being no reaſon to think that the city is much increaſed ſince *Sanſovinus*'s time. I find the ſum total of the number of males to exceed the total of the number of females in this ſurvey by above 3500, which comes near to the account of the exceſs of males in *England*, given

given us by Capt. *Graunt*, in his Obſervations upon the weekly bills of mortality in *London*. And I doubt not but if exact obſervations were made in other places, there would be found the like proportion between the number of males and females born into the world in hot countries, as in cold; ſo that from this topick, the *Aſiaticks* have no greater plea for multiplicity of wives, than the *Europeans*. Little channels of water croſs and divide the city into many iſlets, and may rather be called the ſtreets of it, than thoſe narrow lanes and alleys (*Calle* they call them) thro' which you paſs on foot from one place to another. By theſe channels you may convey yourſelf and goods from any one place in the city to any other, by boat; which is the only way of carriage, except mens ſhoulders, there being neither coach nor litter, cart nor wain, horſe nor aſs uſed, or ſo much as to be ſeen here. For paſſage on foot, there are built about 450 bridges croſs the channels, moſt of them of ſtone, and of one arch, among which, the moſt famous is that over the *Canal grande*, called *Ponte di Rialto:* and for paſſage by water, there are a great number of *Gondalo*'s and other boats; ſome ſay eight, ſome ten, ſome twelve, nay, ſome fifteen thouſand, but I believe all is conjecture; and they were never numbered.

The buildings are generally tall and fair: the palaces of noblemen thick ſet all over the city, but eſpecially upon the *Canal grande*, which, tho' not vaſt, are handſome and well built. The foundations of the houſes are great piles, or maſts, driven into the ground, as at *Amſterdam*.

The arſenal is ſaid to be three miles in circuit, they that ſpeak modeſtly allow it but two; well ſtored with arms, ammunition, and all proviſions for war. Here the gallies are made and laid up, of which the republick hath (they ſay) at leaſt 200. Here alſo lies the famous veſſel called the *Bucentoro*, in which, upon *Aſcenſion*-day, yearly, the *Duke*, accompanied with the ſenators, and attended by ſome thouſands of *Gondalo*'s bravely ſet out and adorned, goes forth as it were in ſolemn proceſſion ſome two or three miles to ſea, and caſting thereinto a ring, ſaith, *I eſpouſe thee in token of perpetual dominion.* Here are ſaid to be kept 20000 pieces of

ordnance great and ſmall, and arms for above 250000 men. A great number [1550] of artificers, as ſhipwrights, carpenters, ſmiths, founders, *&c.* are conſtantly kept to work at the publick charge.

Of the other publick places and buildings of the city, as the piazza of St. *Mark*, the church of St. *Mark*, with the treaſury; the tower of St. *Mark*; the palace of the Duke; the chamber of the great council; the private armory; the theatres for acting the *opera*, with the contrivances for moving the ſcenes, the *Ponte di Rialto*; the ſchools or halls for the fraternities; the mint-houſe, pillars, ſtatues, and other ornaments of this city, I ſhall forbear to ſay any thing, but refer the reader to *Sanſovinus*, *Laſſels*, and others, who have minutely deſcribed thoſe things.

Venice, according to the old epithet *Venetia la ricca*, hath been eſteemed the richeſt city, not of *Italy* only, but of all *Europe:* and doubtleſs was ſo before the paſſage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, by the *Cape of Good-Hope*, was diſcovered: when, beſides a large ſhare of *Lombardy*, the beſt country of *Italy*, *Friuli*, *Iſtria* and *Dalmatia*, the iſlands of *Cyprus* and *Candia*, *Zant*, *Cephalonia* and *Corfu*, with others in the *Archipelago* ſubject to them, they were chief, if not ſole maſters of the *Eaſt-India* trade, furniſhing the greateſt part of *Europe* with the commodities coming from thence, which were then brought by merchants to *Alexandria* in *Ægypt*, and there by them brought up. So that then it was a proverb in *Italy*, *Il bianco e'l negro han fatto ricca la Venetia.* White and black, *i. e. cotton* and *pepper* have made *Venice* rich. Since the loſs of that trade, and by the vaſt expences of long wars with the *Turks*, wherein they came off loſers at laſt, having parted with firſt *Cyprus*, and lately *Candia* to them, their treaſures, I believe, are well exhauſted. Yet the riches of private perſons muſt needs be great, the city having never been ſack'd, nor having ever undergone any ſuch change of government as that one conſiderable party of the people hath been oppreſs'd, and their goods confiſcate. And tho' the publick is not ſo rich as it hath been, yet will it ſoon recover itſelf and grow wealthy again, upon the enjoyment of peace and free commerce. Tho' the wings of this commonwealth have been a little clipp'd, yet hath it enough ſtill remaining under its dominion

to

to denominate it a potent ſtate, *viz.* In *Italy* (1.) The *Dogado*, of which the city of *Venice* itſelf is the head. (2.) The city and territory of *Padua* called *Padoano*. (3.) Of *Vicenza* called *Vicentino*. (4.) Of *Verona* called *Veroneſe*. (5.) Of *Breſcia* called *Breſciano*. (6.) Of *Bergamo* called *Bergamaſco*. (7.) Of *Crema* called *Cremaſco*. (8.) *Marca Treviſana*, under which are comprehended *Feltrino* and *Belluneſe* the territories of the cities *Feltre* and *Belluno*. [*Leander Albertus* reckons the territories of *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Padua* in *Marca Treviſana*; and of *Breſcia*, *Bergamo*, and *Crema* in *Lombardy*.] (9.) *Friuli*. (10.) *Iſtria*. (11.) The territory of *Rouigo* called *Il Poleſine de Rouigo*, formerly belonging to the dukedom of *Ferrara*, the whole in length being extended 250 miles, and above half ſo much in breadth. Out of *Italy* they have a good part of *Dalmatia*, the iſlands of *Zant*, *Cephalonia* and *Corfu*, beſides others of leſs account.

The ordinary annual revenues of this republick, according to our information, amount to about five millions and three hundred and twenty thouſand *Venetian* ducates yearly. A ducat is ſomewhat leſs than a *French* crown. Of which

Venice itſelf yields	1400000
Breſcia	1000000
Padua	140000
Vicenza	200000
Verona	230000
Bergamo	140000
Crema	100000
Il Poleſine	70000
Iſtria	150000
Il Friuli	100000
La Marca Treviſana	190000
Gli Stati di mare	450000
La Zecca	150000

This city is well ſerved with all proviſions of victuals, eſpecially fiſh and wild fowl. Freſh water they have none but what is brought from land; and rain water which they preſerve in ciſterns, and which ſerves well enough for the ordinary uſes of the houſe. The air is

very ſharp in winter-time by reaſon of its vicinity to the *Alps*. *Venice* is noted for the beſt treacle; the beſt both drinking and looking-glaſſes, made at *Muran*, a large burgo or town, about three miles in circuit, and divided in the middle by a broad channel, like *Venice*, in an iſland about a mile diſtant from the city, ſo that it may paſs for a ſuburb of it: for paper, for turpentine, for needle-work laces called points; and if that be worth the mentioning, for *courtezans*. Here is alſo made ſoap, not inferior for goodneſs to that of *Caſtile*.

The gentlemens and citizens wives are kept cloſe, ſeldom walking abroad unleſs it be to church, and then with an old woman at their heels to guard them. Moſt of the gentlemen and citizens of quality put their daughters, ſo ſoon as they come to ſeven or eight years of age, into ſome cloiſter of nuns, to be there educated; whence they are not taken out till they be married. The ſuiter ſeldom ſees his miſtreſs before they go to be married, or if he doth ſee her, it is only at the grate of the cloiſter without ſpeaking to her, all things being tranſacted by the parents on each ſide, or by the mediation of an old woman.

The government is ariſtocratical, but among the gentlemen themſelves, were there no citizens or ſubjects, it would be purely democratical. As for the *Doge* or *Duke*, though they call him Prince, yet they do but mock him, for he hath only the title and ſhew, nothing of the power or authority of a Prince. The form of government as as it is exactly and particularly deſcribed by *Contarini*, *Gianotti* and *Sanſovinus* out of him, becauſe it is much talked of, I ſhall here briefly ſet down.

The government then of the commonwealth is chiefly in the great council; the ſenate or council of *Pregadi*; the college; the council of ten; and the *Signoria*.

Of the GREAT COUNCIL.

The *Great Council* is as it were the *baſis* of the commonwealth in which the ſupreme power reſides; and from which as well the ſenate as all the magiſtrates derive their authority. It is made up of all the gentlemen of the city who have paſſed the twenty fifth year of their age; the

the number of which is about 2500 in all. But yet before they can be admitted to give their ſuffrages in council they muſt before the † *Auvogadori di Commune*, by the oath of their fathers or mothers, or if they be dead, of their neareſt kinſmen, prove that they have attained that age; and by the teſtimony of two witneſſes, that they are the legitimate ſons of ſuch gentlemen as they profeſs or pretend themſelves to be. But to ſatisfy the longing of ſuch young men as deſire to taſte the ſweetneſs of government ſooner, there is a way for ſome of thoſe who are but twenty years of age complete to get into the council, *viz.* Before the fourth of *December*, being St. *Barbara*'s day, all ſuch young men muſt, in the manner we have already mentioned, before the *Auvogadori* prove themſelves to be full twenty years old, and the legitimate ſons of gentlemen. Which done the ſecretary of the *Auvogadori* gives to each a ſchedule ſealed by the three *Auvogadori*, ſignifying ſo much. Theſe ſchedules they carry to the ſecretary of the *Quarantia criminale*, who writes the names of them who brought the ſchedules, each in a ſcroll by itſelf; and on the fourth of *December* carries all theſe ſcrolls before the *Duke* and *Counſellors*, in whoſe preſence they are all put into one urn, and into another are put ſo many golden balls as are equal to the fifth part of the number of ſcrolls, if it be leſs than thirty; if it be more than thirty, there are yet put in but thirty balls, and ſo many ſilver ones as with the golden ſhall be equal to the number of the young men competitors. Theſe being ſhaken together, the *Duke* out of the firſt urn draws a ſcroll and reads the name; then out of the other he takes a ball, which if it proves to be a golden one, ſuch an one whoſe name was written

† The *Auvogadori di Commune* are thoſe who bring in all cauſes to the 40 criminal judges, called the *Quarantia Criminale*, to whom appeals are made in criminal cauſes from the ſentences of inferior judges as well within the city as without. Thoſe then that would appeal muſt firſt have recourſe to the *Auvogadors*; who are all diligently to examine the cauſe, and conſider whether it ought to be brought in, and if they all agree that it ought not, then he that would appeal hath no remedy, but to expect another ſet of *Auvogadors*; but if but one of them accepts it, it is enough to bring it in.

in the ſcroll is underſtood to be admitted into the council. And ſo he proceeds, drawing out firſt a ſcroll and then a ball, till all the golden balls are drawn out; and ſo without more a-do thoſe thirty whoſe lot it is to have the golden balls may go into the council and ballot: the reſt muſt ſtay till another year and then take their chance, if they are not before come to the age of twenty five. In troubleſome times when the common-wealth wants money, they have alſo conferred this honour upon ſuch as are under twenty five years for aſſiſting the publick with the gift or loan of a certain ſum of money.

At one end of the great council chamber (or hall as they call it, though it be an upper room) ſits the Duke on a tribunal elevated above the level of the chamber, with three of the counſellors and one of the heads or chiefs of the court called *Quarantia criminale* (*Capi de Quaranta*) ſitting on his right hand; and the other three counſellors, and below them the other two chiefs of the *Quarantia* on his left; and on benches on each ſide the tribunal, which make right angles with the end, ſit the great chancellor and ſecretaries. The faſhion of the hall and benches on which the gentlemen ſit, and the places of the chief officers and magiſtrates, I ſhall omit, as being hardly intelligible to ſuch as have not ſeen the place, and not very material to be underſtood.

The council is aſſembled every *Sunday*, and ſometimes oftener, by the tolling of a bell, which begins at noon and ceaſes not till one of the clock; and elects the magiſtrates and officers in this manner: Firſt of all the electors or nominators are drawn by lot. After that thoſe that are nominated by ſuch electors are balloted in the council, and thoſe that have above half the ſuffrages of the gentlemen preſent are underſtood to be elected.

Now becauſe there muſt be at leaſt nine magiſtrates created at every meeting of the council, therefore it is neceſſary to make at leaſt nine electors: and becauſe ſome ſome magiſtrates places may have but two competitors and ſome four, and in ſome days are created of one ſort, in ſome of another, and in ſome of both together; when there are only ſuch created as can have but two competitors (which ſeldom happens) then there need be but two ſets or companies of electors made: but when any

any ſuch are to be created as muſt have four competitors, then there are four ſets of electors made, of nine in each ſet. While the bell tolls, all the gentlemen that can with convenience are to repair to the council, which being once aſſembled, the doors lock'd up and the keys brought and laid down at the Duke's feet, none can afterwards be admitted to enter, except he be a counſellor, an *Auvogador*, one of the heads or chiefs of the council of ten (called *Capi de Dieci*) or a cenſor.

N. B. (1.) For the creation of magiſtrates there is no *Quorum* or determinate number of gentlemen required to be preſent to make a council; though it ſeldom happens the council-chamber not to be full. For other buſineſs as the eſtabliſhing new laws, determining any ſentence, *&c.* the *Quorum* is 600, without which number nothing can be done. (2.) Unleſs there be four of the counſellors preſent, there can be neither officers created nor any other buſineſs agitated in the great council.

The Duke, the chief magiſtrates and officers, and all the gentlemen being ſet down in their places; before the tribunal on which the Duke ſits, in the plain of the council-chamber, are placed on a row three urns called *Capelli*, upon ſtands ſo high above the floor that no man can look into them, and yet for greater ſecurity they are alſo covered, only the two outermoſt have two holes in their covers to put in the hand to draw out the balls. The middlemoſt that ſtands over-againſt the Duke hath but one hole. In each of the two outermoſt urns are put about 800 balls made of copper and gilded over with ſilver (which I ſhall take leave to call ſilver balls, as thoſe that are gilded with gold, golden balls, ſo that the whole number in both amounts to about 1500 or 1600, for ſo many gentlemen are commonly preſent at each meeting of the great council. Beſides in theſe urns together with the ſilver are mingled ſixty golden balls, thirty in each urn. In the middlemoſt urn are put ſixty balls, whereof thirty ſix are golden and twenty four ſilver. Then the great chancellor (who is always a citizen and no gentleman) goeth to his place appointed for that purpoſe, and reads what magiſtrates are to be created that day, which done, he returns to the tribunal, and calling the *Auvogadors*, the *Capi de Dieci*, the cenſors and the

old and new auditors, he adminiſters to them an oath to obſerve the laws of the council, in which is contained, that all ſhall ſit, that none ſhall change his bench at prohibited times; that none ſhall ſeek any magiſtracy by diſhoneſt means, or favour and abet any other in ſo doing, *&c.* When they are ſworn, they return to their places, and the three junior counſellors ariſing up, the eldeſt of them goes and ſets him down over-againſt the middlemoſt urn, the next before that on the right hand of the Duke, and the youngeſt over-againſt that on the left. Then there are lots drawn what bench ſhall come firſt up to the *Capello*, (the whole council being divided into five benches of gentlemen) and what end of that bench, and what ſide of that end (for all the benches are double) in this manner. There are put into an urn ten ſilver balls, five of them marked with the five firſt figures or the characters of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and by each number is written ſuch an end and ſuch a ſide. The other five balls are marked with the ſame figures, but on each of them is written the contrary end and contrary ſide. So that if under the figure 1 in the firſt five be written, the end towards the *Broil* and the ſide towards St. *George*'s; under the figure 1 in the other five is written, the end towards *Caſtello* and the ſide next St. *Mark*'s. Then they draw out of the urn one of theſe balls, the figure and inſcription whereof ſhews what bench and what end and ſide of that bench is to come firſt up to the *Capello*. Then they look into the urn and take out that ball which is marked with the ſame figure and the contrary end and ſide. After the ſame manner they draw out by lot another ball, and ſo a third, fourth, and fifth, calling up the benches in order, till all the electors are made. Of the bench that is called firſt, each one in order comes up to one of the exterior urns, and draws thereout a ball, which if it be ſilver, he puts it into another urn ſet on the floor at the foot of that out of which he drew it, and returns to his place, having obtained nothing; but if it be a golden one, he delivers it into the hand of that counſellor who ſits by that urn, and goes preſently to the middle urn, and thence alſo draws out a ball; which if it be ſilver, having preſented it to the counſellor who ſits before the urn, he returns to his place:

but

but if it be gold, he delivers it likewiſe to the counſellor, and is underſtood to be one of the electors of the firſt ſet; and ſits down on the bench on which the ſaid counſellor ſits (which ſtands acroſs the Duke's tribunal) with his face toward the Duke, that none in the hall may by any nod or other ſign recommend themſelves to him. Then a ſecretary pronounces his name aloud, that all of his family or near to him by affinity may take notice of it. There he continues ſitting till all the other eight of the firſt ſet of electors be in like manner by lot created. And if by chance two of one family are drawn in the firſt ſet, the ſecond of them is reſerved for the ſecond ſet or company, and he that is firſt taken for the ſecond ſet comes in his room into the firſt. And then for that day none of that family nor any that are of near affinity to him can come any more to the *Capello*, becauſe it is provided by the laws, that in all the four ſets of electors which make up 36, there ſhall be no more than two of the ſame family; and that thoſe two ſhall not be in the ſame ſet, ſo that the nine that are of the ſame ſet muſt be of nine ſeveral families. To the youngeſt of the nine of this firſt ſet is by one of the ſecretaries delivered a ſchedule ſealed by the publick ſeal, wherein are written in order all the magiſtrates that are to be that day created. Then all the nine take an oath, to chuſe thoſe whom they ſhall judge moſt fit to ſerve the common-wealth, and go forth the council-chamber into a private room appointed for them. In like manner are the other three ſets of electors made, who being ſworn do likewiſe take their ſchedules, and withdraw into their reſpective rooms. When all the four ſets of electors are choſen and withdrawn, then any of the gentlemen in the council-chamber may change his bench as he pleaſes. [*N. B.* When there are only ſuch magiſtracies to be diſpoſed of as can have but two competitors, there are but two ſets of electors made.] When the firſt ſet is withdrawn, they ſit down, taking place according to their age. Then a ſecretary appointed for that purpoſe reads to them the laws and conſtitutions which they are obliged to obſerve in the choice of magiſtrates: after which he puts into an urn nine balls, marked with the nine numeral characters or figures, and each elector according to his

age

age draws out one till they be all drawn out. He, that draws the ball marked 1, is underſtood to have the nomination of the competitor for the firſt magiſtrate's place ſet down in the ſchedule, and he who draws that marked 2, to have the nomination of the ſecond, and ſo in order of the reſt. When there are eleven magiſtrates to be made in a day, he, that hath the nomination of the firſt, nominates alſo the tenth, and he that hath the ſecond the eleventh. [*N. B.* One of theſe electors may nominate himſelf to any office: they may alſo change their votes among themſelves, as for example, he that hath the nomination of the competitor for the firſt place may change with him who hath the nomination for the ſecond or third, *&c.* and ſo of any other.] He then, who hath by lot obtained the nomination of a competitor for the firſt magiſtrate, names one whom he pleaſes, who is balloted among the nine, and if he hath two thirds of the ſuffrages, he is underſtood to be elected; if not, he names a ſecond and ſo a third, till he comes to propound one that gets two thirds. His name that is ſo approved is by the ſecretary ſet down in the ſchedule under the name of that place to which he is nominated, with the name of him who propounded him, and the ſet of electors he was of; becauſe if the nominated be to a place wherein he is entruſted with the management of publick monies, he that nominates is ſurety for him, and is to make good what he defrauds the common-wealth of. Then he that hath the ſecond voice names his man, who is balloted and approved in like manner, *&c.* The ſame order of nomination and approbation is obſerved in the other three ſets of electors. Only in the third and fourth ſets when there are ſome of thoſe places to be diſpoſed of which can have but two competitors, it's neceſſary that ſome of the electors, to whoſe lot the nomination to ſuch places falls, nominate not at all; becauſe the competitors to ſuch places are already nominated and approved in the two firſt ſets. Yet is not their being electors altogether uſeleſs and inſignificant, becauſe they have power to ballot thoſe that are nominated by the other electors. If any difficulty ariſes among the electors about any perſon nominated, *v. g.* whether he may be balloted or the like,

like, one of the *Auvogadors* and one of the *Capi de Dieci* go into the room where thoſe electors are and determine it.

The competitors being in this manner choſen, none of the electors returns any more into the council-chamber, unleſs he be one of the counſellors, or one of the *Capi di Dieci*, or of the *Auvogadors*, or of the cenſors. The ſecretaries then of the ſeveral companies of electors preſent to the great chancellor the ſchedules in which are written the magiſtrates to be elected, and under every one the competitors for it. Now it may happen that one and the ſame gentleman may be choſen competitor for a magiſtracy by two or three, or all four of the ſets of electors, and then, though he hath no competitor, he may be balloted, becauſe he is underſtood to be competitor to himſelf. But if for one place there be choſen in each of the ſets a competitor, then they look firſt whether he be not uncapable of ſuch a place, either by reaſon he hath had ſome magiſtracy lately, and the time not yet expired that is required by the law before he be capable of another, or becauſe ſome of his kindred is in an incompatible place, or becauſe he is indebted to the publick or the like. Now if of four competitors three are found uncapable, the fourth remaining without a competitor cannot be balloted. But if one be elected in two ſets and his two competitors uncapable of ſtanding, yet may he be balloted, for the reaſon before alledged.

The great chancellor, having received the ſchedules, reads aloud the names of all the magiſtrates places with their competitors; and then beginning from the firſt he propounds the competitors for that, and firſt him that was nominated by the firſt ſet, and if he were nominated by any other of the ſets, he mentions that alſo. And when he hath read the names of all the competitors for one place, they all that are nominated, and all of their family and near affinity go out of the council-chamber into a private room, where they ſtay till they have been all balloted, and the ſecond place propounded with its competitors; and then they return again and ballot. As ſoon as they are withdrawn, the great chancellor, with a loud voice, puts all in mind, that both

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by the divine and human law every one is obliged to favour him whom he judges to be beſt of all and fitteſt to ſerve the common-wealth in ſuch place as they ſhall chooſe him to. Then he nominates the firſt competitor, and little boys, appointed for that purpoſe (having firſt deliver'd to every gentleman a ball) run about the chamber with balloting-boxes in their hands to gather the ſuffrages. The balls are made of linnen, that they may make no noiſe when they fall into the boxes. The boxes are made double, the one painted white, the other green. The white is marked with *Si*, i. e. Yea, into which they that accept put their balls; and the green with *No*, into which they that refuſe the party propounded put theirs. The boxes are made in that manner with a hole in the ſide to thruſt in the hand, that no man can ſee into which box you let fall the ball. Theſe little boys, as they go along gathering the balls, repeat ſtill aloud the name of the perſon that is then balloted. When they have gather'd up the balls, they carry them to the Duke's tribunal, and put the *Yea's* in a white veſſel there ſtanding, and the *No's* in a green. The affirmative or *Yea's* are told over by the counſellors ſitting on the right hand of the Duke, and the negative or *No's* by them ſitting on the left; and if the *Si's* are leſs than half the whole number of ſuffrages, ſuch a perſon hath loſt it; but if they be more, he may obtain it; and therefore the number by which it exceeds the half is ſet down. In the mean time the other competitors are named and balloted in like manner; and at laſt he whoſe affirmative ſuffrages, or *Si's*, exceed the half by the greater number, is underſtood to be choſen to that place. The like method of proceeding is obſerv'd in the choice of the ſecond, third, and all the reſt of the magiſtrates for that day. When the balloting and counting is done, the great chancellor gives notice who are elected, commanding them to preſent themſelves before the cenſors, who take an oath of them that they have not done any thing contrary to the laws to obtain thoſe places; which done, the council is diſmiſs'd. *N.B.* If none of the competitors for any place have above half the number of ſuffrages, there is none as yet underſtood to be choſen to that

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place. And becauſe, by an antient law, the great council is to break up before ſun-ſet, if it happens any of the competitors are not before that time come to the ballot, the names of ſuch magiſtrates and officers as are choſen are read, and they that remain to be balloted loſe the benefit of their nomination, becauſe the next council day all is begun anew, and there are other competitors made. It is permitted to any ſtranger to be preſent at the meetings of the great council (as we were ſeveral times) to ſee the manner of proceeding there, and there is a particular bench appointed for them to ſit on.

Of the PREGADI.

In the council of the *Pregadi* are debated and determin'd all the great and weighty affairs of the common-wealth. This council, in former times, conſiſted of no more than 60. Afterwards they began to add thereto ſometimes 25, ſometimes 20, inſomuch that it was at laſt concluded, that there ſhould be made an addition to it (*Aggiunta* they call it) of as many more. The cauſe of ſuch additions was, I ſuppoſe, the greatneſs and importance of the affairs then to be conſider'd and treated of that, ſo great a number of gentlemen being preſent at ſuch conſultations and debates, matters might be better diſputed, and more thoroughly ſcann'd and examin'd. In the number of the 60 *Pregadi*, there can be but three of one and the ſame family; and if there be three in the *Pregadi*, there can be but two in the *Giunta*; if there be but two in the *Pregadi*, there may then be three in the *Giunta*. Beſides the 120 we have mention'd, this council takes in alſo many other councils and magiſtrates, whereof ſome have ſuffrages and ſome have not, only to add reputation to them, they are permitted to be preſent, to hear the debates, and underſtand the affairs of the common-wealth. Thoſe which enter into this council with power of balloting are, the Duke; the ſix counſellors; the council of ten; the auvogadors; all the procurators of St. *Mark*, which in *Sanſovinus*'s time were 24; the forty judges in criminal cauſes; the three counſellors that ſit with them, called the *Conſiglieri*

eri da Baſſo; the two cenſors, who, after they have finiſh'd their magiſtracy, have power to enter into the council and ballot; the three that are over the acts of the *Sopracaſtaldi*, who, after they have ended their office, have power for a time limited to enter into the council and ballot; the three *Signori alle biave*, that is, thoſe who are to take care of bread-corn and of mills, to make proviſion thereof for the city, if need require, *&c.* the four *Signori al ſale*, who take care of the making of ſalt, and farm out the exciſe of it; the three *Camerlinghi di commune*, who receive and disburſe all the publick revenue, we might *Engliſh* them treaſurers; the three *Signori alle Ragioni vecchie*, who are to disburſe what is neceſſary for the entertainment of foreign princes and ambaſſadors coming to the city, and what elſe is appointed them by the common-wealth; the three *alle Ragioni nuove*, who are to exact what is due to the common-wealth of thoſe who have farmed the publick cuſtom and exciſe, and to puniſh them that are ſlack and run behind-hand; the three *Proveditori di commune*, who take care that ſhips be made of juſt bigneſs, and not freighted beyond their meaſure, overſee the high-ways and bridges, as alſo all the arts of the city, and the ſmall ſchools or fraternities, for the *Capi de Dieci* are ſet over the great ones; the three that are over the arſenal; the three *Proveditori ſopra le Camere*, who take account of the general collectors of the revenues of all the cities ſubject to the common-wealth; the three proveditors *à Dieci Officii*, who exact and gather up ſuch monies of the publick cuſtoms or exciſe as are not fully and abſolutely ſifted and examined by the cuſtom-officers, the three *Cataueri*, who have alſo to do with part of the publick revenue, as eſcheats to the commonwealth, in caſe a man dies inteſtate and without heirs; mulcts of ſuch as are caſt in a ſuit: they judge alſo concerning treaſures found either at ſea or land.

Thoſe that enter into the council, and have no ſuffrages, are the *college*, or company of the *Savi*; the proveditors *ſopra le Acque*, who are to take care of the *Lagune*, and ſcouring the channels, *&c.* The *Dieci Savii*, who ſee that tithes be duly ſet out and paid, give poſſeſſion, regiſter bargains and ſales, *&c.* The three officers of health,

health, who take care that the city be kept clean, and nothing noiſome or offenſive left in the ſtreets, nothing that is corrupted, or that may cauſe ſickneſs and infection bought and ſold either by land or water; from theſe, mountebanks and phyſicians take licenſes, and they keep account of the number of whores who are licenſed, and in time of any epidemical diſeaſe, they have abſolute power of life and death. The three over the *Datii*, or publick cuſtoms and exciſe; the proveditors over the of *Alexandria*; the twelve over that of *Damaſcus*, and the twelve over that of *London*.

The *Pregadi* were ſo called, as ſome think, becauſe antiently they were aſſembled by publick miniſters, and by them, as it were, prayed and intreated that they would come and conſult of the affairs of the commonwealth. The *pregadi*, properly ſo called, are choſen by the great council, as the other magiſtrates are, in the manner before related. They begin ſo ſoon to chooſe them, that all of them may be elected by the beginning of *October*, at which time they enter upon their office. The *Giunta*, or other 60, are choſen both by the council of the old *pregadi*, and the great council in this manner. Upon *Michaelmas-day* the council of the old *pregadi* is aſſembled, wherein each one of thoſe that have ſuffrages nominates the perſon whom he would have to be of the *giunta*. All the nominated are written down. The next day the great council is convened, and the names of all the perſons nominated by the *pregadi*, having been firſt read, are put into an urn, and thence one by one drawn out by one of the ſecretaries, and balloted by the council; and he that obtains above half of the ſuffrages, is reckoned to be one of the *giunta*. The other magiſtrates comprehended in this council, it matters not at what time they be created; becauſe, when the *pregadi* enter upon their adminiſtration, thoſe, who at preſent exerciſe ſuch offices, are numbered among them as members of the council; and if their offices determine before the *pregadi*'s, their ſucceſſors enter in their places. Beſides, thoſe who aſſiſt the commonwealth in a time of need with their eſtates, lending ſuch a ſum of money as the law determines, have liberty granted them to be preſent in this council, and to underſtand

derſtand the management of publick affairs (yet without power of ballotting) till ſuch time as their monies be repaid, and ſometimes longer. For the law preſcribes them ſuch a time to enjoy this honour, tho' their money be repaid them before. By this conſtitution, the commonwealth reaps a double benefit. Firſt, it ſeldom wants money upon any exigent, many being willing to lend, that they may enjoy this privilege. Secondly, it trains up young men to the knowledge of ſtate-affairs, and qualifies and enables them to manage publick buſineſs, when they ſhall be thereto called.

The *pregadi* are aſſembled as often as it pleaſes the *college*. A council is alſo granted to the magiſtrates when they would confirm any law, and to the *auvogadors*, when they have any difficult caſe to bring in to be determined. The time of their meeting is ſignified by the tolling of a bell; it is alſo a cuſtom to ſend to give notice and invite them by publick ſerjeants or miniſters. They cannot enter into any conſultation about publick buſineſs, unleſs there be preſent four of the counſellors, and 60 at leaſt of ſuch as have ſuffrages. In this council are conſultations had, and reſolutions taken about peace and war, truces and agreements, and ways of providing money for the neceſſities and uſes of the commonwealth. How theſe affairs are treated of, will appear when we ſhall come to ſpeak of the college. Laws are alſo confirmed in this council, which are firſt conſidered by thoſe magiſtrates, who are over that buſineſs to which ſuch laws appertain. Such magiſtrates come firſt to the college, and there ſhew either the neceſſity or the benefit and utility of ſuch laws as they would introduce; and if the college approves of them, then they are permitted to bring them into the council of *pregadi*; and if they paſs there, then are they valid, and publiſhed by publick *bando* or proclamation; after which every one is obliged to take notice of them and obſerve them: and the magiſtrate that introduced them, is to ſee that they be put in execution. They uſe alſo ſometimes to get their laws confirmed, not only in the council of *pregadi*, but alſo in the great council. The which thing (ſaith my Author)

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is I ſuppoſe principally in the power of him who brings in the law to do, and is uſually done to gain more reputation, and add ſtrength to the law. Beſides, in the council of *pregadi* is choſen a captain of the *Armata*, in caſe the commonwealth hath occaſion to make war by ſea; and a proveditor of the camp when they make war by land: thoſe three kinds of magiſtrates, which they call, *i. e. Savi grandi, Savi di Terra ferma, & Savi di mare:* which elections are made after this manner. Each one of the *pregadi* nominates one whom he pleaſes. All that are ſo nominated are ballotted, and he that obtains more than half the number of ſuffrages is underſtood to be choſen to that office or dignity. But becauſe it may often happen that he who is judged fitteſt for ſuch an office may be known to be unwilling to accept it, and no man, for fear of diſpleaſing him, may dare publickly to nominate him; therefore to avoid that inconvenience, each of the *pregadi* writes down in a paper the name of him whom he would chuſe to ſuch a place; which ſcrolls are all together put into an urn, and drawn out by the great chancellor one by one; and the names written therein being openly read, they are put to the ballot, and on him who hath more than half the ſuffrages is ſuch office or dignity conferred. But when there is a captain of the *Armata* to be made, he that is in this manner choſen in the council of *pregadi* muſt be afterwards ballotted in the *great council*, and have competitors given him by the four ſets of electors in manner before related, and he who hath moſt ſuffrages above the half is underſtood to be elected. The counſellors alſo, and the cenſors, are elected partly by the council of *pregadi*, and partly by the great *council*.

Of the COLLEGE.

The college is the third member of the commonwealth, and of great reputation. It is made up principally of three ſets, or kinds of magiſtrates. Firſt, thoſe they call *Savi grande*. 2. Thoſe they call *Savi di terra ferma*. And 3. thoſe they call *Savi di mare*.

The number of the *Savi grandi* is ſix; of each of the other, five; in all ſixteen. And beſides theſe of the *ſignoria*, that is, the Duke, the ſix counſellors, and the three heads or chiefs of the forty criminal judges, called *Capi di Quaranta*. The *Savi* of the ſea, who are otherwiſe called *Savi à gli ordini*, take care of all maritime affairs, as well ſuch as concern peace and war, as other matters. The *ſavi* of the land manage and govern land affairs, ſuch as appertain to peace and war, and their eſpecial charge is to keep account of all ſoldiers that are in the commonwealth's pay. The *Savi grandi* overſee and take care of both, as well at home as abroad. And their particular charge is to make proviſion both for peace and war, to write to and anſwer Princes letters, and finally to counſel and govern the whole commonwealth. It is to be noted, that anciently the *Savi grandi* did include the authority and adminiſtration of the *ſavi* of the land, whence the *Savi grandi* might intermeddle with the affairs belonging to the land, tho' not excluding the *ſavi* of the land. In the ſame manner the *ſavi* of the land included thoſe of the ſea, but were not included by them, and therefore, with the *ſavi* of the ſea, could take into their conſideration ſea-affairs. So that the *Savi grandi* included both the *ſavi* of the land and the *ſavi* of the ſea; the *ſavi* of the land only thoſe of the ſea. But in our times, and not many years ſince, the way of managing ſuch affairs is a little altered. For that by law it is determined, that the authority and adminiſtration of the *ſavi* of the land ſhall be equal to that of the grand *ſavi*; only that of the *ſavi* of the ſea remains in the ſame terms it was. In old time there were no other than the grand *ſavi*; afterward the naval power and command at ſea being increaſed, it was found neceſſary to create a council for ſea-affairs, or *Savi di mare*. The like happened afterward when the republick began to grow great on the land, the ſenate being conſtrained to create *Savi di terra ferma*, which was preſently after that *Treviſo* came under their dominion. Anciently, the *Savi di mare* were of greater reputation than thoſe of the *terra ferma*, but after that the dominion of the commonwealth began to increaſe upon the land, they bent their counſels and endeavours

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that way, and ſo the *Savi di mare* loſt their reputation, and thoſe of the *terra ferma* gained it. Theſe three kinds of magiſtrates are choſen by the council of *pregadi*, in the ſame manner as the proveditor of the camp. None can be made *Savio grande*, unleſs he be of mature age, and reputed of the greateſt abilities. The *ſavi* of the land are always men of reputation for prudence, but not ſo great as the *Savi grandi*: the *ſavi* of the ſea are ſtill of leſs eſteem than they. And at preſent this magiſtracy ſerves rather to give young-men occaſion to exerciſe themſelves in ſtate-buſineſs, than for any other purpoſe, becauſe in matters of moment the *Savi grandi*, and *Savi di terra ferma*, are always employed. Each of theſe companies of magiſtrates chuſe one of themſelves *Præpoſitus*, or provoſt, who is chief of that magiſtracy for one week; he propounds matters in the college, and records thoſe things which are to be executed, which appertain to his magiſtracy. The manner of proceeding and tranſacting publick affairs in the *college* is this: every morning, two hours after ſun-riſing, the *college* is convened. [*N. B.* Whenever we ſpeak of the *college*, we underſtand the three ſocieties of magiſtrates before-mentioned, together with the Duke, the counſellors, and the three *Capi de quaranta*, that is, with the *ſignoria*, who have their places not only in this *college*, but alſo in the grand council, the council of *pregadi*, and the council of ten: ſo that nothing is debated without their preſence and intervention.] The *college* being aſſembled, all thoſe letters are read that were received ſince their laſt meeting: audience is given to publick orators and ambaſſadors, if any require it; and each of the three ſocieties of *ſavi* diſpatch ſuch buſineſs as appertains to them, and was propounded and recorded by their *provoſt*. If therefore there be any buſineſs to be debated, appertaining to the grand *ſavi*, the *ſavi* of the land and of the ſea may be excluded: but if it be not of very great importance, they do not uſe to prohibit them to be preſent at ſuch deliberations, but their part is only to hear and hold their peace: or if they do deliver their opinions, yet are they not noted down to be brought into the council of *pregadi*, but only the opinions of the grand *ſavi*, the counſellors, the *Capi*

de Quaranta, and the Duke. And to the end that the whole method and order of this adminiſtration may be the better underſtood by an example, let us ſuppoſe there is a conſultation to be had about ſome affairs appertaining to the *ſavi* of the ſea, they cannot exclude the *ſavi* of the land, and the grand *ſavi*, if they pleaſe to interpoſe and meddle with that affair. After conſultation had thereupon, not only the *ſavi* of the ſea, but they of the land, and the grand *ſavi*, the Duke alſo and the counſellors, and *Capi di Quaranta*, may deliver their opinions if they pleaſe, and according as they are of one or more different opinions, make one or ſeveral parties [by parties we mean nothing but propoſitions or ſentences.] For that each *ſavio* and counſellor, much more the Duke, when they do not agree to the opinions of others, may each bring in a party (that is, propound his ſentence or judgment about a buſineſs) alone. All theſe parties are noted by a ſecretary, each one with the name of that *ſavio*, or other perſon that was the author of it. And becauſe no matter belonging to the publick adminiſtration can be determined without the approbation and conſent of the council of *pregadi*; therefore that council being aſſembled, the aforeſaid magiſtrates come with their parties or propoſitions noted, and propound them in order. If the parties be more than one (as ſuppoſe four) they are all propounded together, but that is firſt read, the author whereof is the more honourable magiſtrate, and therefore thoſe of the Duke and counſellors ought to precede the reſt, thoſe of the *Savi grandi*, them of the *ſavi* of the land; and theirs thoſe of the *Savi di mare*. And if any of the three ſocieties of *ſavi*, in matters appertaining to their charge, have taken ſeveral parties, that party ought firſt to be propounded, of which he is author, who in that ſociety is moſt honourable. The parties being propounded, if any of the *ſavi* will ſpeak againſt them, he ought to precede the reſt of the *pregadi*, and among them firſt that *ſavio* who is of greateſt authority. After that any of the *pregadi* hath liberty to do the ſame. After ſufficient debate upon all the parties, they are all balloted together in this manner. Suppoſe the parties to be four,

then

then there are four ſecretaries come in, having each a white box in his hand: after them another ſecretary follows with a green box, and after him ſtill another with a red box.

The firſt of the four goes from perſon to perſon, repeating the name of him that was author of the party firſt propounded: the ſecond, third, and fourth in like manner repeating the names of the ſecond, third, and fourth, and each one of the *Pregadi* puts his ballot into what box he pleaſes. So that if he approves not the firſt party, he puts his ballot in his box that gathers the ſuffrages for that party, that pleaſes him. If he approves none of the four, then he puts his ballot in the green box: but if the matter be not yet clear to him, and he be not fully ſatisfied about it, he puts his ballot into the red box that comes laſt, and is called the box of the *Non ſinceri*, i. e. ſuch as neither approve or reject. The ſuffrages being thus gathered, the ballots of each party are told over, and that which exceeds the half by moſt ſuffrages is underſtood to be confirmed and ratified; but if none come up to the half, then that which hath the leaſt number of ſuffrages being laid aſide, the other three are balloted after the ſame manner, with three boxes, and after them a green and a red one. If none of the three get half the number of ſuffrages, then that which hath feweſt being again laid aſide, the remaining two are balloted in like manner; and if neither of theſe paſſeth the half, then that which hath the moſt ſuffrages is balloted alone: and if the ſuffrages for that exceed not the half, none of the parties balloted is underſtood to be confirmed: in which caſe new parties muſt be brought in, if the matter treated of be neceſſary, which may be done the ſame day, becauſe the Duke, any one of the counſellors, *Capi di Quaranta*, or *Savi* may bring in new parties. Such a buſineſs may alſo be referred to another day. But it ſeldom happens that of ſo many parties no one is approved. When none of them is confirmed, and the matter requires further debate, we ſhall declare what order is taken when we come to treat of the council of ten. But it is to be noted, that the firſt time all the parties are balloted together, it may happen that there are more than half the ſuffrages in the box of the *Non*

ſinceri, i. e. ſuch as ſuſpend, being not clear in the point; and in ſuch caſe none of the parties can be balloted, but the matter requiring new debate, new parties are to be brought in. And becauſe it may happen that ſome one of the council of *Pregadi* may have upon ſome matter under conſideration a propoſition to make, which may be for the benefit and advantage of the commonwealth, which came not into the minds of the *Savi* or others who have power of propounding their judgments or opinions in council, that ſuch advantage be not loſt, it is ordained that ſuch opinion or ſentiment be communicated to one of thoſe who have power to propound, and by him propounded to the council. But that none but the *Savi* and others before-mentioned ſhould have liberty to bring in parties, is ordained to avoid prolixity and confuſion; it being alſo unlikely that what comes not into the thoughts and conſideration of the college, in which are the wiſeſt perſons of the city, ſhould be imagined or found out by other men. But granting this might ſometimes happen, yet it would be ſo ſeldom, that no great account ought to be made of it; and ſo much the rather, becauſe in every conſtitution the leſſer convenience ought to give place to the greater. To every of theſe three ſocieties of *Savi*, the ſame time of ſix months determines their office: but yet are not all the perſons in each choſen at the ſame time. For the grand *Savi* are choſen at two ſeveral times, three at once; and from the choice of the firſt to the choice of the ſecond intercedes three months time. The *Savi* of the land and the *Savi* of the ſea are alſo choſen at two times, three the firſt time, and two the ſecond, with the ſame interval between. To the grand *Savi* there is ſometimes, great affairs requiring it, added an *Aggiunta* of three more, and theſe we call *Savi ſtraordinarii*. One may be choſen into the council of *Pregadi* ſucceſſively two or more years one after another.

Of the DUKE.

Of the antiquity of this magiſtrate, and what great power and authority he had in ancient times, and how afterwards it came to be moderated and diminiſhed, I ſhall

ſhall ſay nothing, only ſhew in what manner he is elected, and what authority he hath in our times. So ſoon as the former *Duke* is dead, the ſix counſellors enter into the palace with the three *Capi de Quaranta*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. The ſenior counſellor is underſtood to be vice-duke, and therefore he performs ſome buſineſs which belongs to the office of the Duke, as the ſealing of ballottines for them that are to undertake any new office, *&c.* The letters which the *Signoria* writes to magiſtrates and commanders abroad go in the name of the *Governatori*. The counſellors once enter'd the palace go not thence till the new Duke be created. The palace-gates are alſo kept lock'd up, and only the wickets left open to enter in and go out at: and beſides there is a guard; more for ancient uſage than any neceſſity, for that there is no more alteration in the city upon the death of the Duke, than upon the death of any private gentleman, that is, none at all. * It's true indeed the magiſtrates do not proceed in the adminiſtration of their offices, before there be a new Duke created; but that is, becauſe it's ſuppoſed they are all buſied about the election. The body of the deceaſed Duke, being adorned with the ducal veſtment, is brought down, and placed in a low room called the *Sala de Pioveghi*, where it remains three days; and there are twenty gentlemen appointed, who being clothed with ſcarlet accompany it when it is carried down, and ſit round about it till night, returning again the next morning, and this they continue to do for three days. Then is the funeral celebrated with all the pomp and magnificence which the dignity of ſuch a magiſtrate requires. The next day after the funeral the great council is convened, and given to underſtand by the great chancellor, that being to give beginning to the election of a new Duke, they are firſt to make choice of five correctors and three inquiſitors. The vice-duke then ſtanding up makes a ſpeech to the council, and having commended the life, behaviour, and government of the Duke deceaſed, exhorts and ſtirs up every one to

* *Nic. Craſſus* ſaith, that it is now by law ordained, that beſides the *Auvozadors* ſome other magiſtrates ſhall alſo ſit and adminiſter juſtice. *Annot.* 27 in *Gianot.*

make choice of a perſon to ſucceed him, that may be uſeful and honourable to the commonwealth. Then doth he cauſe the laws to be read, which preſcribe the manner and order of electing the new Duke: and laſt of all the council proceed to elect the ſaid five correctors and three inquiſitors after the ſame manner they uſe in the choice of other magiſtrates.

The office of the inquiſitors is diligently to examine the life and actions of the deceaſed Prince; and if they find that he hath in any thing erred or done amiſs, they are obliged to accuſe him; and look what puniſhment he hath deſerved is inflicted on his heirs: but ſuch puniſhments are never corporal, but only pecuniary mulcts. And ſuch a cauſe, by reaſon it is a buſineſs of great importance, is not finally determin'd by the inquiſitors, but agitated in the great council, and may alſo be examin'd in the *Quarantia criminale*. Theſe inquiſitors have a year's time to finiſh their inquiſition in.

The office of the correctors is to ſee and conſider well if any new law to be obſerved by the ſucceeding Prince is needful to be introduced; and if there have been any error diſcover'd in the adminiſtration of the precedent Duke that ought to be corrected. For the doing of which, ſo ſoon as they are created, they are brought into a certain chamber, where they meet ſo often till they be agreed upon what to them ſeems needful to be amended, or fit to be newly introduced; and this commonly takes up three or four days. When they have finiſh'd their conſiderations, they therewith acquaint the *Signoria*, who cauſe the great council to be convened, in the accuſtom'd place and manner; whither the ſaid correctors come, and there cauſe all ſuch laws and corrections as they judge fit to be made, to be publickly recited; which being balloted one by one in the great council, are either confirmed or rejected. This done, the great council the day following is again called, to which meeting none can come but ſuch as have paſſed the thirtieth year of their age. The doors being ſhut at the appointed time, all that are preſent in council are number'd over, and, in an urn, or *Capello* of that ſort which have but one hole in their cover, are put 30 golden balls, marked with a certain

note,

note, and as many ſilver ones as together with the golden are equal to the number of the gentlemen preſent. After this the junior counſellor goes out into St. *Mark*'s church, which is juſt by, and, having made his reverence to the altar, takes a little boy which he finds there, and brings him along with him into the council, who is to draw the ballots out of the urn for the gentlemen when they come up to the *Capello*, they not being permitted to draw them out themſelves, to avoid fraud. This boy is called the *Ballatino*, and is he that in proceſſion goes before the *Duke*, who is bound, ſo ſoon as the boy comes to be of convenient age, to make him one of the ſecretaries. The *Ballotine* being brought in before the *Signoria*, one counſellor, and one *Capo de Quaranta*, choſen by lot, go and ſet themſelves down before the *Capello*. Then they draw lots which bench is to come up firſt. [*N. B.* Becauſe there is but one *Capello*, the benches do not come up by two and two, as in the creation of magiſtrates, but one by one; and therefore there are put in ten lots into the urn, and drawn out as before, and the benches come up accordingly.] If one of thoſe five benches on the ſide towards St *George*'s be drawn, they are to begin to come up at that end that is toward the *Brail*; and if one of thoſe five that are toward St. *Mark*'s be drawn, they are to begin to come up at the end toward *Caſtello*. The lots being drawn, that gentleman that ſits firſt, at that end of the bench which is to begin, ariſes and goes up to the *Capello*. Then the *Ballotine*, in his name, draws out a ball, which, if it be a ſilver one, he puts it in another *Capello* ſtanding at the foot of that out of which he drew it, and he for whom it was drawn goes preſently out of the council-chamber. But if it be gilded and mark'd, he delivers it to the counſellor ſitting by, and the great chancellor pronounces aloud the name of him for whom it was drawn; who preſently, between two ſecretaries, is carried into a room out of the council-chamber. Then all thoſe who are of his family, his uncles, couſins, father-in-law, and they that are of near affinity to him are called, and, being come up to the tribunal, number'd by one of the ſecretaries, and ſo many ſilver balls taken out of the *Capello* as are equal to the ſum

of

of them, and ſo they depart the council-chamber. In the ſame order all the reſt of the benches are called by lot, till all the golden balls are drawn out of the *Capello.* And after thoſe who have obtain'd them are withdrawn into the foremention'd room, the council is diſmiſs'd; and the 30 come all before the *Signoria*, and ſit down on two benches there ſtanding, half on the one, and half on the other. Then in a certain *Capello* there placed are put 21 ſilver balls, and 9 golden; and theſe thirty perſons, being called according to the order they were choſen in, come up one by one to the *Capello*, and the *Ballotine* draws out a ballot for each one, till all the golden balls are drawn. Thoſe then for whom the ſilver balls were drawn depart, and thoſe nine who obtain'd the golden withdraw into the foremention'd room; where, when they are all come together, they are by the *Signoria* conducted into another room, where are ſet ready all neceſſary accommodations for them; and having given oath to make a good election, they continue there lock'd up together till they have choſen forty of forty different families: in which election they thus proceed. So ſoon as they are ſhut up, they draw lots among themſelves who ſhall nominate firſt, who ſecond, who third, *&c.* and accordingly in that order nominate. Thoſe nominated are balloted among the nine, and if they have ſeven ſuffrages they are underſtood to be of the forty. The election being finiſh'd, they ſignify ſo much to the *Signoria*: the which the ſame day, or, if it be too late, the day following, cauſe the great council to be called; which when it is aſſembled, the great chancellor with two ſecretaries goes to the nine for the ſchedule in which the forty electors are written; and returning therewith into the council, by the command of the *Signoria*, reads over the names of them that are choſen; who, one by one, coming before the tribunal, are ſent out of the council into a certain chamber; and if any one of the forty happens not to be preſent in council, one of the counſellors, and one *Capo de Quaranta* go to ſearch him out, and, without giving him leave to ſpeak to any body, bring him into the council-chamber, and afterwards into the room where his companions are withdrawn. When the forty are

all

all met together, the council is diſmiſs'd, and then, after the manner of the former thirty, theſe forty come before the *Signoria*, and being ſet upon the two benches in the middle, they are likewiſe by lot called up to the *Capello*, wherein are put 28 ſilver balls, and 12 golden. Thoſe for whom the ſilver balls are drawn depart the hall; and thoſe for whom the golden are brought by the *Signoria* either into the chamber where the former nine were, or into another as they pleaſe; where, having taken oath to make a good election, they are lock'd up, and by way of ſuffrage chooſe 25 of 25 ſeveral families, in the ſame manner as the nine choſe the 40, to which election nine ſuffrages of the twelve are neceſſary.

The election being made, they acquaint the *Signoria* therewith; which, if the time permits, cauſes the great council to be aſſembled the ſame day; if not, the day following; and after the ſame manner the great chancellor reads the names of the 25; and thoſe that are choſen, when they hear their names read, come up to the tribunal, and are ſent out of the council into a room by themſelves, as were the forty: and if any one be not preſent, he is ſearched out, and brought in likewiſe.

When all the 25 are met, the council is broken up, and the 25 come before the *Signoria*, and ſitting down are called by lot, and come up to the *Capello*, into which are put 16 ſilver balls, and nine golden. Thoſe for whom the *Ballotine* draws the ſilver balls depart; thoſe that get the golden remain, and being lock'd up together, they do, in the ſame manner as the former 12, by 7 ſuffrages chuſe 45 of 45 ſeveral families, who afterwards being called by the *Signoria* into the great council, the preſent and abſent being all come together, as we ſaid before, the council is diſmiſſed. And the 45 being ſet before the *Signoria* in form aforeſaid, and called by lot, come up to the *Capello*; into which are put 34 ſilver balls, and 11 golden. Thoſe for whom the ſilver balls are drawn go at their pleaſure, thoſe for whom the golden, remain; and having given oath to make a good election, they are ſhut up as the former, and by way of ſuffrage chuſe 41 of ſo many ſeveral families, of whom each muſt have 9 ballots, and theſe are the electors of the *Duke*. After theſe 41 are thus elected,

elected, and in the great council pronounced, and alſo all met in the room appointed, in manner aforeſaid; firſt of all the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt is celebrated, then every one of the electors promiſes by ſolemn oath to lay aſide all human paſſions, and to chuſe for *Duke* him whom to chuſe in his conſcience he ſhall judge to be moſt for the intereſt and honour of the common-wealth, as like to do it moſt credit and beſt ſervice; and that with the profoundeſt ſilence he will keep ſecret whatever is done or ſaid among them. After this they are lock'd up together alone, without any other miniſters or ſecretaries, ſo cloſe that no perſon can be admitted to ſee them: and firſt of all among themſelves of the ancienteſt they chuſe three heads or chiefs which they call *Priors*; and alſo of the youngeſt among them they chuſe two who perform the office of ſecretaries. The priors ſit down, having before them a table, upon which are placed two balloting boxes of that ſort that are uſed in the great council; in one of which are put 40 balls, marked with a certain mark, that no deceit may be uſed. The reſt of the 41 ſit alſo down, each where he pleaſes. The two ſecretaries make 41 ſchedules, and having folded them up give to each perſon one, they take alſo the ballots and diſtribute them to all. Then they are called one by one before the three priors, and each one writes in his ſchedule the name of him whom he would have to be Duke, and leaves it upon the table. The two ſecretaries note the names of them that are written in the ſchedules, and by how many each one is named. [The names in all the ſchedules ſeldom paſs 6 or 8, becauſe there are never more who can be judged fit to be promoted to ſuch a dignity.] After which all the names ſo noted are put into an urn, and thence by lot drawn out. And he that is firſt drawn, if he be one of the electors is preſently ſent out into the chamber of the *Quarantia*, and there ſhut up; and liberty is then given to any one of the electors to ſpeak any thing he hath to object againſt him, why he is not fit for ſo great a place. And if any thing be by any one objected, it is ſet down by the ſecretaries: and he being called in, all that hath been ſpoken againſt him is read to him, and if he will ſtand upon his defence he may make his anſwer; which

when

when he hath done he returns into the ſame chamber again. The ſame order is uſed till there be none left who will object any thing againſt him, or till he will defend himſelf no longer; after which he is preſently balloted, and as ſoon as that is done all the electors go up before the priors, the eldeſt of which with a little ſtaff numbers over thoſe that are in the affirmative box, and alſo thoſe that are in the negative; and if the affirmative amount to 25, the perſon balloted is underſtood to be choſen Duke; and there can be no other balloted. This order hath been ſince changed, and notwithſtanding the firſt, or any other have come to 15 ſuffrages, yet have the reſt been balloted; and he that hath obtained moſt ſuffrages hath been made Duke. But if the affirmative ſuffrages do not amount to 25, there is taken by lot another out of the urn, in which the names ſet down each with the number of its nominators were put, and the ſame order of proceeding obſerved till they come to one who gets 25 ballots. It may happen that none comes up to that number, in which caſe the electors continue ſhut up, and name and ballot the nominated ſo often, till one comes to get the foreſaid number of ſuffrages. The Duke being on this wiſe created, many ceremonies are wont to be performed. Firſt of all the 41 by the great chancellor ſend word to the *Signoria* who it is that is created Duke, who firſt of all go to congratulate him, and give him joy; and, if it be in the day time, cauſe all the bells to be rung. Then his kindred and friends come to viſit him, and at the ſame time there is money coined with his name upon it. After which the 41 electors with the *Duke* go into St. *Mark*'s church, and having done reverence to God, all mount up a ſcaffold, and the ancienteſt of them tells the people (who by this time have filled the church) that they have choſen a Duke in the room of the deceaſed; and commending the election, ſhews him to the people, who in token of confirmation and joy give him loud acclamations. The Duke then ſpeaks to the people, and encourages them to hope well of his government; which done, they go down the ſcaffold, and bring the Duke before the altar; where

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by the procurators of the church, an oath is tender'd him to obſerve the laws, and a ſtandard put into his hand by the vicar of the *Primicerius* of St. *Mark*'s. After this, having made an offering at the altar, he comes to the door of the choir, where he is placed upon a little low moveable ſcaffold (*Pergoletta* they call it) accompanied by one that carries the ſtandard, and by another of his near friends or relations, who carries a cup full of gold and ſilver money ſtamped with his name; and by the mariners of the arſenal he is drawn out of St. *Mark*'s, and carried round about the *Piazza*, he that carries the cup ſcattering money among the people as he goes along. When he hath rounded the *Piazza*, he enters in by the principal gate into the palace; where being arrived at the foot of the ſtairs he goes off the *Pergoletta* to go up. In the midſt of the ſtairs he finds the counſellors and *Capi de Quaranta* who there wait for him. When he is got up to the top of the ſtairs, the eldeſt counſellor puts upon his head the ducal cap; and thence he is led into the * *Sala de Pioveghi*, and after he hath ſitten a while there in a ſeat appointed for that purpoſe, he is conducted by them to his lodgings, and the palace being reſign'd to him, they all go to their own homes. His habit much differing from the common renders him venerable. On his head he wears a ducal cap, called *il Corno*, becauſe it hath an *Apex* or horn ariſing above the top of it on the hinder part, and under that a white coif, with little ſtrings, which from the ears hang down backward upon his neck. On his back a looſe veſt or mantle without ſleeves ſo long that it draws upon the ground, of velvet, damask, ſcarlet, or any other rich cloth. When he goes abroad the bells of St. *Mark*'s are rung: there are certain banners carried before him, and trumpets of an extraordinary greatneſs ſounded: then follows the cuſhion or pillow, and the ſeat of gold, and after that the Duke himſelf under an *Umbrella*, between two of the principal foreign ambaſſadors or agents then in town, and the others behind him. After him follow about 30 couple of the chief gentlemen, all in cloth of ſcarlet; and he, that hath the right hand in the firſt couple, carries a ſword upright in his hand.

* To put him in mind of his mortality, becauſe that is the place where the corps of the deceaſed Dukes lie in ſtate.

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The COUNSELLORS.

The Duke cannot determine, nor ſo much as execute any the leaſt buſineſs alone without the preſence of the counſellors, who are in number ſix, one for each *Seſtiero*. They are always choſen of the moſt honourable gentlemen of the city, the greatneſs and dignity of their office requiring it. They are not all ſix choſen at the ſame time, but by three and three; thoſe for the three *Seſtieri* on one ſide the great channel at one time, and thoſe for the *Seſtieri* on the other ſide at another. They are choſen by the great council, and are of the number of thoſe magiſtrates that require four competitors: but the council of *Pregadi* for each of theſe makes one competitor, who is afterward balloted in the great council. So then when there is an election to be made of three counſellors, the great council is aſſembled, and after that the four ſets of electors are made, and withdrawn into their ſeveral rooms, to make their elections after the order before ſet down, one of the ſecretaries gives notice to all who have votes in the council of *Pregadi*, that they withdraw into the chamber adjoining to the great council-chamber, where the council of *Pregadi* uſes to meet. Where when they are all met, the Duke with the counſellors and *Capi de Quaranta* goes in to them; and it being by lot determined for what *Seſtiero* a counſellor ſhall be firſt choſen, every one names him whom he would have to be counſellor. All the perſons nominated are written down, and afterwards balloted; and he that hath more then half the number of ſuffrages is choſen competitor: and this manner of chuſing in the council of *Pregadi* is called *Scrutinio*. The council of *Pregadi* and the *Duke* being returned into the great council, and the competitors made, they are all balloted after the manner forementioned, and he that hath moſt above half the number of ſuffrages is underſtood to be choſen counſellor. It may happen that in the great council one only may come to be nominated competitor, and ſometimes the ſame that is choſen by the *pregadi*, in which caſe he ought to be balloted; notwithſtanding that by the law none can be balloted without a competitor: becauſe, being nominated

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in divers councils, he is underſtood to be competitor with himſelf, as hath been before intimated; and if he hath more than half the ſuffrages, he is choſen. [*N. B.* Where there are more competitors than one balloted for any place for which the *pregadi* chuſe a competitor, it happens, for the moſt part, that he is choſen who was made competitor by the *pregadi*, becauſe of the dignity and reputation of that council.] The ſix counſellors ſit with the *Duke*, and with him adminiſter all affairs, and diſpatch eſpecially all private buſineſs: as for example, give audience, read publick letters, grant privileges, and the like; which things cannot be done by the *Duke*, if there be not four counſellors preſent; and yet the counſellors may diſpatch any the like buſineſs, though the Duke be not with them. They have power of propounding in the great council, the council of *pregadi*, and council of ten; which the *Savi*, who have power of propounding matters in the council of *pregadi*, and the *Capi di Dieci*, who have privilege of propounding in the council of ten, have not; ſo that the authority of the counſellors is greater than that of the *Savi*, or *Capi di Dieci*. [*N. B.* That any one counſellor, tho' no other concur with him, may propound in the council of *pregadi*, but not in the council of ten, unleſs three more concur with him in the ſame opinion.] This magiſtracy continues for a whole year, but is exerciſed but eight months; the other four months being ſpent in the *Quarantia criminale*, wherein three counſellors continually ſit; who, during that time, are called *Conſiglieri de baſſo*, *i. e.* lower counſellors. They may ſit in this court either the firſt four months, or the laſt four, or the two firſt and two laſt. And therefore it is neceſſary that there be always nine counſellors, ſix who ſit conſtantly with the Duke, and the three now mentioned: and when theſe are to go ſit with the Duke, or go out of their office, three of thoſe which ſit with the Duke come down to ſit in the *Quarantia*, or finiſh their office, and there are three new ones created. Moreover it is to be underſtood, that with the Duke and ſix counſellors do alſo ſit three of the *Quarantia criminale*, i. e. the forty judges in criminal cauſes, whom they call

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Capi de Quaranta, who hold this dignity two months: ſo that by the *Signoria* is underſtood the *Duke*, the ſix counſellors, and the three *Capi di Quaranta*. Anciently the Duke, with his counſellors, was wont to be preſent at the judgments of the *Quarantia*; but *Marcus Cornarus*, who was made Duke in the year 1365. by reaſon of the multitude of buſineſs which daily increaſed in the common-wealth, left that care to thoſe counſellors we have been ſpeaking of. The three *Capi de Quaranta* ſit with the Duke and counſellors, that as the *Quarantia* participates with the *Signory*, having three counſellors joined with them; ſo the *Signory* may partake of the *Quarantia*, the three *Capi de Quaranta* ſitting with them. And ſo the *Signory* comes to intermeddle with the buſineſs of the *Quarantia*, and the *Quarantia* with the affairs of the *Signory*. And now to acquaint the reader with all the Duke's management. Firſt, he with the counſellors intervenes in, and is part of the college, the council of *pregadi*, and the great council, as we have already ſignified. He is alſo preſent in the council of ten, and hath power of propounding in all theſe councils; ſo that no affairs can be treated of without his preſence, tho' alone he cannot diſpatch any buſineſs. Publick letters are written in his name, as alſo all privileges and publick writings, as tho' he were the author of them. All letters that come from foreign princes and ambaſſadors, and agents ſent abroad by the common-wealth, are directed to him. When the *ſavi* of the land or ſea, or other magiſtrates write letters to their proveditors, they ſubſcribe them with the Duke's name thus, *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum*. And this mode is obſerved in all other ſorts of publick writings, as patents, privileges, obligations, laws, *&c.* The council of ten varies this form, and ſubſcribes in two manners, for either the whole council writes, and then they ſubſcribe *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum*, &c. *cum noſtro Concilio Decem*; and thoſe that anſwer ſuperſcribe accordingly. Or only the heads or chiefs of the council of ten, called *Capi di Dieci*, write; and then the ſubſcription is, *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum*, &c. *cum Capitibus Concilii Decem*. And thoſe that return anſwer ſuper-

ſcribe accordingly. Every eighth day, that is, on *Weaneſday* weekly, the Duke is wont to go down and viſit the courts of juſtice, making a tour round the two *corridores*, where the magiſtrates ſit, ſtopping a while at each court, and ſtirring up and encouraging the judge or magiſtrate that preſides there to adminiſter juſtice impartially. And if there be any one that thinks he hath not right done him, he recommends himſelf to the *Duke*, acquainting him with his cauſe; and if the Duke judges that he is injured by falſe judgment, he preſently commands that magiſtrate or judge to do him right; but if the contrary appears to him, he reproves him that thought himſelf aggrieved, and goes on in his viſitation. Some Dukes have changed this order, not viſiting always on the ſame day, that they might come upon the magiſtrates unexpected. Multitude of buſineſs ſometimes conſtrains the Duke to intermit this uſage for a week or two. All the money of the commonwealth is alſo ſtamped with the Duke's name, but not with his face or image. That he may be the better enabled (ſaith my Author) to maintain his port, and live with that magnificence ſuch a place requires, he hath an allowance from the publick of 3500 ducats *per an.* a ſorry revenue for one who hath the ſhew and title of Prince, being leſs than ſo many *French* crowns. And yet he is obliged to keep a family that may be honourable and ſuitable to ſuch a dignity; and moreover to make four feaſts yearly at four ſeveral times, *viz.* upon upon St. *Stephen*'s day, St. *Mark*'s day, *Aſcenſion* day, and St. *Vit*'s day: to which feaſts it is the cuſtom to invite all the gentlemen according to their ages. To the firſt, beſides the counſellors, the *Capi de Quaranta*, the *Auvogadors*, and the *Capi de Dieci*, are invited thoſe that are of greateſt age and gravity: to the ſecond, thoſe that are younger; and ſo to the third and fourth, ſtill thoſe that are younger and younger: beſides which feaſts, he is bound alſo to ſend to every gentleman that comes to the great council a preſent, which was formerly five wild ducks; but now a-days there is a ſort of money coined for that purpoſe; upon one ſide thereof is the figure of St. *Mark*, reaching out a ſtandard to the Duke,

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on the other ſide the name of the Duke, and the year current of his dukeſhip, on this manner, *Dominici Contareni Venetiarum Principis munus*, Anno IV.

The Council of TEN.

The council of ten, tho' it be a member of great importance, yet is it rather acceſſary or adjunctive, than principal, and ſeems to me much to reſemble the *dictator*, that was wont to be created by the *Romans* in times of great and imminent danger; only differs in that the common-wealth is never without this magiſtracy. The authority thereof is equal to that of the council of *pregadi*, and the whole city; and therefore it may meddle with, and tranſact any ſtate-affairs as it pleaſes, without appeal, or being accountable to any ſuperior power. Tho' this power be not uſed by it, except only in caſes of greateſt importance, and which cannot otherwiſe be remedied or provided for: as for example, to conſider about making war, concluding a peace, or other negotiation ſecretly, to ſend a proveditor into the camp ſpeedily: which things, if they ſhould be firſt treated of in the college, and afterwards debated in the council of *pregadi*, they could not be managed and tranſacted with that ſecrecy, expedition, and other circumſtances, as the time and conjuncture of affairs requires. When the college then intends to manage any buſineſs ſecretly, as ſuppoſe to conclude an agreement with any Prince or ſtate, to attempt any thing on their enemies, or begin any new enterprize or deſign, which ought to be kept ſecret till the time of execution, then they cauſe letters to be written to ſuch agents, or other perſons as are to be employed in that buſineſs, with this inſcription, *Dominicus Contarenus Dux Venetiarum*, &c. *cum Concilio noſtro Decem:* and they ſuperſcribe their anſwers in like manner: and their letters are received by the *Capi di Dieci*, who bring them to the college; at which time the three *Capi di Quarantia*, and the *Savi di mare*, are excluded: and then they treat of the buſineſs, and debate it as long as is needful; yet not they alone, for the *Capi di Dieci* call the reſt of the council of ten. Be-

ſides at ſuch conſultations are preſent not only the Duke, the counſellors, and all the council of ten, but the grand *Savi*, and the *ſavi* of the land, the *giunta* which conſiſts of fifteen, the *Auvogadors* and nine of the procurators. * But all theſe have not power of giving ſuffrages, but only thoſe ten of the council of X, the *giunta*, the Duke, and the ſix counſellors. The aggregate of all theſe, united with the council of X, is called the council of X with the *giunta*, which is not convened but on weighty occaſions, to debate and manage great affairs, and ſuch as appertain to the ſtate of the whole city; which affairs might be treated of, and diſpatched by the council of *pregadi*, but for the reſpects aforeſaid are undertaken by this council. The council of X was erected, ſome ſay, after the death of *Vitale Michaeli*, to puniſh ſuch as had plotted treaſon againſt the common-wealth. Others ſay it had its beginning in the time of *Pietro Gradenigo*. At firſt its authority was but ſmall, but by little and little its reputation increaſed. It puniſhes, beſides ſuch as practice treaſon, or conſpire againſt the common-wealth, thoſe that coin counterfeit monies, thoſe that commit ſins againſt nature, as ſodomy and beſtiality. It alſo diſpoſes of certain monies which are aſſigned to it by the chamberlains and other officers: it hath the command of certain gallies in the arſenal, marked with theſe two letters, C and X, ſignifying that ſuch veſſels are in the power of the *Capi di Dieci*. It alſo takes care of the artillery. When any of theſe things are to be conſidered of, then only thoſe ten that are of the council of X, with the Duke and counſellors, are aſſembled; and this is called abſolutely and ſimply, the council of X. The ten of this council are choſen in the great council, like the other magiſtrates, for one year; out of which are taken by lot every month three, who are called the heads, or chiefs of the ten [*Capi di Dieci*] and of theſe, one preſides every week, which is

* *N. Craſſus* ſaith, That at preſent there are none of any ſort added to the council of X, but this council conſiſts only of the Duke, the ſix counſellors, and the *Decemviri*; and that this council doth not now meddle at all with peace and war, and the publick treaſury, but only puniſh enormous offences, and eſpecially rebellion and treaſon.

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he; who in the great council-chamber takes place over-againſt the Duke. The office of theſe is to convoke the council of X, and propound their opinions therein; yet not ſingly, but all three together, or at leaſt two; and they are obliged to call the council every eight days, and oftener if occaſion require. Anciently there was no determinate time for aſſembling this council, but becauſe every time it was convened, the whole city was moved and troubled, as judging that it was not without ſome great reaſon; therefore to avoid and prevent ſuch diſturbance and diſquiet of mens minds, there was a time determined for its meeting. When they are to paſs ſentence upon any offender that is in their hands for the forementioned crimes, he cannot, either by himſelf or any other perſon, plead his cauſe or defend himſelf, but appears before the council and is examined, and there are notes taken of all he ſaith. And when the *Capi di Dieci* bring in ſuch a cauſe into the council, either one of them muſt undertake his defence and plead for him, or elſe he cannot be defended at all. From the ſentence of this council there is no appeal, neither can it be reverſed or changed but by themſelves or ſucceſſors, if the matter be ſuch as is capable of change. Thoſe of this council, ſo ſoon as they go out of their office, may preſently enter upon another. For all theſe places, the grand *Savi*, the *ſavi* of the land, and *ſavi* of the ſea, the counſellors, the ten of this council, the *Auvogadors* and cenſors give no impediment one to another; but ſo ſoon as a gentlemen hath finiſhed one of theſe offices, he may enter upon another. If it happens that any one, while he is exerciſing a leſſer magiſtracy, be choſen to a greater, he may, if he pleaſes, relinquiſh the leſs, and take the greater.

The Procurators of St. MARK.

The office of procurator is of great reputation in this city. Though it be not of the number of thoſe which have to do with the adminiſtration and government of the commonwealth: yet is it honourable, becauſe, as that of the Duke, it continues for life; and is beſides

ancient, and hath maintained its reputation to the preſent times. There was never any gentleman of great eſteem in the city, but he was adorned with this dignity: ſo that very few have been Dukes ſince this magiſtracy was ordained but they have before been *procurators*. Anciently there was but one procurator made, to take care of the church of St. *Mark* and its treaſure; but after the death of *Sebaſtian Ciani*, he having left a great legacy to St. *Mark*'s, the revenues whereof were to be diſtributed by the procurator; one perſon not ſufficing for ſo much buſineſs, it was found neceſſary to create another; whoſe charge it ſhould be to ſuperintend and manage the legacy of *Sebaſtian Ciani*. Afterwards legacies being multiplied, in the year 1270, in the time of *Rinieri Zeno*, a third was thought fit to be created; and they did ſo divide the buſineſs among them, that one took care of the church, another of the legacies bequeathed by them that dwelt on this ſide the great channel; and the third of their legacies who dwelt on the other ſide of the great channel. In the ſame Duke's time there was a fourth created to be collegue with him that governed the church and its treaſures. For the ſame reaſon two more were added when *John Soranzo* was Duke. Afterwards in the year 1423, when *Francis Foſcaro* was made Duke there were three more created a-new; ſo that then the whole number was nine; three of whom took care of the church and its treaſures; three of the legacies of the three *Seſtieri* on one ſide the great channel; and three of the legacies of the three *Seſtieri* on the other ſide. In the year 1509, when the republick's armies were broken and routed at *Addua* by *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, they were conſtrained to creat ſix for money, conferring that honour upon ſuch as would lend the commonwealth ſuch a certain ſum. Theſe procurators have power to compel heirs to perform the wills of the teſtators. They wear ducal habits, and carry ſervants about with them; and have the precedence of all other magiſtrates. In proceſſions the counſellors and three *Capi de Quaranta* take place of them. They have either an habitation aſſigned them, or ſixty ducats *per annum* allowed. They all enter into the council of *pregadi*, but not all into the council of ten, but only nine choſen by the ſaid council, three for

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a procuracy. They are not capable of any other magiſtracy, except that of *Savio grande* and the *Giunta* of the council of X. When there is a captain of the *Armata*, or a proveditor of the camp to be choſen, there is a law made in the *pregadi*, that any one that is procurator may obtain that dignity. They cannot go to the great council, but only in the election of the Duke; which licenſe is then granted them by an eſpecial law. They were wont anciently upon all thoſe days the great council met, during all the time the council ſat, to continue in the court of the palace, and never to depart thence till the great council was riſen; that if any unexpected or ſudden accident ſhould happen they might be ready to remedy or aſſiſt. And this perchance was the reaſon that it was forbidden them to go to the great council. But in our time this uſance is not obſerved, becauſe of that quiet and tranquillity the commonwealth enjoys: which is ſuch, that no man thinks there can any accident happen in the city which ſhall require the preſence of the procurators more in one place than in another. There is no magiſtracy or dignity in the city ſo much deſired by the gentlemen as this of procurator: yet I think that it hath loſt much of its ancient reputation. For whereas formerly it was not wont to be granted to any but ancient men, and of great repute; in our times we have ſeen many adorned therewith, who were neither of mature age, nor great eſteem and credit.

Of the other officers and magiſtrates (whereof this republick hath good ſtore) I ſhall ſay nothing, they belonging rather to the adminiſtration of juſtice and particular civil affairs, than the government of the commonwealth. Only it is worth the notice taking, that they have ſo many offices divided among the gentlemen, to buſy and employ the greater number of them, that ſo, having ſomething to entertain their time with, they may not be at leiſure to think upon innovating in the government, or any way deſign and practice againſt the conſtitution of the commonwealth, to the diſturbance of the peace.

The gentlemen while they are in the city wear black gowns with narrow ſleeves, and caps; without which habit they never appear in the ſtreets, or any publick

place. In the *Piazza* of St. *Mark*, that ſide next the great council-chamber is appropriated to them to walk in, where no others mingle with them. This walk, or rather the company of gentlemen walking together there, they call the broil [*Broglio.*] The principal diverſion of the gentlemen, citizens, and ſtrangers is to walk in this *Piazza.*

The preſent citizens of what quality or eſtate ſoever have no ſhare or intereſt at all in the government of the commonwealth. Probable it is, that when the great council was ſhut up (as they phraſe it) that is, determined to ſuch a number of families excluding all the reſt, that all the citizens of any quality were therein comprehended; becauſe before that time the government having been common to all, it is not likely the preſent eſtabliſhment would have taken place without commotion and diſturbance, if there had been a conſiderable number of citizens of faſhion and intereſt left out. Formerly this honour hath been given to many citizens of eminent merit. Lately ſince the wars with the Turks in *Candy* for 100000 ducats any citizen might be created nobleman. By which means the ſtate raiſed ——— millions of ducats, there having been more than fourſcore families advanced to that dignity.

They put not weapons into the citizens hands, but chuſe rather to make uſe of mercenary ſoldiers in their wars.

There is no law that prohibits any citizen to be choſen to any place or office by the great council, nor doth there need it: for that they are as ſure not to be choſen as though there were ſuch a law, the intereſt of the nobility being as ſtrong a bar to ſuch a choice as a law would be. And yet *Gianotti* ſaith, that ſome have attained to be nominated and balloted in the great council.

The air, notwithſtanding the ſituation of the city, is held to be very good and healthful, and (which is more) agreeable to people of all countries and tempers. We never enjoyed our health better, nor had better ſtomachs to our meat in any place beyond the ſeas than we had here.

Here we firſt ſaw the *Ludicrum*, called by ſome *Diabolus in carcere*, from a little hollow glaſs-image made like the

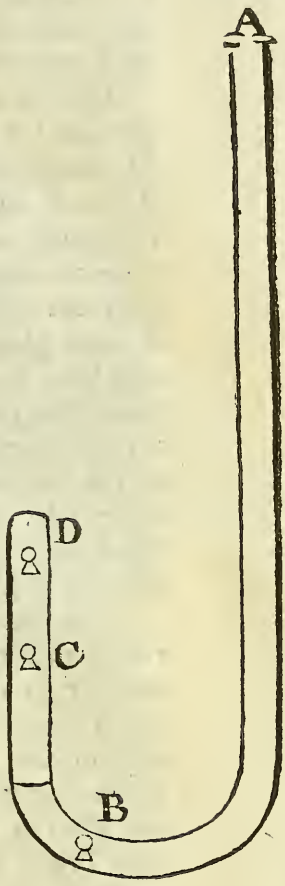
the picture of the devil (tho' a glaſs bubble would ſerve the purpoſe as well, or better) which being put into a cylindrical glaſs-tube full of water, they could make aſcend, deſcend, or reſt in any part of the tube at pleaſure. The manner thus, they prepared an *icuncula* or glaſs-bubble hollow and having in the heavier end of it a little hole of ſuch a poiſe as juſt to aſcend and ſwim in water, and having put it into a glaſs-tube ſtopp'd cloſe or ſealed at one end, and almoſt full of water, they clap their hand on the mouth of the tube, and preſs down the air upon the *ſuperficies* of the water. The water, being thus preſs'd, preſſes upon the air in the *icuncula*, or bubble; which giving place, part of the water thruſts into it by the little hole. The bubble, thereupon becoming heavier, ſinks in the water. Then taking up the hand, and removing the force, the air in the *icuncula*, or bubble, by its elaſtick power expands itſelf, and expelling the water again, the *icuncula* or bubble aſcends; and ſo by proportioning the force, they can make it not only aſcend and deſcend from top to bottom, but reſt at what point of heighth or depth they pleaſe. Of this and other ludicrous experiments concerning the motion of theſe bubbles, I ſhall not think much here to ſet down what doctor *Cornelius* of *Naples* hath delivered in his *Progymnaſmata Phyſica*, Epiſt. de *Circumpulſione Platonica*. I was (ſaith he) informed by *Lud. Caſalius* of an experiment invented at *Florence*, *viz.* Two glaſs-bubbles being put into a veſſel of water were ſo alternately moved, that in cold water the one ſank to the bottom, the other ſwam on the top; but putting in a little hot water they changed places, that at the bottom aſcending up to the top, and that at the top ſinking down to the bottom. Being taken with the novity of the thing, I applied my mind to conſider what might be the phyſical reaſon of it, and ſoon found out how it might be effected, to wit, one of theſe glaſs-bubbles was perforated with a little hole on the heavier ſide, and blown ſo light as to ſwim in water: then ſome of the air being ſuck'd out, there was ſo much water let in in the room thereof, as to make the bubble ſink in cold water, which upon filling the veſſel with hot

hot water would mount up to the top. For the air in the bubble being rarefied or dilated by the heat of the water preſently expels the water contained in the bubble, and ſo the bubble becoming lighter aſcends. The other glaſs-bubble is imperforate and made of that poiſe as to ſwim in cold water and ſink in hot.

He goes on. *Sed cùm in ejuſmodi ludicris inventis occuparemur, rumor ad aures noſtras perfertur, verſari in manibus viri cujuſdam ingenioſi admirabile artificium, nempe vitreum tubum aquâ plenum, in quæ plures orbiculi vitrei ſurſum deorſumque ferebantur ad nutum ejus qui tubi oſtium digito obturabat. Tum eò cogitationem intendi, ut qua ratione id fieri poſſet aſſequerer: neque diu hæſitaveram, cùm intellexi orbiculos illos eſſe aliquanto leviores aquâ, & foramina habere, per quæ digiti preſſu aqua intruderetur; aere intus contento in minus ſpatium coacto; ut proinde orbiculi graviores facti fundum peterent: at mox digito laxato dum aer ſeſe iterum ad debitam expanſionem redigeret, aquam per foramen extrudi; atque idcirco orbiculos leviores factos iterum ſurſum adſurgere.*

Quibus animadverſis memoria mihi ſuggeſſit ea, quæ aliàs meditatus eram de impulſu aquæ in cavum orbis infra illam demerſi, cujus ſupra facta eſt mentio. Quamobrem exiſtimavi poſſe orbiculos perforatos ſurſum vel deorſum ferri, & in medio libratos detineri, abſque ulla caloris aut frigori vi: Item ſine ullo digiti manuſve preſſu; ſed tantùm impulſu ipſius aquæ, quæ modò majorem modò minorem altitudinem ſupra dictos orbiculos aſſequeretur, hoc ſcilicet modo.

In



In tubum vitreum retortum A B C D aquæ plenum immittantur orbiculi perforati B, C, D, quæ ità aquæ tubo incluſæ innatent, ut minimi ponderis acceſſione fundum petant; tum digito comprimente vel ſpiritu adacto, cogantur dicti orbiculi ad fundum deſcendere, tubuſque ità invertatur, ut illi verſus D ferantur. Quibus poſitis obſervavimus dictos orbiculos per tubulum B C D aſcendere & deſcendere pro ratione inclinationis ipſius tubi. Etenim cùm recta A B horizonti perpendiculariter inſiſtit, globuli ex D deſcendunt verſus B; at contra cùm tubus ità aptatur ut recta A B ad horizontem inclinetur, tunc iidem orbiculi ex B aſcendunt verſus D.

At verò poſitis globulis, ut ferè ſemper contingit, aliquo gravitatis exceſſu ſeſe ſuperantibus, tunc poterimus multiformiter illos movere; namque alter peſſum ibit dum reliqui ſurſum feruntur; item alius quovis in loco quaſi libratus pendebit; ſi ſcilicet organum tantundem inclinemus, quantum ad opus requiri experientiâ didicerimus.

Ratio cur hæc ità contingant manifeſta eſt ex iis, quæ jam expoſuimus de aqua, quæ in orbiculos eò copioſius intruditur, quo fuerit altior, ut accidit cùm tubus A B ad horizontis planum erectum fuerit, nam ex inclinatione ipſius tubi aquæ altitudo decreſcit ac proinde ejus vis ſeu conatus fit minor.

Structuram vitrei tubi uſus docebit: Id curandum eſt potiſſimùm, ut ejuſdem crura A B, D B quodammodo parallela ſint; altitudo autem B A altitudini B D tripla vel quadrupla. Tubus æqualem ubique habeat amplitudinem, vel in crure B A, ſit aliquanto amplior quàm in crure B D.

Orbiculi eâ parte quæ pertuſa eſt præponderent, ut dum in aqua librantur foramina deorſum vergant, &c.

A nobleman of this city ſhewed us a boy, who had a faculty of charging his belly with wind, and diſcharging it again backward at pleaſure; which we ſaw him

him perform. When he charged himſelf he lay upon his hands and knees, and put his head on the ground almoſt between his legs.

The ſame nobleman ſhewed us the experiment, and gave us the receipt of a fulminating powder, which will do almoſt as well as that chargeable one made of gold. Take of ſalt of tartar one part, of common brimſtone two parts, of nitre or ſalt-petre three parts; put theſe three all at once into a mortar, beat them fine and mingle them well together. Take of this powder and put it on a plate of iron, or in a fire-pan or other veſſel, and hold it over a flame of fire, or a pan of charcoal: when the powder begins to melt, it will explode with a very ſmart crack like to *Aurum fulminans.* The ſame, or the like fulminating powder, hath been ſince ſhewn us by Mr. *Fiſher* of *Sheffield.* It is not unlikely that there may be ſeveral ſorts of powder made, which ſhall explode and fulminate after this faſhion.

The ſame gentleman alſo ſhew'd us the whole proceſs of making *Venice-Sope*, which is very like and nothing inferior to *Caſtile-Sope.* It is made of the beſt oil olive, and a *lixivium* or lee. The *lixivium* is thus made: they take of the aſhes of *Kali*, made in *Spain*, and in *England* known by the name of *Beriglia*, two thirds, of *Kelp*, i. e. the aſhes of the ordinary ſea-wreck one third. Theſe they break into ſmall pieces with a mallet or hammer, and mingle well together. This done, they put them into a mill, ſuch as we grind apples in to make cyder, and grind them to powder, and then ſift them. This powder they mingle with a little ſlaked lime, and make it up into pellets, which they put into letches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the *lixivium.* The cauldrons wherein they boil their ſope are very large. The bottom of them is a copper veſſel, but the ſides are made up of ſtone cloſe cemented together, bound about with iron hoops, and incloſed in a caſe of wood. Into theſe cauldrons they put a great quantity of oil, it may be one third part of the meaſure, or more or leſs as they pleaſe: then they fill them up with the *lixivium*, and, putting fire under it, cauſe it to boil continually; as the *lixivium* boils away, ſtill filling it up with new, till all the oil be conſumed or boiled out of it. For the

oil

oil, uniting itſelf with the ſalt of the *lixivium*, riſes continually up to the top in the form of a ſcum or froth, which by degrees grows thicker and thicker, and, by reaſon of the cold of the air, condenſes into that body we call ſope. This ſcum continues to riſe ſo long as there is any oil remaining in the veſſels; the cremor or coat of ſope growing ſtill thicker. Thoſe that are practiſed can tell by the ſmell when all the oil is boiled away. The *lixivium* they account ſtrong enough ſo long as it will bear an egg. This *lixivium* they make of ſea-water; but they told us they might as well make it of freſh water. To expedite the making the *lixivium*, they take ſome of the boiling *lixivium* out of the cauldrons; to which purpoſe there is a pipe comes out of the cauldron in the region of the *lixivium*, whereby they let out the boiling *lixivium* into a trough; and this, together with cold water, they pour upon the aſhes to promote the ſeparation of the ſalt. When the oil is boil'd away, they let all cool, and, taking the cremor or cruſt of ſope off the ſuperficies of the liquor, ſpread it upon a floor, and ſmooth it, and ſo let it dry in a bed of more than a brick's thickneſs. When it is dried they cut it long ways and croſs ways into oblong parallelograms, or the figure of oblong bricks, there being nicks in the borders of the beds on purpoſe to direct the inſtruments to cut it. This done, they pare theſe pieces from any impurities that may adhere to them from the bottom of the bed (for the beds are all ſtrowed with lime-duſt to hinder the ſticking of the ſope to the floor) and run them over a plane, to ſmooth them. Theſe large pieces they ſubdivide into leſſer, and ſeal them with a ſeal.

The reaſon, why they mix *Kelp* with the *Beriglia*, is, becauſe *Beriglia* alone would make the ſope too ſoft, and *Kelp* alone too brittle.

To colour the ſope green they take the juice of beet, a good quantity, and put it into the cauldron with the *lixivium* and oil. The *Germans* will have it thus colour'd; and perhaps the nitre which is in this juice may add ſome vigour to the ſope.

The fire is continually kept burning, and ſo the liquor boiling till the operation be finiſh'd.

OF

OF

PADUA.

PADUA [*Patavium*] watered by the rivers *Brenta* and *Bacchilio*, is an ancient city, ſuppoſed to be built by *Antenor* after the taking of *Troy* by the *Grecians*. That *Antenor* came into theſe parts *Livy* (who was native of this city) witneſſeth in the very beginning of his hiſtory, in theſe words, *Jam primum omnium ſatis conſtat, Trojâ captâ in cæteros ſævitum eſſe Trojanos, duobus Æneâ Antenoréque, & vetuſti jure hoſpitii, & quia pacis reddendæque Helenæ ſemper auctores fuerant, omne jus belli Achivos abſtinuiſſe. Caſibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Henetûm, qui ſeditione ex Paphlagonia pulſi & ſedes & Ducem, Rege Pylæmene ad Trojam amiſſo, quærebant, veniſſe in intimum maris Adriatici ſinum, Euganeiſque, qui inter mare Alpeſque incolebant, pulſis, Henetos Trojanóſque eas tenuiſſe terras.* And that he founded *Padua Virgil* ſaith expreſly, *Æn.* 1.

Antenor potuit mediis elapſus Achivis
Illyricos penetrare ſinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum & fontem ſuperare Timavi;
Unde per ora novem vaſto cum murmure montis
It mare præruptum, & pelago premit arva ſonanti.
Hîc tamen ille urbem Patavî, ſedéſque locavit
Teucrorum, & genti nomen dedit, armáque fixit.

And *Martial* uſes this compellation to *Valerius Flaccus* the poet, a *Paduan*, *Antenorei ſpes & alumne laris.* And yet ſome there be who will have *Altinum* to be the city of *Antenor*, and *Padua* to have been built by one *Patavius*, a King of the *Veneti.*

It was celebrated of old time for the chaſtity of its women, according to that of *Martial*, *Uda puella legas ſis Pata-*

Patavina licet. After the decay of the *Roman* empire it was ruined and deſtroyed by *Attila*; reſtored again by *Narſes*; then ſack'd and burnt by the *Lombards*; and after various ſucceſſes, in the time of the Emperor *Otho* I. it obtained its liberty, and was governed as a commonwealth by its own magiſtrates; till firſt *Ezzellinus* the tyrant, and not long after him the *Carrareſi* made themſelves lords of it; from whom the *Venetians* extorted it in the year 1405, though they pretend that the *Paduans* voluntarily delivered themſelves up to them. It is incloſed with two walls: the interior (called *Antenor*'s wall, though of a far later make) is about three miles in circuit. The exterior of great ſtrength with baſtions and other fortifications, and a deep trench before it for the moſt part filled with water, about 6 miles in compaſs, built by the *Venetians* when *Leonardo Loredano* was Duke, in the time of the league of *Cambray*, when the Pope, the Emperor, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Ferrara* joined themſelves together againſt the *Venetians*; as appears by this inſcription over the gate of *All-Saints*.

Hanc antiquiſſimam urbem literarum omnium Aſylum, cujus agrum fertilitatis ſemen natura eſſe voluit, Antenor condidit: Senatus autem Venetus his belli propugnaculis ornavit, Leonardo Lauredano Duce Venetorum invictiſſimo, cujus Principatus varias fortunæ vices excipiens quàm glorioſè ſuperavit.

It was ſtoutly defended by the *Venetians* againſt the Emperor *Maximilian* beſieging of it with an army of 80000 men, *Anno* 1610. Though it be large in compaſs, yet is it neither rich nor populous; the number of the inhabitants, according to the largeſt reckoning, amounting to no more than 38000 ſouls, which I believe exceeds the juſt ſum by at leaſt 10000.

The territory of this city is a large plain or level, and the ſoil very rich and fertile; ſo that it is come to be a proverb, * *Bononia la graſſa, ma Padoa la paſſa, & Venetia la guaſta.* Their bread is eſteemed as good as it is cheap, according to that other proverb, *Pan Pa-*

* i. e. *Bononia* the fat, but *Padua* ſurpaſſes it, and *Venice* waſtes it.

dogno,

doano, *Vin Vicentino*, *Trippe Trevisane & Putana Venetiana*. Bread of *Padua*, wine of *Vicenza*, tripes of *Treviso*, and courtezans of *Venice* are the best in their kinds. No wood is permitted to be planted for the space of one mile from the wall round about; that in case it should be besieged in a time of war, the enemy might find no shelter among the trees; and this is called the waste, and is reserved only for corn. There are very few meadows or pastures near this town, which is the reason that milk is dear here. They make bread for the poor of *Mayz*, or *Indian* wheat (which they call *formentone*) and *Sorgum*, whereof they plant good store hereabout. The most considerable buildings in this city are, 1. The town-hall, 256 feet long, and 86 feet wide, according to *Schottus*; by some thought to be the largest room in *Europe*, but we judged it to be less than *Westminster-Hall*; underneath it are shops, so that you ascend many steps to go into it; it is called *Palazzo della Ragione*, because the courts of justice are held there. 2. The publick schools. 3. The church of St. *Anthony*, called the *Santo*. 4. The church of St. *Justina* with the *Benedictine* cloister. 5. The palace of the *Arena*, or amphitheatre. 6. The castle of the magazines of corn and ammunition. 7. The bridge called *Ponte molino*, where there are about 30 water-mills together, upon the river *Brenta*. 8. The palace called the court of the *Capitaneo*. 9. *Antenor*'s tomb, as they would have us believe. The particular descriptions of all which places may be seen in *Schottus* and others. Near the *domo* we observed a fair building called *Mons pietatis*, where there is a great bank or stock of money, some say 40000 crowns, for the use of poor men, who bringing a pawn, and depositing it here, may have money to the value of it, without any interest if it be a small sum; if a considerable sum, then they are to pay for it five *per cent.* which serves to defray the charges of clerks, and other ministers and attendants, *&c.* and if there be any surplusage, it is divided yearly among the poor, the stock still remaining intire. The like charitable foundations we observed in many other cities of *Italy*, and I could wish there were of them among us in *England*.

This city is most famous for its university, founded by the Emperor *Frederick* II. *Anno* 1220. for a full history whereof

whereof I refer the reader to *Thomasinus's Gymnasium Patavinum.* I shall only add the *Series Lectionum*, whereby may be seen what professors there were in each faculty at the time of our being there, and what books they were to read.

In Nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi Amen.

GEnerale, ac novum principium Interpretationum nobilissimæ, ac florentissimæ Academiæ D D. Artistarum Patavini Gymnasii, anni præsentis 1663. & 1664. feliciter incipiet die 3 Novembris, sub felicibus auspiciis Illustrissimorum, & Excellentissimor. DD. *Michaelis Mauroceni* pro Sereniss. Repub. Veneta Prætoris, & *Simeonis Contareni* Præfecti Patavii, necnon Illustriss. ac Generosissimi D. *Joannis Georgii Noesleri* Nob. Norisbergensis Pro-Rectoris, & Syndici dignissimi.

Aggredientur Infrascripti DD. Explicandi Infrascripta.

Ad Theologiam in Via S. Thomæ.

R. P. D. M. Michael Archangelus Rivetta Casalensis Leg. Tertium Lib. Mag. Sententiarum hora tertia matutina.

Ad Theologiam in Via Scoti.

R. P. D. M. Matthæus Ferchius Veglienſis.

Ad Lecturam Sacræ Scripturæ.

R. P. D. Leo Matina Monachus Cassinensis.

Ad Metaphysicam in Via S. Thomæ.

R. P. D. M. Jo. Dominicus Pusterla Mediolanensis Leg. Septimum Metaphysicorum hora secunda matutina.

Ad Metaphyſicam in Via Scoti.

R. P. D. M. Antonius Cotonius Nicoſienſis.

Ad Theoricam ordinariam Medicinæ.

Exc. D. Antonius Molinettus Venetus in primo loco.

Exc. D. Proſper Todeſchius à Caſtiglione Florentino in ſecundo loco Leg. Aphoriſmos Hippocratis hora prima matutina.

Ad Practicam ordinariam Medicinæ.

Exc. D. Raymundus Jo. Fortis Veronenſis in primo loco. Exc. D. Jo. Franciſcus Bonardus Patavinus in ſecundo loco Leg. de Febribus hora prima Pomeridiana.

Ad Philoſophiam ordinariam.

Primus locus vacat.

R. & Ex. D. Anaſtaſius Galdiolus Vic. Abb. Caſſin. ac Præſ. Gener. in 2 loco Leg. Octavum Lib. Phyſicorum hora ſecunda Pomeridiana.

Ad Anatomen ordinariam.

Exc. D. Antonius Molinettus Venetus in primo loco.

Exc. D. Petrus de Marchettis Patavinus Eq. D. Marci in ſecundo loco Adminiſtrabant Anatomen die, ac tempore debito hora 3 matutina.

Ad Theoricam extraordinariam Medicinæ.

Exc. D. Hieronymus Sanctaſophia Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Ermenegildus Para Forojulienſis ex Portu Buffoletto in 2 loco. Exc. D. Hercules Saxonia Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. Primam Fen Avicennæ in pulſatione Campanæ hora pr. pomerid.

Ad Practicam extraordinariam Medicinæ.

Exc. D. Hieronymus Frigimelica Patavinus Comes in primo loco.

De Pulſibus, & Urinis in Xenodochio diebus vacantibus.

Ex. D. Anglus Montagnana Patavinus in ſecundo loco. Exc. D. Hilarius Spinellus Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. de Morbis particularibus à corde infra hora ſecunda matutina.

Ad Philoſophiam extraordinariam.

Exc. D. Petrus Franzanus Vicentinus in primo loco.

R. & Exc. D. Valerianus Bonvicinus Ver. Canonicus Eſtenſis in 2 loco.

R. P. D. M. Adrianus à Sancta Juliana Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. primum, & ſecundum Libr. Phyſic. hora prima Veſpertina.

Ad

Ad Lecturam Philosophiæ Moralis.

R. P. D. Joseph. Meraviglia Clericus Regularis Mediolanensis Leg. tertium & quartum Ethicor. hora prima Pomeridiana dieb. vac.

Ad Lecturam Meteorum, & Parvorum Naturalium Arist.

Locus vacat.

Ad Lecturam Chirurgiæ ordinariam.

Exc. D. Dominicus de Marchettis Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Franciscus Bosellus Venetus in secundo loco Leg. de Tumoribus præter naturam hora tertia matutina.

Ad Lecturam Simplicium.

Exc. D. Georgius à Turre Patavinus Interpretabitur Lib. VI. Dioscoridis, Ubi de Venenis, & Venenor. Curat. in horto incipiet docere die 2 Maii hora 22.

Idem ad ostensionem Simplicium.

Ad Theoricam extraordinariam diebus vacantibus.

Exc. D. Alexander Borromeus Patavinus Leg. Artem parvam hora 2. Vespertina diebus vacantibus.

Ad Lecturam Tertii Libri Avicennæ.

Exc. D. Sebastianus Scarabiccius Patavinus in primo loco. Exc. D. Jo. Pompilius Scotus in secundo loco Leg. de Morbis particularib. à capite usque ad cor hora prima mat. dieb. vac.

Ad Logicam.

Primus Locus vacat.

Exc. D. Jacobus Cadenedus Scotus in secundo loco.

Exc. D. Albanius Albanesius Patavinus in tertio loco Leg. secundum Posteriorum hora prima matutina.

Ad Mathematicam.

R. P. D. Stephanus de Angelis Venetus Leg. tertium Lib. Euclidis Elementorum.

Ad Humanitatem Græcam & Latinam.

R. & Exc. D. Octavius Ferrarius Mediolanensis Leg. Virgilium, & Theophrasti Characteres.

Landus Moneghina Bidellus Generalis.

In Chriſto Nomine Amen.

ROtulus Excellentiſſimorum DD. Legentium in Publico Gymnaſio Patavino, ad infraſcriptas Lecturas, quas aggred. Die 3 Novembris anni inſtantis 1663. & 1664. ſub felicibus auſpiciis Illuſtriſſimorum, & Excellentiſſimorum DD. *Michaelis Mauroceni* pro Sereniſſimo Dominio Veneto Prætoris, & *Simeonis Contareni* Præfecti Patavii; necnon Illuſtriſſimi, & Generoſiſſimi D. Comitis *Pauli Bennaſſuti* Vicentini, Almæ Univerſitatis DD. Juriſtarum Pro-Rectoris, & Syndici Meritiſſimi.

Ad Lecturam Juris Canonici de mane.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Jacobus de Sala Canonicus Pat. & Abbas in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Jo. Antonius de Bonis Canon. Eſtenſis in ſecundo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Ubertinus Diſcaltius Patavinus in tertio loco Explicabunt Librum primum Decretalium incipiendo à titulo de conſtitutionibus.

Ad Lecturam Juris Canonici de ſero.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Antonius Paulutius Ven. Abbas, & Can. Pat. in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Vincentius Franciſconus Canonicus Patavinus in 2 loco. Rev. & Exc. D. Placidus Fraſcata Monachus Caſſinenſis in tertio loco Exponent Librum quartum Decretal. à tit. primo de Sponſalib. & Matrim.

Ad Lecturam Juris Cæſarei de mane.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Jo. Michael Pieruccius Florentinus in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Paulus Dottus de Caſtro Franco in ſecundo loco Legent primam ff. Veteris partem.

Ad

Ad Lecturam Juris Cæſarei de ſero.

Mag. & Exc. I. V. D. D. & Co. D. Jacobus Caimus Utinenſis in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Antonius Aloyſius Aldrighettus Pat. in paritate primi loci. Exc. I. V. D. D. Jo. Franciſcus Savonarola Patavinus in tertio loco Legent primam ff. Novi Partem.

Ad Lecturam Criminalium.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joannes Galvanus Patavinus Exponet Rub. ff. ad L. Jul. de adult. & ſubinde alios titulos.

Ad Lecturam Pandectarum.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Achilles Bonfiglius Patavinus Proſequetur explicationem libri primi ff. Veteris, & incipiet à titulo de Adoptionibus.

Ad Lecturam Codicis.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joannes Capivaccæus Patavinus Incipiet à titulo de pactis, inde ad alios titul. procedet.

Ad Lecturam Inſtitutionum.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Joſeph. Marchius Appulus in primo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Nicolaus Gagliardus Tridentinus in ſecundo loco. Exc. I. V. D. D. Ludovicus Juſtachinus Patavinus in tertio loco Explicabunt materiam ultimæ voluntatis, & incipient à tit. de teſtamentis ordinandis.

Ad Lecturam Feudorum.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Scipio Gonnemius Cyprius Tractabit hoc anno de feudi origine, nomine, cauſis, ſeu forma, & conſtitutione ad varios feudal. lib. tit.

Ad Lecturam Authenticorum.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Toldus Bellini Conſtantini Patavinus Explicabit authenticum ſive Novellam 39. de Reſtitutionibus, & eaq. parit in 11. Menſe poſt Mortem Viri, Juncto Authentico 108. de Reſtitutionibus, & 159. de Reſtitutione Fidei commiſſ, &c.

Vacat. *Ad Lecturam de Regulis Juris.*

Ad Lecturam Artis Notariæ.

Exc. I. V. D. D. Aloyſius Angeli Patavinus Legatorum tractatum proſequetur.

Stephanus Giachelius Bidell. Gener.

The citizens and ſtrangers here dare not ſtir abroad in the dark, for fear of the ſcholars and others, who walk up and down the ſtreets moſt part of the night, armed with piſtols and carbines. If any one comes within hearing, they cry *Che va li?* i. e. who goes there? and if they anſwer, they bid them turn back; which, if they do not ſuddenly do, they ſhoot at them. When two parties of theſe ſcholars meet, each man ſtanding behind a pillar (for the ſtreets have portico's or cloiſters on each ſide) they ſhoot one at another. Theſe *Martenalia nocturna*, as ſome call them, or *Che va li's*, are thought to have had their original from the accidental meeting and quarrelling of ſome ſcholars, who went to the ſame miſtreſſes, or whores. A wonder it is to me, that the *Venetians* will ſuffer ſuch miſ-rule.

Here is a publick phyſick-garden, well ſtored with ſimples, but more noted for its prefects, men eminent for their skill in Botanics, *viz. Aloyſius Mundella*, *Aloyſius Anguillara*, *Melchior Guilandinus*, *Jacobus Antonius Cortuſus*, *Proſper Alpinus*, *Joannes Veſlingius*. The epitaph of which laſt, being ſo conſiderable a perſon, I ſhall here exhibit to the reader, as I found it on his monument in the church of St. *Anthony*.

Joanni Veſlingio Mindano,
Equiti.

Naturæ verique ſcrutatori ſolertiſſimo, qui ſapientiæ
Atque exoticarum ſtirpium ſtudio Ægypto peragratâ,
Ab Veneto Senatu *rei herbariæ*
Et corporum Sectioni præfectus, eum Latinitatis
Et Græcæ eruditionis cultum mutis artibus circumfudit;
Ut illic naturæ ludentis pompam æmularetur;
Hic ſpectaculi diritatem oratione deliniret,
Ut quantum oculi paterentur tantum ſibi placerent aures:
Ad extremum laboribus fractus,
Dum miſeræ plebi gratuitam operam commodat,
Noxio contactu publicæ ſaluti vitam impendit.
XXX *Menſis* Aug. An. Chr. CIↃ IↃC XLIX.
Æt. LI.

In

In the dormitory of the cloiſter of the *Dominican* friars we ſaw the cell of *Albertus Magnus*, over the door of which were inſcribed theſe monkiſh verſes.

Quam legis Alberto *Domus hæc fuit hoſpita* magno,
Parva quidem, haud parvo ſed tamen ampla viro.
Parvus erat ſubiit parvæ cùm limina portæ,
Magnus at exiguo ſub lare factus erat.
Senſerat hoc dixítque ſuperba Ratisbona *magnum*
Hoſpitem in hoſpitio diſpare Padua *colis:*
Archiſacerdotis *mitram magnóſque penates*
Accipe Magne ratis, *ſic* bona *navis erit.*
Poſt majora Deus reſerans palatia, Magne
Dixit, habe magni magna theatra poli.
Audiit & magni propylæa petivit Olympi,
Nam majore capi limine magnus habet.
Deo ter maximo numini:
Alberto ter magno lumini.

Padua is governed by a *podeſta* or mayor, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitaneo* or governor who is over the military; both elected and ſent by the *Venetians.*

From *Padua* we made a by-journey to *Albano*, anciently *Abona*, ſome five miles diſtant, where we viewed the hot baths. The ſprings ariſe in a rocky hillock, conſiſting of a porous ſtone, and are ſo plentiful that one of them drives an overſhot mill. The water is ſo hot, that in one of the ſources, the country-people uſually ſcald their hogs to get off the hair. It contains a copious white ſalt which ſhoots upon the earth where the water runs. This the common people hereabout gather, and uſe with their meat, which yet hath not the true taſte of common ſalt, but ſomewhat approaching to nitre or ſalt-armoniac. Beſides it is ſo impregnated with ſtone, (which, by reaſon of the ſalt it contains actuated by the heat, it diſſolves and imbibes in the ſtone quarries it paſſeth through) that it ſuddenly precipitates it on the bottoms and ſides of the channels wherein it runs, which become thereby as it were ſo many ſtone troughs; and on the mill-wheel it drives, which it ſo incruſts with

a ſtone of a dark gray colour, that every other month they are fain to peck it off. That the waters which petrify † do by running through ſtone-quarries waſh off ſmall *ramenta* or particles, and being in motion ſupport them, and when they ſtand or ſettle in any place let them fall again, is more than probable, by what we ſee in daily experience, the hardeſt ſtones being worn and hollowed by a conſtant dropping of water upon them: much more will water be able to do this, when impregnated with ſalt, and that ſalt actuated by heat. The waters of *Albano* are not made uſe of to drink, but only to bathe in, as at *Aken*, *Baden*, &c. though *Schottus* ſaith that they uſually drink of one of the ſources.

We travelled to *Vicenza*, a city leſs in circuit than *Padua*, as being but four miles round, but more populous, containing between thirty and forty thouſand ſouls. *Feb.* 3. It is encompaſſed with a brick-wall, but of no great ſtrength. It ſtands upon the river *Bacchilio*, and is alſo watered by the *Rero* or *Eretenus*, beſide two little brooks called *Aſtichello* and *Seriola*. It is full of nobility and gentry, being ſaid to have 200 families worth 1500 crowns *per annum* each, and better. So that there is a proverb in *Italy*, *Quanti ha Venetia de Ponti & Gondalieri, Tanti ha Vicenza de Conti & Cavalieri.*

Of the ſeveral changes of government, which this city hath undergone I ſhall ſay nothing, but for that refer the reader to *Schottus* and *Leander Albertus:* only it is worth the notice taking, that when they were ſet at liberty, and abſolved of their oaths of allegiance by *Catharine* relict of *Galeazzo Viſconte* firſt Duke of *Milan*, they did of their own accord deliver up themſelves to the ſtate of *Venice*, for which reaſon they enjoy great privileges and immunities. The theatre of the academy called the *Olympici* is a pretty building and deſerves to be remember'd. The inhabitants of this city drive a great trade in breeding and feeding of ſilk-worms, and in winding, twiſting, and dying of ſilk. The wines of this territory are very rich and guſtful, eſpecially that ſort called *Dolce & piccante.*

† Such as are thoſe of *Poolhole* in *Derbyſhire*, *Wokey-hole* in *Somerſetſhire*, and other ſubterraneous grots as well in *England* as beyond the ſeas.

Hence

Hence we made an excurſion of about ſix miles, to ſee the famous cave of *Cuſtoza*, ſaid by ſome to be ſeven miles in length; but more truly by *Jo. Georgius Triſſinus* (who himſelf meaſured it, and gives an account of it in a letter to *Leander Albertus*) no more than 650 perches, which made about 4000 feet in length, 490 perches or 3000 foot in breadth, and about three miles in circuit. We took it to be nothing elſe but a cave left from the digging of ſtone; as the ſame *Triſſinus* by ſufficient arguments proves it to be. 1. Becauſe the ancient buildings of *Padua* and *Vicenza* are of the ſame kind of ſtone. 2. Becauſe to ſupport the roof they have every where at diſtances ſometimes greater, ſometimes leſs, left huge pilaſters of the quarry, of three perches ſquare a piece; of which pilaſters in the whole cave there are thought to be about 1000. 3. There are ſome great ſquare pieces of ſtone cut round about, in order to taking them up and carrying them away. 4. There remain manifeſt prints and tracks of cart-wheels; whereas no man living can remember that ever cart went in there.

We obſerved many bats clinging to the roof and walls of this cave; and in ſome ſtanding waters a kind of fiſh or rather inſect, which they called *Squillæ Venetianæ*, i.e. venice-ſhrimps, but they are of that ſort which naturaliſts call *Pulices marini* or *aquatici*, i. e. ſea-fleas or water-fleas.

At this village we ſaw the ſo much talked of ventiduct belonging to one *Tridentus* a nobleman of *Vicenza*, ſerving to cool the rooms of his palace in ſummer time. From a large high-roofed ſubterraneous grot or cave there are channels cut out of the rock to the palace. When they would have a cool air in any of the rooms, they ſhut up a gate in the cave, and open a door at the end of the channel, which lets in the *freſco*, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it. On a ſtone there is this inſcription, *Franciſcus Tridenteus Vicentius JCtus Hieroſolymitani equitis filius gelidi venti flatum in caverna* Cubola *vocatâ ſpirantem in ædes proprias per hanc crypto-porticum deduxit, ad temperandum ardentes & æſtivos calores, tum cohibendo tum relaxando, novo atque mirabili artificio per cubicula quæque ducendo, quæ pro libitu ſuo refrigerare & calefacere valet:*

ita

ita ut ejus Villa ingenio, diligentiâ, impensâ ac æmulatione ornatior effecta, inter regia ornamenta connumerari possit: Anno MDLX. Ætatis suæ XXII.

From *Vicenza* we journeyed to *Verona*, a fair, large populous city, pleasantly situate upon the river *Athesis*, which is here of a great breadth, over which there is one very fair stone-bridge esteemed the handsomest bridge in *Europe*, besides three others of less account. The city is seven miles in circuit, excluding the suburbs, which are very large too; and thought to contain 70000 souls. It is strong by situation, and extraordinary fortified with walls, bastions, towers, bulwarks, and deep ditches full of water drawn from the river *Athesis* round about, and strengthened with three castles; that of St. *Peter*, that of St. *Felix*, and ——— so that it is look'd upon as impregnable. Here we saw several cabinets of collections of natural and artificial rarities. 1. That of seignior *Mapheus Cusanus* an apothecary, wherein were shewn us many ancient *Ægyptian* idols, taken out of the mummies, divers sorts of petrified shells, petrified cheese, cinnamon, spunge and mushromes. A jasper stone and an agate having chrystal within them. Stones having upon them the perfect impression or signature of the ribs and whole spines of fishes. A *Catapulta* of brass found 1656, about *Trent*. Several curious *entaglia's* or stones engraved with figures of heads, *&c.* An ancient *Roman* gold ring. A good collection of ancient *Roman* coins and medals, as well consulary as imperial, besides modern medals. A stone called *Oculus mandi*, *n. d.* which when dry shews cloudy and opake, but when put into water, grows clear and transparent. An account of this stone may be seen in the *History of the Royal Society*, brought in by Dr. *Goddard*. Among his medals we observed a *Maximinian* and a *Diocleſian*, with this on the reverse inscribed, *Veronæ Amphitheatrum.*

2. That of seignior *Muscardo*, a gentleman of *Verona*, a civil and obliging person. He also hath a very good collection of ancient *Roman* medals, among which he shew'd us an *Otho* of gold, and told us that those of brass were all counterfeit, there having never been any found of that metal. Many sorts of lachrymal urns and lamps, great variety of shells and some fruits and parts of plants petrified.

petrified. Several exotic fruits and ſeeds: the ores of metals and minerals: gems and precious ſtones in their matrices as they grew: *Lapis obſidianus* and a kind of ſtone called *Adarce*. But becauſe there is a deſcription of this *Muſeum* publiſhed in *Italian*, I ſhall not deſcend to more particulars, but refer the reader thither.

3. The *Muſeum* of ſeignior *Mario Sala* an apothecary, containing only ſome reliques of *Calceolarius*'s *Muſeum*, printed many years ago.

The *Amphitheatre* of *Verona*, called now the *Arena*, is a very ſtately and capacious one, and ſeem'd to me when it was intire not to have been much inferior either for beauty or greatneſs to that of *Titus* at *Rome*. The outward wall or circle is all gone ſave a little piece, from whence we may make an eſtimate of the heighth and beauty of the whole. The remaining ſetting aſide this exterior circle is kept in good repair by the *Veroneſe*; the *Arena* of it is thirty-four * *pertiche* long and twenty two and half broad, and compaſſed about by forty two rows of ſtone benches one above another, after the manner of ſtairs, upon which 23000 perſons may ſit commodiouſly. As it is imperfect it ſeemed to us one of the moſt pleaſant and goodly ſpectacles for a ſtructure of that nature that ever was beheld. He that deſires a more full and particular deſcription of it may conſult *Schottus*, and the antiquities of *Verona* written by *Torellus Saraina* a *Veroneſe*, as alſo *Lipſius*'s Book *de Amphitheatris*.

As for government and ſubjection this city underwent almoſt the ſame changes with *Padua* and *Vicenza*, and did alſo voluntarily deliver itſelf up to the *Venetian* government. Here are very good white wines, eſpecially that ſort they call *Garganico*. The air is clear and healthful, but muſt needs be ſharp in winter time, being ſo near the high mountains: among which *Baldus* is famous for the great variety of choice ſimples growing thereon; of which *Joan. Pona*, an apothecary of *Verona*, hath written a particular catalogue and deſcription. Which book, and thereupon the *Paduan* herbariſts making ſimple voyages yearly thither, hath gotten *Baldus* its reputation; for I am very confident that

* The length of a *pertica* or *perch* of this meaſure is ſomewhat more than ſix foot.

many

many hills about the *Alps* produce as great variety and as choice plants as that.

Not far from *Verona* is the *Lago di Garda*, antiently called *Lacus Benacus*, which furniſhes the city with plenty of excellent fiſh, eſpecially trouts, *Sardinie*, and a certain fiſh of the trout kind, called *Carpione*, peculiar to this lake. Thoſe we ſaw were not a foot long, of the faſhion of a trout.

Feb. 9, *Mantua.* We travell'd from *Verona* to *Mantua* 24 miles, by the way paſſing through ſome large villages, but no conſiderable town. Six miles ſhort of *Mantua*, at a place called *Marmirola*, we viewed an elegant palace of the Duke's, richly furniſh'd and adorn'd with pictures and ſtatues. The city of *Mantua* is of great antiquity, ſtrong by ſituation, as ſtanding in the middle of a lake, and well fortified. *Schottus* ſaith, that it is 4 miles in circuit, hath 8 gates, and about 50,000 ſouls. It ſeemed to us a great city, but not anſwerably populous; having not yet recover'd itſelf of the loſſes it ſuſtain'd when it was miſerably ſack'd by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II's army in the year 1630. A little out of the city ſtands a pretty houſe of the Duke's, called *Palazzo del Te*, wherein there is a ſquare room having the roof arched round in form of a *Cupola*, called the *Giant's-hall*; ſo contrived, that if two ſtand in the oppoſite corners, one laying his ear to the wall may hear what the other whiſpers with his face to the corner, which he that ſtands in the middle of the room, or in the corner on the ſame ſide, ſhall not. The like room we were told there is in the Duke of *Parma*'s palace at *Caprarola*. Our whiſpering place in the cathedral church of *Gloceſter* is of ſomewhat a different make. In a village near *Mantua* called *Ande*, now *Petula*, was born the Prince of *Latine* poets *P. Virgilius Maro*. In this city are two ſocieties of *Virtuoſi* (academies they call them) the one ſtile themſelves *Acceſi*, the other *Timidi*.

This city hath, according to the fate of her neighbours, undergone ſeveral changes of government. In the year 1328. *Lewis Gonzaga*, by the favour of the people, made himſelf lord of it, from whom the preſent Duke is deſcended. In the year 1433. *John Francis Gonzaga* was created marrqueſs of *Mantua*, by the Emperor

peror *Sigiſmund* IV. In the year 1530. *Frederic Gonzaga* was created Duke of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Charles* V.

The Duke's yearly revenue is ſaid to be 400,000 crowns, according to the account we had of it in particulars ſomewhat leſs, *viz.* the mills pay 4000 crowns *per annum*; the *Jews* (who are about 6000 in number, and wear no badge of diſtinction) give 20,000 crowns *per annum*; the reſt of the citizens of *Mantua* 70,000 crowns. The country yields 60,000 piſtoles; and *Montferrat* 13000, in all 386000 crowns the year. Yet is the preſent Prince, through ill husbandry not proportioning his expences to his income, become very poor; being indebted to the *Venetians* (as *Leti* ſaith) four millions of crowns. To advance his revenue, at the time of our being there, he was put to that pitiful ſhift of debaſing his coin, ſo that none of his money would paſs further than his own territory. His name was *Carolus Gonzaga* II. ſince dead; and his ſon *Carolus Ferdinandus* ſucceeds him in his eſtates. There are beſides of this family four or five ſmall princes, feudatory of the Empire, but ſovereign lords, having *Jura Regalia* in their petty ſtates, *viz.* The Princes of 1. *Novellara.* 2. *Bozolo.* 3. *Guaſtalla.* 4. *Sabionetta*, in which the male line is failed. 5. *Caſtiglione.* We were told that theſe princelets were obliged to attend the Duke of *Mantua*'s court three months in the year. The Duke's council of ſtate, or privy council, conſiſts only of ſix of the chief nobility.

In theſe parts all the children of the common people have equal ſhares of their parents eſtates, at leaſt their moveables. The wife, when her husband dies, carries her dowry back with her: if ſhe dies firſt, then her children (if ſhe leaves any) divide her dower equally among them. If ſhe die childleſs, her dower is divided; half goes to her husband, and half to her next kindred. If a woman hath had children by one husband, and he dying, ſhe marries again, and hath children by her ſecond husband, her eſtate is divided into equal parts; one moiety goes to her firſt husband's children, and the other to her ſecond's.

We

We took boat for *Ferrara*, which brought us firſt into the lake, then into the channel of the river *Mincius*, [which runs out of the *Lago di Garda* (called in *Latin Lacus Benacus)* at a ſtrong fort of the *Venetians* called *Peſchiera*, and, coming to *Mantua*, ſpreads itſelf into a lake of 5 miles long.] At 16 miles end we came to a bridge and ſluice at a place called *Governo*, where we enter'd the river *Po*; going down ſtream we paſſed by *Oſtia*, 10 miles diſtant from *Governo*; and 10 miles further down *Maſſa*, both on our left hand; and 7 miles below *Maſſa* came to *Stellata*, a large village on our right hand, under the Pope. Here the territory of *Mantua* ended. Eight miles beyond this place we left the river *Po* at a village called *Il Ponte*, and ſtruck up an artificial channel of 4 miles long, which brought us ſtreight to the gates of *Ferrara*.

This city is very conſiderable, as well for its greatneſs as its ſtrength. It is ſaid to be about 7 miles in compaſs, and, beſides the advantage of its ſituation in a fenny level, it is ſtrongly fortified with walls and bulwarks, and ſurrounded with a broad and deep trench full of water; ſo that I look upon it, for a city of that bigneſs, as the ſtrongeſt in all *Italy*. It had formerly a Prince of its own, but is now, with all its territory, ſubject to the Pope. From *Ferrara* we went with the *Procaccio* or courier to *Bologna*, ſhifting our boat at a place called *Mal-Albergo*, ſome 17 miles from *Ferrara*, where we went up into a higher channel, *viz.* the *Rhenus Bononienſis*, and, paſſing through 9 locks or *ſoſtegni*, we arrived at *Bologna*, diſtant by water from *Ferrara* 45 miles. A great part of the country we paſſed through between *Ferrara* and *Bologna* is a perfect level, and fenny ground, much like to the iſle of *Ely* in *England*.

Bologna. *Bononia* is a large city, of a round figure, and yet 7 or 8 miles in circuit. The houſes not tall, fair portico's on each ſide the ſtreets, convenient to walk in, as well in ſummer to defend one from the ſcorching beams of the ſun, as in winter to ſhelter from the rain. Many gentlemen's houſes (palaces they call them) which make no great ſhew outwardly in the ſtreet, but within are very handſome and very convenient, having more in the *receſs* than they promiſe in the *front*. The number

ber of inhabitants is about 80,000 ſouls. The *Bologna* ſauſages, waſh-balls, and little dogs are much eſteemed and talk'd of in all *Italy*, and elſewhere. Here is alſo a great ſilk trade driven, and the beſt engines for winding and twiſting of it that we have any where ſeen. The univerſity of *Bologna* is one of the moſt ancient and famous in *Europe*, eſpecially for the ſtudy of the law. There is ſuch a multitude of profeſſors in all faculties, that I am afraid few readers will have the patience to run over the liſt of them, which, for the ſatisfaction of the curious, I here exhibit.

The *Series Lectionum* of the Univerſity of the Juriſts.

Claſſes Matutinæ.

Primâ hora in pulſu Campanæ.

Ad Lecturam Decret. extraord.
Illuſtriſſimus D. Rector. Vacat.

Ad Lecturam Decret. ordin. Legant de Conſtitut. uſque ad Tit. de off. Delegat.

D. Franciſcus Matheſilanus.
Rus. D. Proſper Pollinus Metrop. Præpoſ.
D. Jo. Baptiſta Dulfus.
D. Jo. Bapt. Panzacchius Abbas.
D. Petrus de Sandris.
D. Raphael Bertucerus S. Petronii Canonicus.
D. Conſtantius Scaſellius.
D. Alexander de Domnis.
D. Julius Argolus Metropol. Canonicus.
D. Abbas Citius Maria Guidonus Metrop.

Secun-

Secundâ Horâ.

Ad Lectur̃am off. Veteris ordin. Leg. tit. ff. De off. ejus cui mandata eſt juriſdictio.

D. Franciſcus Barbadorius emeritus.
D. Alfonſus Arnoldus S. Petronii Canon.
D. Matthæus Griffonius S. Petronii Canon.
D. Nicolaus Alle.
D. Jac. de Gottis.
D. Hippolytus Farnaſarius Abbas.
D. Odoardus Guidonus.
D. Antonius Francavatia.

Tertiâ Horâ.

Ad Lectur̃am Summæ Rolandinæ.

D. Carolus Dulphus.

Ad Lectur̃am Sexti & Clementinarum.

D. Co. Franciſcus Urſius.
D. Carolus Gaggius.
D. Auguſtinus de Balthaſſaris.
D. Leonardus Bacchionus Caccaneus.
D. Chriſtoph. Gulinellus.
D. Franciſcus Guidonus.

Ad Lectur̃am de Maleficiis, Legant unicam de Raptu Virginum.

D. Gaſper Elephantucius.
D. Joſeph Coltellinus.
D. Petrus Pomp. Vincentius Mantachetus.

Quarta Horâ.

Ad Lectur̃am de Verb. ſignific.

D. Chriſtoph. Lucatellus.
D. Jo. Antonius Fantellus.
D. Hieronymus de S. Petro Metrop. Canon. abſ. cum reſ.

Ad

Ad Lecturam repetit. part. Legant primo omnes Populi ff. de just. & jure, deinde legant de minoribus 25 annis.

D. Jo. Baptista de Astis.
D. Calabrebius Pistorinus.
D. Hippol. Franc. Vinea abs. cum. res.
D. Dominicus Medices.
D. Hippol. Maria de Conventis.
D. Laurentius Simonius.

Ad Practicam Judiciario.

D. Paulus Zanius.
D. Johannes Calvus.

Ad Lecturam Pandectar.

D. Alexander Sanutus Pellicanus.

Classes Pomeridianæ.

Primâ Horâ in pulsu Companæ.

Ad Lecturam Instit. Legant tit. de usufructu, deindè transeant ad tit. de usucapionibus.

D. Joannes Mazzantus.
D. Clemens Leonius abs. cum reserv.
D. Franciscus Maria Burdocchius.
D. Horatius Battalia.
D. Anton. Franc. Siverius.
D. Jacobus Maria Ugolottus.
D. Gasper Vincens Berna.
D. Camillus Bernardinus Albanus.
D. Joan. Antonius Ruinus.
D. Laurentius Placentus.
D. Prosper Cattalanus.
D. Onuphrius Rabastens Col. major. S. Clem. Hisp.

Secundâ Horâ.

Ad Lecturam ff. legant tit. de novi operis nunciat. deinde tit. de acquirend. Possess.

Excellentiſſimus D. Cornelius Canalius emeritus.
D. Franciſcus Munarius ætate ff. Metrop. Canon. S. P.
D. Joan. Baptiſta Farnaſarius.
D. Carolus Antonius de Blaſiis.
D. Joſeph Franchinus.

Tertiâ Horâ.

Ad Lecturam Decret. Legant in cauſis incipiendo à Prima.

D. Hippolytus Nanius Elephantuccius.
D. Co. Annibal de Blanchis Metrop. Canonicus.
D. Felicianus Mollinus. Coll. maj. S. Clem. Hiſp.

Ad Lecturam C. lib. X.

D. Carolus de Landis.
D. Paulus Forada, Coll. maj. S. Clem. Hiſp.

Ad Lecturam Decretal. Legant de Regularibus & tranſeuntibus ad Religionem.

D. Alexander Barberius.
D. Co. Hieronymus Boſchettus.

Ad Lecturam de regulis Juris.

D. Petrus de Maſiis.
D. Franciſcus Maria Cuccus.

Quartâ Horâ.

Ad Lecturam de feudis.

D. Jo. Baptiſta Giovagonius abſ. cum reſerv.
D. Julius Carcellerius.

Ad Lecturam Inſtitut. Legant tit. de uſufructu, deinde tranſeant ad tit. de uſucapionib.

D. Co. Ludovicus Marſilius abſ. cum reſerv.
D. Jo. Baptiſta Sannutus Pellicanus.
D. Jacobus Daniolus.

D. Al-

D. Albertus de Planis.
P. Abbas Petrus Hercules Abergettus abs. cum reserv.
D. Rochus Franc. Bonfiolus.
D. Gaspar Linder.
D. Fabius Bordacchius.
D. Hercules Maria Matthiolus.

Lecturæ Universitatis.

Ad Lecturam Decretorum.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

Ad Lecturam Sexti & Clementinarum.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

Ad Lecturam Decret. extraord.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

Ad Lecturam Decret. sive Infortiati ordinar.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

Ad Lecturam Voluminis.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

Ad Lecturam ff. novi seu C. extraordinar.

D.-- -- -- -- -- --

The *Series Lectionum* of the University of the Artists.

Classes Matutinæ.

Prima Hora in pulsu Campanæ.

Ad Lecturam Medicinæ extraordinariam.

Illustrissimus Dominus Rector. vacat.

Ad Lecturam Chirurgiæ legant de Ulceribus.

D. Jo. August. Cuccus emeritus, Q. S. A.
D. Albertus de Fabris.
D. Alexander Guicciardinus.

Ad Anatomen.

D. Jo. August. Cuccus emeritus, Q. S. A.
D. Albertus de Fabris.

D. Jo. Baptiſta Capponius
D. Carolus Galeratus.
D. Joan. de Laurentiis.

Ad Lecturam Simplicium Medicinalium.

D. Hyacinthus Ambroſius.

Ad Lecturam humanarum literarum.

D. Coſmus Gualdandus.

Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant ſecundum librum Poſteriorum.

D. Dominicus Maria Burgus.
D. Dominicus Clericus.
D. Aloyſius Magnus.

Secundâ Horâ.

Ad Theoricam Medicinæ ordinariam, Legant Aphoriſmos Hippocratis.

D. Petrus Jacobus Florenus.
D. Carolus Galleratus.
D. Joan. de Laurentiis.
D. Joan. Antonius Caſtarius.

Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant ſecundum lib. Poſteriorum.

D. Secinius Orettus.
D. Carolus Ant. Siverius.
D. Andreas Banderia.
D. Marius Marianus.

Tertiâ Horâ.

Ad Practicam Medicinæ extraord. Legant 4 partem primi Avicennæ.

D. Jacobus Accurtius.
D. Jo. Baptiſta Lingarus.
D. Jo. Car. Matthoſillanus.
D. Vincentius Franchinus.
D. Florianus Bertellus.
D. Barthol. Raymundus.

Ad Philoſophiam ordinariam, Legant Parva naturalia.

D. Fulvius Magnanus.
D.——

Ad

Ad Lecturam Metaphyſicæ, Legant primum librum.

P. Mr. Laurentius de Fabris, Franciſcus.

Ad Lecturam humanarum literarum.

D. Laurentius Grimaldus abſ. cum reſerv.

Quartâ Horâ.

Ad Philoſophiam moralem, Legant de Amicitia.

D. Ovidius Montalbanus.
D. Jacobus Servanus, S. Petronii Canonicus.

Ad Lecturam Logicæ, Legant ſecundum lib. Poſteriorum.

D. Raymundus Abellus.
D. Bartholomæus Ferrarius.

Ad Lecturam Humanarum liter.

D. Michael B.

Ad Mechanicas.

D. Petrus Mengolus.

Ad Particulas Græcas Domi.

D.——

Ad Arithmeticam Domi.

D. Simon Mengolus.

Ad Grammaticam Domi.

D. Nicolaus Banderia.
D. Bonaventura Rubens.

Claſſes Pomeridianæ.

Primâ Horâ in pulſu Campanæ.

Ad Theoricam Medicinæ extraord. Legant primam partem Avicennæ.

D. Jo. Carol. Lancius Paltronus.

D. Angelus Antonius Livizanus.
D. Ludovicus Lodius.
D. Berlingerius de Solitis Syracuſanus.

Ad Lectiuram Sacræ Scripturæ Legant ad Beneplacitum.

P. M. Ericus Marchettus Servita.

Secundâ Horâ.

Ad Practicam Medicinæ ordin. Legant de Febribus.

D. Jo. Baptiſta Capponius.
D. Robertus Muratorius.
D. Marcellus Malpighius abſ. cum reſerv.
D. Carolus Fracaſſatus.
D. Raymundus M. Piſtorinus.

Ad Philoſophiam extraord. Legant de Anima.

D. Cæſar Zoppius.
P. M. Vitalis Ferra-rubeus Mon. Caſſinus.
D. Petrus Maria Cianus.
P. M. Marc. Ant. Fabianus de Caritate.

Tertiâ Horâ.

Ad Lectiuram Metaphyſicæ, Legant duodecimum librum.

P. Abb. Fabianus de Landis. Can. abſ. Lat. cum reſerv.
D. Flavius Zinus.

Ad. Philoſophiam ordin. Legant de Cœlo & mundo.

D. Franciſcus Natalis.
D. Alexander Magnus.
D. Franciſcus Gherardus.
D. Carolus Saxius.

Quartâ Horâ.

Ad Practicam Medicinæ extraord. Legant ad beneplacit.

P. Pompeius Bolognettus emeritus.
D. Carolus Riarius.
D. Franciſcus Sacentus.

Ad

Ad Lecturam S. Theologiæ Scholaſticæ Leg. primum lib. Sentent.

P. M. Ant. Mar. Gherardus Franciſc.
D. Gregorius Fallonus Hibernus.
P. M. Sac. Philip. Pollinus Dominicanus.

Ad Lecturam Caſuum Conſcientiæ.

P. Car. Anton. Jeachimus.

Ad Mathematicam, Legant Aſtronomiam Ptolemæi.

P. M. Joannes Riccius Carmelita.
D. Jo. Dominicus Caſſinus Januenſ.

Ad Artem Scribendi.

D. Franciſcus Guidicellus.
D. Jo. Andreas de Abantis.

Lecturæ Univerſitatis.

Ad Lecturam Medicinæ.

D.----

Ad Lecturam Philoſophiæ.

D.----

Ad Lecturam Aſtronomiæ.

D.----

Ad Lecturam Rhetoricæ.

D.----

At *Bononia* we ſaw the formerly famous exerciſe of juſting or tilting, which is there ſtill uſed in carnival time. The combatants being mounted on horſe-back, armed cap-a-pee, and adorned with huge plumes of feathers and ſcarfs, with lances in their hands, run one at another a full gallop, one on one ſide, and another on the other ſide of a low rail. They aim at one particular part (I think it is the eye) and he that comes neareſt is the beſt juſter. We ſaw ſeveral lances broken, but no perſon diſmounted, nor any hurt done.

Here, by the favour of Dr. *Ovidio Montalbano*, one of the profeſſors, we had a ſight of the *Muſeum* of *Aldrovandus*, which by his laſt will he left as a legacy to the city. It is kept in the cardinal legate's palace, commonly called *Palazzo del Confaloniero*. Among many natural and artificial rarities therein preſerved, we took more eſpecial notice of ten volumes of the pictures of plants, and ſix of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes, drawn exactly in colours by the hand.

The ſame Dr. *Montalbanus* very civilly brought us to the houſe of *Jacobus Zenoni*, an apothecary, a skilful herbariſt, and a collector of rarities; who among other things ſhewed us three pieces of rock-chryſtal, with drops of water incloſed in the middle of them, which we could plainly perceive when the chryſtal was moved to and fro. He hath a garden well ſtored with ſimples, wherein we noted *Arundo naſtos* ſive *farcta*, in ripis Rheni Bononienſis: *Solanum Americanum fructu molli.* Eyſt. *Geranium triſte* Cornuti: *Scammonea Syriaca*; *Polytrichum Alpinum inciſo folio, coſtâ viridi*; *Convolvulus Althææ folio non inciſo*; *Pentaphyllum lucidum folio hirſuto*, ab ipſo inventum propè Rhenum Bononienſem; *Malva Alpina folio laciniato*; *Jacobæa folio Betonicæ*, n. d. *Abrotanum fœmina inodorum*; *Bardana de Congo*; *Helleborus niger trifolius ſpinoſus*; *Cyclamen Baldenſe folio rotundo, flore odorato*; *Thlaſpi folio Samſuchi*; *item folio ſedi*; *Daucus Creticus verus*; *Stachys Cretica Salviæ folio*; *Clematis Smilaci Aſperæ ſimilis, verum non aſpera*; *Clematis tetraphylla Americana*; *Malva folio Betonicæ*, ab ipſo inventa; *Labrum Veneris Indicum altiſſimum*; *Eruca Tanaceti folio*; *Geniſta Alpina ſive Spartium.* Col. *Adianthum nigrum ramoſum Canadenſe* Cornut. *Chamædryos ſpuriæ ſpecies*, ab ipſo inventa propè *Rhenum* fl. *Bononienſem*; beſides many others which had not yet put forth, it being early in the ſpring.

The ſame day we viſited ſignior *Gioſeppi Bucemi*, a chymiſt, who prepares the * *Bononian* ſtone, or *Lapis Phoſphorus*, which, if expoſed a while to the illuminated air, will imbibe the light, ſo that withdrawn into a dark room, and there look'd upon, it will appear like a

* The *Lapis Phoſphorus* or ſhining ſtone.

burning

burning coal; but in a ſhort time gradually loſes its ſhining, till again expoſed to the light. The crude ſtone is like a kind of ſparre, or *fluor*; it acquires this quality by being calcin'd (as he told us) in any ſmall furnace, laying the pieces of ſtone upon an iron grate over a fire of wood. But we believe there is ſomewhat more of myſtery in it; for ſome of us calcining part of the ſtone we purchaſed of him according to his direction, it ſorted not to make it ſhine. The prepared ſtone in time loſes its virtue, and ceaſes to ſhine, as we found by experience in thoſe pieces we bought and brought along with us. Hereabout, and all along as we rode in *Lombardy*, we ſaw now in flower *Aconitum hyemale*, called by ſome *Anemone Bononienſium*.

We left *Bologna*, and travelled to *Modena*, by the way, about fifteen miles from *Bol*, paſſing by *Caſtel-Franco*, a ſtrong fort near a village called *Villa Franca*, built by Pope *Urban* VIII. on the frontier of *Modena*. *Modena* is twenty miles diſtant from *Bononia*, no great city, but for the bigneſs populous, being the place of the Duke's uſual reſidence; which muſt needs draw company and buſineſs. It is encompaſſed about with a thick wall and a broad ditch, and tolerably well fortified with baſtions and outworks. Here, as at *Bononia*, *Padua*, and ſeveral other cities in *Lombardy* and *Friuli*, are *portico*'s or cloiſters (rows they call them at *Cheſter*) on each ſide the ſtreets to walk in. The houſes are moſt built of brick, and but of mean heighth, as we obſerved them to be in all thoſe cities where the ſtreets were cloiſter'd on both ſides, which we conjecture was the manner of building of the *Goths* or *Lombards* that invaded *Italy*, and ſettled themſelves in theſe parts. *Feb.* 22. *Caſtel-Franco.* *Modena.*

Here we ſaw the Duke's palace, which, tho' it be not vaſt, nor makes any great ſhew outwardly; yet are the rooms within very elegant and richly adorned with gilding, hangings, and pictures of the beſt maſters. What we moſt minded was the cabinet or *muſæum*, furniſhed with choice of natural rarities, jewels, ancient and modern coins and medals, ancient and modern entaglia's, curious turn'd works, dried plants paſted upon ſmooth boards whiten'd with ceruſs, which may be put in frames and

and hung about a room like pictures; and a great collection of designs of the best painters. Among other things we took notice of a human head petrified; a hen's egg, having on one side the signature of the sun, which I the rather noted, because some years before Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Norwich* sent me the picture of one, having the perfect signature of a duck swimming upon it, which he assured me was natural. Moss included in a piece of chrystal, silver in another. A fly plainly discernible in a piece of amber. A *Chinese* calendar written on wooden leaves. *Almericus*, father to the present Duke (who at our being there was a child of about three years old) made this collection, and was treating with *Manfredus Septalius*, canon at *Milan*, for his cabinet, so much talked of all over *Italy*; for which they told us he was to give 1000 pistoles: but before the bargain was concluded, the Duke died in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

The revenues of this Prince are said to be 350000 crowns *per ann.* his ordinary expences not to exceed 180000.

In a mountain in this territory called *Zibba*, nigh *Paiuli* castle, some twenty-eight miles distant from *Modena*, is a fountain where *Petroleum* issues out of the earth. In another mountain called *Monte Nicani*, are found petrified cochles and other shells.

Feb. 24. We began our journey to *Parma*, and at seven miles end forded the river *Serchio*, passing by a strong little town on our left hand, called *Rubiera*, and after eight *Reggio.* miles more enter'd *Reggio*, a city almost as big as *Modena*, and of equal strength, subject to the same Prince, who is called Duke of *Modena*, and *Reggio*. It is more extended in length, and makes a fairer shew, having one broad and long street. Here there are many sculptors, who make pretty carved works in ivory and wood, for which this town is noted. Ten miles outward we passed a long bridge over the river *Lenzo*, and enter'd the Duke of *Parma*'s country; and five miles more brought us to *Parma*, a larger city than *Modena*, of a round figure, well built of brick, tho' the houses be not tall. The streets broad and well paved, but no

portico's

portico's under the houſes. In ſhort it is a very pleaſant and handſome town, but not ſo well fortified as many other cities in *Italy*.

We travelled to *Piacenza*. At ſix miles diſtance from *Parma* we ferried over the river *Taro*. Nine miles further we came to a large *Burgo* called St. *Donin*. Eight miles beyond St. *Donin* we paſs'd through a pretty little town called *Fiorenzuolo*, and juſt without the town croſs'd the river *Arta*; and, proceeding on ſtill twelve miles, we came to *Piacenza*, a city, for bigneſs not inferior to *Parma*, and for ſtrength ſuperior (being well walled and trenched about, and having a ſtrong citadel) but not ſo handſome and well built. The revenues of the Duke of *Parma* are ſaid by ſome to be 500000, by ſome but 400000 crowns *per ann.* He keeps 3000 foot, and 1000 horſe in conſtant pay; and can, upon occaſion, raiſe 20000 foot, and 1000 horſe more. Beſides *Parma* and *Piacenza*, he holds in the ſtate of the church the dukedom of *Caſtro*, and the county of *Ronciglione*, the firſt of which was pawned to the *Pope*, and, for want of payment of the money, forfeited to the church, concerning the reſtitution whereof there hath been ſuch a ſtir of late. He holds alſo five cities in *Abruzzo*. The preſent Duke's name is *Ranutius Farneſius*.

Feb. 26. *Piacenza.* *Fiorenzuolo.*

We rode to *Crema*, 13 miles from *Piacenza*, paſſing through *Caſtigno*, a large burgo in the ſtate of *Milan*, two miles thence ferrying over the river *Adda*, and two miles further the river *Serio*, which runs into the *Adda*. Here we enter'd the *Venetian* territory, and at the end of other five miles arrived at *Crema*, no great city, but ſtrongly fenced and fortified, and for the bigneſs populous; held with a good garriſon of about 500 ſouldiers by the *Venetians*, as being a frontier place. It is ſituate in a fair and ſpacious plain, near the river *Serio*, and hath a large territory about it, called *Cremaſco*. This city is famous for fine thread made by the nuns, and little bruſhes made of the roots of a kind of graſs called *Capriole*, which I take to be *Gramen Scoparium iſchæmi paniculis* of *Lobel*.

27. *Crema.*

We

29. We hired horſes for *Breſcia*, thirty miles diſtant from *Crema*. By the way we rode through 1. a little town called *Oſanengo*, about three miles from *Crema*. 2. *Romanengo*, a great burgo with a ſmall caſtle, belonging to the King of *Spain*, ſome three miles from *Oſanengo*: and about four miles further onward 3. *Soncin*, a conſiderable wall'd town in the dutchy of *Milan*, which *Schottus* takes notice of as a very civil place to ſtrangers, and mentions *panem ex Amygdalis dulcibus & lucernas præſtantiſſimas ex orichalco* made there. Near this town we ferried over the river *Oy* or *Oilius*, and enter'd again into the *Venetian* territory. Two miles off this place we rode cloſe by *L'orzi nuovi*, a ſmall town, but one of the beſt fortified places we have ſeen, carefully guarded by a good garriſon which the *Venetians* maintain there. Two miles from this fortreſs we paſſed a great village called *L'orzi vecchii*, then ſeveral villages the moſt conſiderable whereof was *Lo grado*. Hereabout and at *L'orzi nuovi*, is great ſtore of flax planted, and fine linnen cloth made. The country we rode through this day was full of villages and well peopled, divided into ſmall fields, and thoſe incloſed with hedges like our incloſed countries in *England*.

Breſcia. *Soncin.* *L'orzi nuovi.*

Breſcia. The city of *Breſcia* is leſs than *Verona*; but conſidering the bigneſs more populous, well built, having broad and ſtreight ſtreets, paved with ſtone in the middle, and with bricks ſet edge ways on each ſide, after the manner of the *Holland* cities; as are alſo the ſtreets of *Parma*, *Piacenza*, and *Crema*. It is encompaſſed with two walls, the interior of old building more ſlight and weak, the exterior of good ſtrength, and thickneſs, with a broad trench before it. The inhabitants are very buſy and induſtrious, driving a great trade of making guns and other iron ware. The *Breſcian* guns are much eſteemed not only in *Italy*, but all over *Europe*, as well for the goodneſs of the iron and temper, as the excellency and neatneſs of the workmanſhip. The markets are well ſtored with all things neceſſary for human life. The territory of this city is in length from *Moſo* near *Mantua* to *Dialengo* in the upper end of *Val Camonica* 100 miles, in breadth from *Limone* upon the *Lago di Garda* to *L'orzi nuovi* fifty; fruitful of corn and wine. The hills clothed

clothed with woods, and the vallies abundant in good paſtures; ſo that there is excellent cheeſe made here, and ſent abroad to *Venice* and other parts of *Italy*. In the mountains are iron and copper mines, which yield great profit to the owners, and inrich the whole country. Few cities in *Italy* have ſo large and ſo rich a territory, ſo populous and full of towns and great villages. The city itſelf hath often changed lords and governments, and was for a long time miſerably torn in pieces, and waſted by inteſtine quarrels and fightings between the factions of the *Guelfs* and *Ghibellines*. The *Viſconti* of *Milan* made themſelves maſters of it and held it for many years. In the time of *Philippus Maria*, the citizens being much oppreſſed and aggrieved, and having often in vain ſent ambaſſadors to him for redreſs, they finally delivered themſelves up to the *Venetians* in the year 1426, who now keep in garriſon for the ſecurity of this city 800 ſoldiers, and 300 more in the caſtle, which ſtands on a rocky hill and commands the whole town. On the ſides of this hill we found ſerpent ſtones or *Cornua Ammonis*, beſides other petrified ſhells.

We travelled to *Bergamo* paſſing through 1. *Hoſpita-letta*, a village ſeven miles diſtant from *Breſcia*. 2. *Cokai*, a large village five miles further. 3. *Palazzuolo*, a great village ſtanding on a ſteep bank on each ſide the river *Ollio*. We had a full view of the *Alps* all along as we rode. *Bergamo* is ſeated upon the ſide of a hill, and is a city of good account for greatneſs and ſtrength, encompaſſed about with high ſtrong walls, and a broad dry ditch or trench. The ſtreets are narrow, but the houſes fair. Upon the top of the hill above the city ſtands the caſtle, which though it be but a ſmall place is ſtrongly ſituate, and commands the town. They told us that there was a vault under ground from the caſtle to the palace of the *Capitaneo*. Without the walls of the city are five large *borgo*'s or ſuburbs. 1. That of St. *Leonardo* below the hill, which hath fair ſtreets, and is inhabited by rich merchants. 2. That of St. *Antonio*. 3. Of *Sancta Catharina*. 4. St. *Thomaſo* or *Borſa di pignole*. Theſe three ſtand at ſome little diſtance one from another, and ſome of them are walled about. 5. *Borgo Canale* or *di S. Gotardo*. This

March 2.

Palazzuolo.

Bergamo.

city

city seemed to us a busy and thriving place. In the church of the *Augustines* cloister lies buried *Ambrosius Calepinus*, a monk of that order, author of the known dictionary, without any monument or inscription: in the priors cell they shewed us his picture with this subscribed.

F. Ambrosius, dictus Calepinus, Comitis Trussardi Calepii primi vallis Calepiæ feudatarii filius præclaro suo Dictionario nusquam antea ab aliquo excogitato (vulgò Calepinum nominant) cùm Heremitanum hoc S. Augustini Monasterium, & Bergomum patriam suam egregiè illustrâsset, omnibus literarum studiosis utilissimus quievit in Domino Anno salutis MDXI. *ætatis suæ* 71.

This city hath undergone almost the same changes of lords and government with *Brescia*, and did likewise voluntarily deliver itself up to the *Venetians* in the year 1428, under whose government it continued till the year 1509, when the *Venetian* army was routed, broken, and utterly defeated by *Lewis* XII King of *France*, in the *Ghiara* of the river *Adda*, and then it submitted to him and remained at his devotion so long as he held the dutchy of *Milan*. In the Year 1512, the *French* being expelled *Italy*, it became subject to *Maximilian Sforza* Duke of *Milan*. By reason of some grievances it revolted from him and returned under the *Venetians*; but being besieged by *Raimundus Cardona* a *Spaniard*, viceroy of *Naples*, and captain of the league, with a great army, it was forced to surrender to the will of *Maximilian*, and to avoid pillaging to pay 40000 ducats of gold, whereas before it would not pay 10000, *Anno* 1514. In fine, *Anno* 1516, it again returned under the government of the *Venetians*, who continue to this day lords of it, and send thither a * *Podestà*, a *Capitaneo*, a *Camerlengo* and a *Castellano*. The *Italians* have a proverb

* *i. e.* A mayor, a governor, a chamberlain, and a governor of the castle.

of

of this city, *Se Bergamo foſſe in pian Sarebbe piu bel che non è Milan.* If *Bergamo* ſtood in a plain it would be a fairer city than *Milan.*

N. B. After the forementioned rout and diſcomfiture of the *Venetian* army, not only *Bergamo*, but alſo *Breſcia*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Padua*, and the reſt of the cities ſubject to them, ſave only *Treviſo*, readily ſubmitted to the Emperor and King of *France*; notwithſtanding they were well fortified, and had ſtrength enough to reſiſt: ſo that the *Venetians* utterly deſpaired of and wholly gave up for loſt all they had on the firm land of *Italy*; but yet in a ſhort time they recovered it all again.

From *Bergamo* we rode to *Calonica*, a village in the ſtate of *Milan*, ſeated upon the river *Adda*, where we took water for the city of *Milan.*

OF

MILAN.

MILAN is one of the four principal cities of *Italy*; the other three being *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Naples*. It is called *la grande*, and well may it be ſo, being ten *Italian* miles in circuit: and yet (which is more) the figure of it approaches to a circle. It contains eleven collegiate churches, ſeventy one pariſhes, thirty convents of friars, eight of regular canons, and thirty ſix of nuns. The number of inhabitants of all ſorts is ſaid to be 300000, but I believe they who report it ſpeak by gueſs and at random. All proviſions for the belly are very plentiful and cheap here: ſo that it is a proverbial ſaying, *Solo in Milano ſi mangia*, They eat well only at *Milan*. The *Domo* or cathedral church is next to St. *Peter*'s at *Rome* the greateſt, moſt ſumptuous and ſtately pile of building in *Italy*. It is 250 cubits long, and 130 broad, according to *Schottus*, and of an anſwerable heighth. A more particular deſcription whereof may be ſeen in *Schottus*. The great hoſpital is the largeſt and moſt magnificent, I think, in *Europe*, more like a ſtately cloiſter or Prince's palace than an hoſpital. There is one great ſquare court, ſurrounded with a double *portico*, the one below, the other above ſtairs; beſides four or five other ſmaller courts. The revenues of this houſe amount to more than 50000 crowns yearly; and there are maintained in it about 4000 poor, infirm, and ſick perſons. In this city are many fair and lage monaſteries, and a great number of churches [of all ſorts 238] beautified with exquiſite pictures and ſtatues of the beſt maſters, and furniſhed with rich altar-pieces, reliques, veſts, and other ornaments: the particulars may be ſeen in *Schottus* and others. The library called *Bibliotheca Ambroſiana* is a handſome building furniſhed with ſtore of

good

good books, and free for all perſons, as well ſtrangers as citizens, to enter into and make uſe of. It was founded by cardinal *Carolus Borromeus*, of whom they have made a ſaint. The college, called *Hermathenæum*, is a ſtately building, having a handſome court, encompaſſed with a double *portico* or cloiſter, one above the other. The pillars of both *portico*'s are double, the lowermoſt of the *Ionick*, the upper of the *Tuſcan* order.

The caſtle of *Milan* is eſteemed one of the principal fortreſſes of *Europe*, as well for its ſtrength (having never been taken by force) as for its greatneſs and beauty. This caſtle, ſince its firſt building, hath been twice enlarged; for the ancient caſtle, built by the *Viſconti* (which is now the palace of the governor, and before which is a court, having a round ſtone-tower at each corner;) the *French* taking in a great ſpace of ground, incloſed with a ſquare wall of a very great heighth and thickneſs, and a deep ditch. Upon the top of this wall one may walk under cover round about, and from thence have a fair proſpect of the country, and the new fortifications of the caſtle, or the new line added by the *Spaniards*, being of a pentagonal figure, and having at each angle a baſtion or mount, and between every two baſtions an half moon. It is well furniſhed round about with great guns ready mounted. Within the caſtle is a water-mill, which they told us was driven by water which ſprings up within the caſtle-walls. *Schottus* ſaith, that the circuit of the whole fortreſs, beſides the trenches, is 1600 paces. The garriſon, at our being there, conſiſted of about 600 ſoldiers, and the *Caſtellan*, or governor's name, was *Don Balthaſar Markadel.*

We ſaw the *Muſæum*, or gallery of ſeignior *Manfredus Septalius*, ſon to *Ludovicus Septalius* the famous phyſician; wherein we took notice of a box with a multitude of looking-glaſſes, ſo diſpoſed, as by mutual reflexion to multiply the object many times, ſo that one could ſee no end of them: the beſt in this kind that I have any where ſeen. A plain plate of glaſs with ſo many ſpherical protuberances wrought upon it, that if you look'd thro' it upon any object, you ſaw it ſo many times multiplied, as there were protuberances or *March* 6.

ſegments of ſpheres upon the plain of the glaſs. Likewiſe a *ſpeculum* of the ſame faſhion, by looking upon which through the former, you ſee your face ſo many times multiplied, as to be equal to the product of the ſum of the protuberances of the one glaſs, multiplied into the ſum of the protuberances of the other. Several concave burning *ſpecula* of metal; and we ſaw the experiment of burning by reflexion. Several engines counterfeiting a perpetual motion, of which, afterward we underſtood the intrigue. Several *automata*, and clocks of divers faſhions, among the reſt two of a cylindrical figure, which moved without weight or ſpring, only by being placed upon an inclining plain, their own weight was the ſpring of their motion. Pieces of amber with flies, graſhoppers, and bees incloſed in them. Pieces of chryſtal with graſs, moſs, leaves, inſects, *&c.* incloſed in them. A large piece of chryſtal with a drop of water in it, and in that water a bubble of air, which, as you turned the ſtone, moved upwards. A little cornelian with a great quantity of water incloſed in it. Pictures made of feathers by the *Indians*. A great collection as well of ancient as modern coins and medals. Several *Entaglie*, *Camei*, *& Nicoli*. The *Pietra imboſcata* of *Imperatus*, having the lively ſignatures of herbs and trees upon it. Of this ſort is found plenty about *Florence*, where they poliſh them, and make cabinets of them. Perfumed knives. *Perſian*, *Arabick*, *Chineſe*, and *Japonick* manuſcripts; and a *China* kalendar in wood. Great variety of ſhells. Teleſcopes and microſcopes of his own making. A large piece of the *minera*, or matrix of emeralds, with the ſtones growing in it. Many muſical inſtruments, and divers ſorts of pipes of his own invention. Ancient rings. *Indian* ſcepters and bills made of ſtone. Several things petrified. Chymical oils extracted by himſelf without fire. The skeleton of a morſſe's head. Divers and very large rhinoceros's horns, gazell's horns, and an unicorn's horn. Curious pieces of turned work of ivory, very fine and ſubtil. Several pieces of paſt and colour'd glaſs. Several pieces of moſt tranſparent chryſtal-glaſs, excelling that of *Venice*, made and invented by himſelf. Fictitious *China*, or porcellane, of his own invention and making, hardly to be diſtinguiſhed

from

from the true. But there being a printed catalogue of this cabinet ſet out by the owner himſelf, I refer the reader thither for further ſatisfaction. In this city they work much in chryſtal, making drinking-glaſſes and other veſſels, caſes for tweezers, ſeals, and an hundred pretty knacks of it: they alſo engrave figures upon it. They grind and poliſh it with a braſs wheel, upon which they put the powder of *Smiris* mingled with water; and after, to ſmooth it, they uſe the powder of * *Saſſe-mort*, which is a ſtone they find in the river faſt by. This ſtone, by lying in the water, by degrees dies, from a heavy pebble firſt becoming light like a pumice, and afterward, if it lie longer in the water, crumbling to duſt. Moſt ordinary ſtones by lying in this water, or where the water ſometimes comes, will (as they told us) die in this manner, excepting the clear pellucid pebbles, which are immortal.

We left *Milan*, and began our journey to *Turin*. We rode all along upon the bank of the river *Navilio*, paſſing ſeveral ſmall villages, leaving *Biagraſſa*, a town of ſome note, a little on our left hand, and lodged at *Bufalora*, twenty-two miles diſtant from *Milan*. Here, in the hedges, we found *Fumaria bulboſa flore purpureo & albo* now in flower; as alſo *Ariſtolochia rotunda* in flower. *March* 10. *Biagraſſa.*

We paſſed thro' *Novara*, a ſtrong town belonging to the *Spaniards*, ten miles diſtant from *Bufolora*; and rode on ten miles further to *Vercelli*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; a large town, but neither ſtrong nor well peopled. This town was delivered up by the *Spaniards* to the Duke, when *Trin* was reſtored to the *Spaniards* by the *French*. We were told that the citizens pay ten times more to the Duke, than they did to the *Spaniards*, and for that cauſe ſuch as are able leave the city, and remove to other places. 11. *Novara.* *Vercelli.*

We travelled as far as a village called *Sian*, eighteen miles paſſing by a large borgo called St. *German*. 12.

Being ſtopp'd by the waters, we were conſtrained to ſtay all night at *Chivas*, no more than eight miles forward. 13.

We got ſafe to *Turin*, paſſing by the way many waters, two we ferried over, *viz. Orco* and *Stura*. 14.

* *i. e.* Dead-ſtone.

Turin. *Turin*, anciently *Auguſta Taurinorum*, ſeated upon the river *Padus* or *Po*, is no large city, but, by reaſon the Duke of *Savoy* uſually keeps his court there, frequent and populous. The ancient buildings are not better than thoſe of our *Engliſh* towns: but there is one long ſtreet of new buildings, tall and uniform; and about the midſt of it a large ſquare piazza, having on each ſide a fair cloiſter, very handſome and ſightly. At one end of this ſtreet is another piazza before the Duke's palace, a fair building, but not yet finiſhed. Here is a citadel with five baſtions, ſerving as well to bridle as defend the town. Here we met with ſome of the *Proteſtants* of the vallies of *Lucern* and *Angrona*, who told us, that, by the interceſſion of the cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, the Duke hath at preſent made an accord with them, permitting them ſtill to enjoy the liberty of their religion. They dwell in fourteen *pagi*, or villages, have no town, are in number about 15000 ſouls, and of them about 2000 fighting men. Theſe are divided into fourteen companies under ſo many captains, among whom, *Jean Janneville* is noted for a valiant man, and a good ſoldier. The *Papiſts* call theſe men *Barbetti* and *Genevrini*. They are the only *Proteſtants* in *Italy*, and have maintain'd the purity of their religion all along theſe 1200 years. They run over the mountains like *Chamois*, never ſhooting (if they themſelves may be believ'd) but they hit. They boaſted to us, that in the late war they had not loſt above 40 or 50 men, and had killed 500 of the Duke's; nevertheleſs the Duke hath built a ſtrong fortreſs at a place called *La Torre*, in the middle of them.

The city of *Turin* hath an univerſity, and boaſts to have been the firſt that brought the uſe of printing into *Italy*. All proviſions are plentiful and cheap there, the country round about being very rich and fertile. Indeed the whole principality of *Piemont* is eſteemed inferior to no part of *Italy* for pleaſantneſs, and plenty of corn, cattle, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, metals, and almoſt every thing neceſſary for human life: and withal it is ſo populous, that the *Italians* uſe to ſay, that the Duke of *Savoy* hath only one city in *Italy* of 300 miles in compaſs. It

hath

hath eight epiſcopal cities and 150 towns. The inhabitants are more given to husbandry than merchandiſe, ſo that the land is no where better cultivated than in *Piemont*. They are alſo very affectionate to their Prince, and for his honour and ſafety ready upon all occaſions to venture their lives and fortunes. *Leti* ſaith that they are good ſoldiers, expert in warlike exerciſes, and ſo valiant that they will rather die than turn their backs. Of the riches of this country we may (ſaith he) take an eſtimate by the late wars which continued for twenty three years, during which time were maintained by the Duke in garriſon, and in the field, between twenty five and thirty thouſand ſoldiers, for the moſt part without any aſſiſtance or ſupplies of money or men from any other place but *Piemont*; which beſides all this contributed to the *Duke* in fifteen years eleven millions. The ſame author ſaith, it is not in *Piemont* as in other countries, wherein there are ſome perſons exceſſive rich, but the generality of the people extremely poor: but on the contrary the *Piemonteſe* are generally well to live, and there are very few among them of extraordinary eſtates.

As for the *Duke* he by all mens confeſſion keeps a ſplendid and regal court, anſwerable to his title of Royal Highneſs. His annual revenue is ſaid to be a million of gold: according to *Leti* 1800000 crowns; of which *Piemont* alone yields 1400000. He is able to bring into the field 30000 foot, and 5000 horſe, and yet leave enough at home to guard the country. The ſtates which the *Duke* poſſeſſes in *Italy* are, the principality of *Piemont*, the marqueſates of *Saluzzes* (which he had of the *French* in exchange for *la Breſſe*) and of *Aſti*; the dutchy of *Aoſta*; the counties or earldoms of *Nizza*, and of *Vercelli*.

The preſent Duke's name is *Carolus Emanuel*, ſon of *Victor Amadeus*: he was at the time of our being there about thirty years of age; and was then in mourning for his dutcheſs *Franceſca Borbona*, and his mother *Chriſtiana di Francia*, whom they call Madam Royal, who were lately dead. He hath two or three handſome palaces near the city, adorned with rich hangings, good pictures, and other furniture. 1. That called the *Venery*, or hunting palace lately built. 2. *Milleſiore*. 3. *Valentine*.

The making of oil'd cloth for hoods, hat-caſes, and coats to fence off the rain, was firſt invented at *Turin* by one *Giacomo Marigi*, and is ſtill held as a ſecret by them, though now it be done in other places as well as there.

Mar. 17. We took horſes and a guide at *Turin* for *Genoa*, which we reach'd at three days end. About a mile below *Turin* we paſs'd the river *Po* (which here begins to be navigable) by a bridge; and after we had rode about a mile further, by the river's ſide, we mounted the hills under which the river hereabout runs, which are very ſteep and difficult to aſcend. Not far from the foot of theſe mountains, in the woods wherewith they are cover'd, and, in the ditches by the way-ſide, I obſerved growing wild, * *Dens caninus flore purpureo Ger. Leucoium bulboſum vulgare C. B. Dentaria aphyllos* Cluſ. five *Anblatum Cordi. Doronicum vulgare J. B. Hepaticum Trifolium Lob. Hyacinthus botryodes* 2 Cluſ. This grew plentifully on the banks and borders of the corn-fields, and by the way-ſides all along as we rode from *Turin* to *Genoa*. At five miles diſtance from *Turin* we paſſed through a pretty large town called *Chier*, where we took notice of a triumphal arch erected to *Victor Amadeus*, father to the preſent Duke of *Savoy*. About four miles further we paſſed by a walled town called *Villa nova*; and this firſt night lodged at *Aſte*, a large town, but that ſeemed to us to be poor and decaying, twenty miles diſtant from *Turin*.

Chier.

Aſte.

18. We proceeded on our journey as far as *Nove*, a pretty large town under the *Genoeſe*, 27 *Piemont* miles diſtant from *Aſte*; I think they may well paſs for 35 *Engliſh*. About 4 miles from *Aſte*, upon the bank of the river *Tanar* (which is there very high) and on the ſands under the bank we found great variety of petrified ſhells, as *oyſters, ſcallops, cochles*, &c. As alſo thoſe *Tubili ſtriati*, called by ſome *Antales*, which Seignior *Roſaccio*, a mountebank in *Venice*, firſt ſhewed us: *Belemnites*, and other rare ſorts of ſtones. In the corn-fields we paſſed

i.e. Dog's-tooth violet; common bulbous violet; the greater tooth-wort; common leopard's bane; the leſſer grape hyacinth, and hepatica, or noble liver-wort.

through

through we obſerved * *Ornithogalum luteum C. B.* in great plenty now in flower. This day we paſſed by a large village called *Non*, and another which had formerly been walled called *Felizan:* then *Alexandria*, a large town upon the river *Tanar*, of more ſtrength than beauty; the buildings both publick and private being generally but mean. It was ſo called in honour of Pope *Alexander* III; becauſe in his time it was peopled by the *Milaneſe*, whoſe city was then almoſt quite deſtroy'd and made deſolate by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, for ſiding with the Pope againſt him. The river (which ſeemed to me as large as the *Po* at *Turin*) divides the city into two parts, which are joined together by a fair brick bridge. In our paſſage through the town we took notice of a triumphal arch erected to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain* upon his marriage.

We rode from *Nove* to *Genoa* 30 miles all over mountains. About 6 miles from *Nove* we paſſed through a handſome little walled town, called *Gavi*, where there is a ſtrong caſtle on a hill over the town; and about 6 miles further onward, another elegant and well built town called *Voltagio*. From hence we aſcended continually for about 7 or 8 miles till we came to the top of a very high hill, from whence we had a proſpect of *Genoa* and the ſea. Then we deſcended conſtantly till we came to the city. In all this way we met with and overtook mules and aſſes going to and returning from *Genoa*, to the number of 500 or 600 or more. Between *Gavi* and *Voltagio* we obſerved *Dens caninus* with a white flower; and all along on the mountains from *Gavi* to *Genoa*, *Stoechas citrina altera tenuifolia ſive Italica J. B.* as alſo *Pſyllium majus ſemper virens, & ſedi minoris ſpecies flore albo quadrifolio*, now in flower. *Petaſites flore albo* on the ſide of a mountain about 6 miles from *Voltagio* in the way to *Genoa*. *Erica arboreſcens Monſpelienſis flore purpuraſcente ramulis ternis J. B.* by the way ſides abundantly from

19. *Gavi.* *Voltagio.*

* *i. e.* Yellow ſtar of *Bethlehem*; Mr. *Johnſon*, miniſter of *Brignel*, near *Greta* bridge in the north-riding of *Yorkſhire*, hath found this growing plentifully in the skirts of the woods thereabouts, and flowering together with the wood-anemony.

Gavi to Genoa. It is a ſtately plant, the talleſt of this kind, ariſing to the ſtature and bigneſs of broom hereabout; near *Monpellier* it is leſs.

Mar. 20 *Genoa.* We viewed *Genoa*, which for the building of it is certainly the moſt ſtately and, according to its epithet, ſuperb city in all *Italy*. The houſes are generally tall, ſcarce a mean houſe to be ſeen in town. The *New-ſtreet* anſwers the fame that goeth of it. It is but ſhort, conſiſting only of 8 or 10 palaces, built of marble, very ſumptuous and magnificent, the meaneſt of them (as *Cluverius* ſaith) being able to receive and lodge the greateſt Prince and his retinue. The only deformity of this city is the narrowneſs of the ſtreets unanſwerable to the talineſs of the houſes, and yet they are made ſo on purpoſe, partly to ſave ground, which here is precious; and partly to keep off the ſcorching beams of the ſun in ſummer-time, for the conveniency of walking cool; for which reaſon I have obſerved many of the ancient towns of *Italy* and *Gallia Narbonenſis* to have their ſtreets made very narrow. This city lies under the mountains expoſed to the ſouth, ſo that it needs muſt be very hot in ſummer, as witneſs the orange and olive-trees which grow ſo plentifully here, that they can afford thoſe fruits at eaſy rates, and drive therewith a great trade, furniſhing with oranges *Florence* and a good part of *Tuſcany*, and ſometimes ſending them into *England*. It is built in form of a theatre, or creſcent, encompaſſed with a double wall toward the land. The exterior or new wall of a great heighth and thickneſs paſſes over the top of mountains, and takes in a great deal of void ground.

The famous new mole, which now makes this a ſecure harbour, is ſaid to have coſt as much as the new wall: for a work of that nature I believe it is not to be parallel'd in the whole world. The manners of the inhabitants are not anſwerable to the beauty of their houſes; they being noted among their own country men the *Italians* for proud, unfaithful, revengeful, uncivil to ſtrangers, and horribly exacting. There goeth a proverbial ſaying of *Genoa*, that it hath, *montagne ſenza alberi, mare ſenza peſce, huomini ſenza fede, & donne ſenza vergogna*, that is, *Mountains without trees, a ſea without fiſh, men without faith, and women without ſhame.* The number of the inhabitants muſt needs

needs be great, they having loſt in the laſt great plague (as we were credibly informed) to the number of 80000 ſouls. The chief trade of the town is ſilks and velvets; they make alſo pretty turned works of coral.

The government of it according to the new laws made by the Pope's legate, and the Emperor's and King of *Spain's* Ambaſſadors, not long after the time of *Andreas Doria*, is on this wiſe. There is 1. a *Duke*, who continues in office 2 years. 2. Two *Collegia*; one of *Governatori* (as they term them) the other of *Procuratori*. The *Governatori* 12, the *Procuratori* 8, all elected, beſides thoſe that of courſe come in for their lives. 3. A greater *Council* of 400. 4. A leſſer *Council* of 100. 5. A *Seminary* for the 2 *Collegia* of 120. The 2 *Collegia* of *Governitori* and *Procuratori* are as it were the chief ſenate, or privy council or houſe of lords; and are choſen twice a year, *viz.* about the middle of *June*, and about the middle of *December*, after this manner. All the *Seminarium* of 120 have their names together with their ſurnames and fathers names written in little ſcrolls of parchment, and put into an iron box, which is kept very ſecurely under many locks. When the time of election comes, this box is brought forth before the Duke, the 2 *Collegia*, and the leſſer council. Then a boy, who muſt be under ten years of age, puts his hand into the box, and draws out 5 ſcrolls, which are read, and the 3 firſt, if they be capable, are *Governatori*, the 2 laſt *Procuratori*. If a man be 100 miles off the city he is uncapable of being elected for that time. Likewiſe two of the ſame family cannot be *Procuratori* or *Governatori* together. Therefore if the two firſt that are drawn out or the two ſecond be of the ſame family, the firſt is *Governator*, and the ſecond *Procurator:* if the two laſt be of the ſame family, the firſt drawn out is a *Procurator*, and the ſecond is returned into the box again, and the boy draws out another. So that every ſix months five are choſen into the *Collegia*, and five go out, and every one ſtays in office two years. In the *Collegium Procuratorum*, beſides the 8, are all thoſe who have been *Dukes*, and are gone out of office, who (*modò benè ſe geſſerint*) continue *Procuratori* during their lives.

To ſupply or make up the *Seminarium* 120, every year in the ſtead of thoſe who are dead, made uncapable,

ble, or choſen into the two *Collegia*, the leſſer council chooſes a double number, all which muſt have three ſuffrages of five. And out of theſe the greater council chooſe half by the major vote.

For chooſing the councils, both greater and leſſer, the leſſer council, in preſence of the Duke and two *Collegia*, chooſe 30 *Electors* (all which muſt be of the nobility) by three ſuffrages of five. Theſe 30 chooſe both the greater and leſſer council, but the *leſſer* out of the number of the *greater*, by a like proportion of ſuffrages. The greater council is aſſembled upon important occaſions, and, with the Duke and two *Collegia*, makes the ſupreme power: the leſſer council takes care of the leſſer and ordinary concerns of the city and commonwealth. Thoſe who are capable of being choſen into the greater council muſt be 25 years of age; only the 30 electors may, if they pleaſe, or ſee it expedient, chooſe to the number of 60 who are but 22 years old. Of the leſſer council the one half muſt be thirty years of age, the others at leaſt 27, excepting doctors of law and phyſick, who, if they be well qualified, may be choſen two years younger. Thoſe who are capable of being choſen into the *Seminarium* muſt be 40 years of age.

The choice of the Duke is in this manner. The great council being aſſembled, there are put into an urn 10 golden balls marked with 10 ſeveral letters.

One of theſe, being drawn out, is ſhewn to the conſervators of the laws, who thereupon put into another urn, ſtanding by the Duke's throne, 50 golden balls mark'd with the ſame letter*, and 50 ſilver balls. Theſe being ſhaken together, the leſſer council of 100, excluding the two *Collegia*, draw out each man a ball. He that draws out a golden ball ſhews it to the *Cenſors*, who ſit by, and preſently writes in a ſcroll of paper the name of him whom he thinks fit to nominate for Duke, and goes out of the council. When all the golden balls

* This is done to prevent fraud, for if the golden balls were either not marked at all, or with any ſign or letter known before-hand, any one of the council might bring ſuch a ball with him, and, taking it in his hand, make ſhew as if he drew it out of the urn.

are

are drawn out, the two *Collegia* bring them into order, and count them over, and, if the number of the nominated amount to 20, then they are propounded to the greater council, who out of them, by major vote, chooſe 15. Out of theſe 15 the leſſer council chuſe ſix by three ſuffrages of five. Out of theſe ſix again by major vote the greater council chooſe the Duke. Theſe ſuffrages are all occult, that is, given by putting of balls into balloting-boxes. If in the greater council for any perſon the negative and affirmative ſuffrages are equal, then five by lot are to be put out of the council, and the reſt to ballot again. Many other proviſions there are in caſe of equality or diſagreement, &c. Nothing can be propounded in *council* but by the Duke, who, during the time of his regency, lives in the palace, and hath (according to *Sanſovinus)* a guard of 500 *Switzers*.

The office of St. *George* is (as far as I underſtand it) nothing but a company of bankers, which lend money to the common-wealth, for which they are allowed ſo much *per Cent*, and have aſſign'd to them the publick gabels and other revenues; and, for their further ſecurity, have alſo the iſland of *Corſica* engaged to them. This company chooſe yearly out of their own number eight protectors, who are to take care of and manage the affairs of all the creditors. Into this bank ſtrangers uſually put in money, and ſo become of the company, for which they receive yearly intereſt, proportionable to the improvement made of the whole ſtock of monies then in bank.

The publick revenue of this ſtate is ſaid by ſome to be 120,000 crowns *per Annum*, and yet ſcarce ſufficient to defray the publick expences.

There are many private citizens here very rich. The republick is thought to be able to raiſe an army of 30,000 men, and to ſet out to ſea 12 gallies and 20 ſhips of war. They hold good correſpondence with all chriſtian Princes and States, excepting the Duke of *Savoy*, by reaſon of his pretence to the city of *Savona*.

Upon the cliffs about the *Pharos*, or watch-tower, and near it we found theſe plants: *Trifolium bituminoſum* Ger. *Jacobæa marina* Ger. *Conyza major Monſpelienſis odorata* J. B. *Alaternus*; *Carduus galactites* J. B. *Thymum*

mum vulgare rigidius fòlio cinereo J. B. *Geranium folio Althææ* C. B. *Thlaspi Alysson dictum maritimum* C. B. *Lotus Libyca Dalechampii*; *Lotus Pentaphyllos siliquosus villosus* C. B. *Smilax aspera*; *Adianthum sive Capillus veneris* J. B. *Hyoscyamus albus* Park. *Hæc species quàm in muris & rupibus circa* Genuam *frequentem vidimus, folia habet breviora, viridiora, rotundiora, minùs laciniata quam vulgaris niger*; *florem minorem, in nonnullis totum luteum, in aliis plantis fundo obscurè purpureo.* On the walls we observed stock-july-flowers growing plentifully, whether springing spontaneously, or of seed casually scatter'd out of gardens we cannot determine; likewise *Globularia Monspeliensum*, and *Genista Hispanica* on the rocks eastward of the city. Upon the shores we found cast up great plenty of the *ballæ marinæ* sea-balls, which are little round lumps (some of them as big as tennis-balls) of *Festucæ* amassed together, which we supposed to be cast out of fishes stomachs.

April 2. Luca. We went in a *Feluca* from *Genoa* to *Porto Venere*, and thence cross the bay of *Spezzia* to *Lerici*, where we took post horses, and rode that night to *Massa*, passing through *Sarzana*, a strong town belonging to the *Genoese*, and a frontier. *Massa* is but a small city, yet hath it a Prince of its own, who is lord also of *Carrara*, whose chief revenues arise from the marble quarries. The Prince is by birth a *Genoese*, of the family of *Cybo*. Over the town gate we observed this inscription, *Albericus Cybo Malaspina Sacri Romani imperii, civitatisque Massæ princeps.*

Massa,

3. We rode on to *Luca* in a valley by the foot of hills over a great deal of moorish and boggy ground, thro' a country not well inhabited. We passed through *Pietra Santa*, a town belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, but utterly disjoin'd from the rest of his state by the interposition of the territory of *Luca*. In this journey I observed the following plants. *Scrophularia Urticæ folio* C. B. which I found also plentifully upon the walls of *Pisa*. *Orchis macrophylla* Col. between *Massa* and *Sarzana*. *Moly parvum caule triangulo* ibid. *Narcissus medioluteus polyanthos* Ger. among the corn plentifully all along as we rode, now in the flower. On the sides of the mountains between *Massa* and *Luca*, *Antirrhinum luteo*

Pietra Santa.

flore

flore C. B. *Tithymalus dendroides* J. B. *Lentiſcus*; *Anagyris ſive Laburnum*; *Colutea veſicaria*, *Colutea ſcorpioides*; *Ruta ſylveſtris maj.* J. B. *Laurus vulgaris*; *Tencrium*: On ditch banks and in ſhadow places by the way ſide, *Ariſarum latifolium* Cluſ. and *Ariſtolochia longa*. A ſort of *Dentaria aphyllos* with a purple flower, covering the ground with a thick tuft almoſt after the manner of *Houſleek*, having ſcarce any ſtalk.

Lychnis ſurrecta folio anguſtiſſimo, *flore rubello*, among flax. *Ornithogalum vulgare* Ger. among the corn plentifully. *Cyclamen vernum*, good ſtore among ſhrubs upon the hills ſides, now in flower. *Myrtus minor vulgaris*; *Philyrrea anguſtifolia*; *Philyrrea* 3 Cluſ. *Geniſta Hiſpanica* Ger. Upon the deſcent of the mountains, four miles diſtant from *Luca*, *Heſperis ſylveſtris latifolia flore albo parvo* Park. A kind of *Alſine hirſuta myoſotis* with a very large flower. A ſhrub like to *Guaiacum Patavinum*, if not the ſame. A kind of *Thlaſpi monoſpermos* with a white flower; *Sedum minus ſemine ſtellato*; *an Sedum echinatum flore luteo* J. B. in rupibus & aggeribus ſepium. *Alſine foliis hederaceis Rutæ modo diviſis* Lob. *Anemone tuberoſa radice* Ger. now in flower. Near *Porto Venere*, *Alſine folio craſſo*.

Luca is no great city, *Sanſovinus* ſaith 2 miles round, (but I take it to be three or more) yet is it very populous, containing within its walls in *Sanſovinus*'s time about 34000 perſons; which number I believe is now much increaſed by reaſon of the freedom and eaſe the ſubjects enjoy under this government above their neighbours of *Tuſcany*. It is ſituate in a pleaſant valley, well fortified, the walls and bulwarks both very ſtrong and in good repair; the mounts and platforms ſtored with great guns; ſeveral half moons of earth without the walls: the walls themſelves planted with rows of trees, and we permitted to walk them without ſcruple or queſtion. The buildings of the city good; the churches though not great, yet as well kept and handſomely adorned within ſide as a man ſhall ſee any: the ſtreets cleanly and well paved; in a word, all things both within and without the city very trim and polite. Both citizens and countrymen are very courteous and well manner'd, and ſeem both by their habit and addreſs, and the cheerfulneſs of their looks, to live

live more freely and in better condition, and to have more ſpirit and courage then the other people of *Italy*. That they live more freely and in better circumſtances than their neighbours, themſelves are ſenſible, and thereupon ſo well affected to their governors, and ſtudious to maintain their liberty, that upon giving them a token by making a fire upon one of the towers all the countrymen run preſently to the city, ſo that in 2 or 3 hours time they can have ready 30000 men in arms: and withal they are ſo courageous and ſtout, that they ſeem to have no fear at all of the Duke of *Tuſcany* their potent neighbour, but told us, that, if their governors would lead them, they would not fear to march up to the very gates of *Florence*.

That liberty doth naturally beget courage and valour, and on the contrary, ſlavery and oppreſſion break and debaſe mens ſpirits, is ſo clear in experience, that I need not go about to prove it. And yet were it not ſo, it is no wonder that men, who find themſelves well at eaſe, and have ſomething to loſe, or are at leaſt in a capacity of growing rich, if not already ſo, ſhould be very loth to change their condition for a worſe, and ſtoutly defend themſelves againſt any that ſhould endeavour to bring them under the yoke; whereas thoſe that are oppreſſed and aggrieved having nothing to loſe, and being already in as bad a condition as they are like to be under any other government, muſt needs have little heart to fight for their Princes, and be indifferent which way things go.

The women are not ſo ſtrictly guarded and confined as in other cities of *Italy*, but walk up and down more freely. They are many of them handſome and well favoured, and, notwithſtanding their liberty, I think more modeſt than their neighbours: in their habit and attire they imitate ſomewhat the *French* faſhions.

This city is very vigilant and careful to preſerve its liberty: tho' they have three gates, they permit ſtrangers to enter in and go out only at one, that ſo they may more eaſily know what number are in the city, for fear of a ſurpriſe. They permit none to walk about the ſtreets ſo much as with a ſword, unleſs he have licence from the *Antiani*.

The

The government is by a great council of 160, annually choſen out of the nobility (the commons having no intereſt or ſhare therein) who muſt be all at leaſt twenty-five years old, nine *Antiani* and a *Gonfalionere*. The *Antiani* and *Gonfalionere* are choſen a-new every two months. Theſe are called the *Signoria*, and muſt live in the palace during the time of their office and authority.

They have a guard of *Switzers* in the palace of about 80. The *Gonfaloniere* is the ſupreme officer, yet hath little advantage above the reſt more than his title and precedency; and we were told, that during his office he is exempted from all taxes and gabels, which the noblemen pay equally with the commons. The city is divided into three parts called *Terzieri*, each *Terziero* hath its arms or banner called *Gonfalone*; whence the name *Gonfaloniere*. At the corners of each ſtreet are painted both the arms and name of the *Terziero*, and the bulwark they are to defend. Out of each *Terziero* are choſen by the council three *Antiani*.

The publick revenue is thought to be 100,000 crowns *per Ann.* The olives that grow in this territory are reputed the beſt in all *Italy*.

OF

PISA.

PISA was formerly, ſo long as it continued, a free-ſtate or common-wealth, a rich, populous, potent, and flouriſhing city; but ſince it hath come under the *Florentine* yoke, it is become poor, weak, and almoſt deſolate, notwithſtanding all the endeavours the Dukes of *Tuſcany* have uſed to invite and draw people thither, by founding an univerſity, ſetting up an order of knighthood, and building an exchange for merchants there. It is ſituate upon the river *Arnus* in a fenny level; ſo that the air muſt needs be bad and unwholſome for ſuch as are not born there. The moſt remarkable things we took notice of in this city were 1. The church of the knights of St. *Stephen*, an order founded by *Coſmus*, the firſt great Duke of *Tuſcany*. 2. The houſe of *Bartolus*, now made a college for ſtudents in law and philoſophy, and thereon this inſcription, *Ferdinandus Medices magnus Dux Etr. III. has ædes quas olim Bartolus Juris interpres celeberr. incoluit nunc renovatas & inſtructas adoleſcentibus qui ad Philoſophorum & Juris conſultorum Scholas miſſi publicò urbium atque oppidorum ſuorum ſumptu ſeparatim alebantur, publicæ utilitati conſulens addixit, legeſque quibus in victu, veſtitu vitâque ſimul degendâ uterentur tulit.* Anno ſalutis MDLXXXXV. 3. The *domo* or cathedral church, a ſumptuous building of marble, having all the doors of braſs curiouſly engraven; a double iſle on each ſide the *nave*, and two rows of marble pillars, adorned with ſtately altars and rare pictures; the walls are hung round about with red velvet; the roof richly gilded. On each ſide the high altar is a picture, and under it an inſcription explaining the hiſtory of it; which, becauſe they contain

contain two of the notableſt adventures and ſucceſſes of this city, I thought it might not be amiſs here to inſert.

I.

Templum hoc ut auctæ potentiæ ac religionis inſigne monumentum poſteris extaret, Piſanis ex Saracenorum ſpoliis captâ Panormo ædificatum ac Sanctorum reliquiis è Palæſtina uſque advectis auctum Gelaſius II. P. M. *ſolenni pompa conſecravit*, A. D. MCXIX.

II.

Paſcale II. P. M. *autore, Piſani claſſe* 300 *triremium Petro Arch. Piſ. duce Baleares inſulas profligatis Saracenis in ditionem redigunt, Chriſtianoque nomini adjungunt, captâque regia conjuge ac filio præclaram victoriam illuſtri pioque triumpho exornarunt.* A. D. 1115.

4. The *Baptiſterium*, having in the middle a large marble font like the ciſtern of a fountain, with water continually running into it. There is alſo a marble pulpit curiouſly carved. 5. The burying place, called the *Campo Santo*, becauſe made of earth brought out of the Holy Land. The earth is ſaid to conſume a body in forty-eight hours: it is an oblong ſquare, encompaſſed with a broad portico, paved with grave-ſtones, and the walls painted. 6. The *Campanile*, or ſteeple, a large round tower of a conſiderable heighth, ſo very much inclining, or ſeeming to incline or lean to one ſide, that one would think it could not long ſtand upright, but muſt needs fall that way. I ſuppoſe it was on purpoſe built ſo at firſt, one ſide being made perpendicular, and the other inclining, to deceive the ſight, tho' ſome ſay it ſank after it was built, and doth really incline. 7. The *aqueduct*, of above 5000 arches, begun by *Coſmus*, and finiſhed by *Ferdinand* I. Great Dukes of *Tuſcany*, bringing water to the city from the mountains about five miles diſtant. This water is ſo good, that it is carried in flasks as far as *Leghorn* to ſell. 8. The *phyſick-garden*, at our being there but meanly ſtored with ſimples.

Leghorn. From *Piſa* we went by boat to *Leghorn* [*Livorno*] called anciently *Portus Liburnus*, ſome ten or twelve miles diſtant. This town is not large, and but low built, yet very pleaſant and uniform, having ſtreight ſtreets, and a ſpacious *piazza* in the middle. It ſtands in an open level, without mountain or hillock within five miles of it on any ſide. It is well fortified with walls and baſtions, and a deep trench round, except on the ſea-ſide; and ſecured with a good garriſon, being one of the moſt conſiderable and important places in all *Tuſcany*. Since the Great Duke made it a free port, it hath increaſed mightily in trading and riches, great numbers of merchants from all nations reſorting hither, and moſt of the bargains for the commodities of the whole *Levant* being here driven. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are ſtrangers and *Jews*, which laſt are eſteemed one third of the whole number of people, and thought to amount to 5000 perſons and upward. Before theſe privileges granted to *Leghorn*, when it was thin of inhabitants, it was accounted a very bad air, and an unhealthful place, by reaſon of the fens and marſhes adjoining: but now, ſince it is become populous, the multitude of fires (as is ſuppoſed) hath ſo corrected the air, that people enjoy their health as well, and live as long here, as in any other town or city of *Italy*.

Near the haven is a very magnificent ſtatue of *Ferdinand* I. Great Duke, about the pedeſtal whereof are four braſs ſtatues of ſlaves chained, of a gigantick bulk and ſtature. The haven within the mole is but ſmall, but here is good riding for ſhips without. The Great Duke in *Lent* time uſes to make his reſidence in this town; here being great variety of good fiſh taken in the ſea near hand, and to be ſold at reaſonable rates; all other proviſions being dear enough. In *Leghorn* we ſaw workmen filing of marking-ſtones, called in *Latin Lapis galactites & morochthus*, in *Italian Pietra lattaria*; which they told us were found at *Monte negro* and thereabout, ſome five miles diſtant from *Leghorn*, and from hence tranſported into *France*, *Spain*, *England*, the *Low-Countries*, &c. Of the duſt and filings of this ſtone they

they make the body of powder for hair, as the workmen informed us.

* Of plants we observed about *Leghorn*, *Kali geniculatum majus*, in the marshes by the sea-side: *Absinthium Seriphium Gallicum*; *Polium montanum album* C. B. *Medica doliata spinosa*; *Medica cochleata spinosa*; *Med. marina*, on the sands; *Caltha arvensis* C. B. *Hyacinthus palustris vernus, flosculis fimbriatis albis*; *Hyacinthus comosus* Ger. *Lathyrus flore coccineo*; *Vicia luteo flore sylvestris*; *Ochrus sive ervilia* Dod. these three last among the corn; as also *Gladiolus Narbonensis* Lob. *Telephium scorpioides* Anguill. in arenosis: *Phyteuma Monspelliensium*; *Cichorium pratense vesicarium* Col. *Medica Scutellata* J. B. *Iris humilis violacea latifolia*, & eadem *flore albo*, in rupibus ad mare: *Herniaria hirsuta*; *Allii species, an Ampeloprasum? Ferrum equinum* Lob. *Orchis macrophyllos* Columnæ; *Trifolium fragiferum sive vesicarium, floribus nitidis rubellis, flosculis velut in umbella parva dispositis*; *Chrysanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. inter segetes: *Buphthalmum Cotulæ folio* C. B. an *Chrysanthem. Valentinum* Clusii? *Anthyllis leguminosa flo. purpureo. Cruciata minima muralis* Col. *Peplus minor* J. B. *Ageratum sive Balsamita mas:* a sort of *Draba* with a white flower; *Hieracium perfoliatum*; besides many which we had found in other places, as that sort of *Dorycnium* which *J. Bauhinus* calls *Trifolium album rectum hirsutum valdè*; *Carduus Chrysanthemus Narbonensis*, which *Lobel* calls *Eryngium luteum Monspelliensium*; *Heliotropium majus*; *Carduus solstitialis* Ger. *Cichoreum pratense verrucarium*, in arvis passim; *Blattaria flore luteo*; *Convolvulus minimus spicifolius* Lob. *Melissa sylvest. hirsutior, minùs odorata*; *Dorycnio congener planta: Rapistrum monospermon*; *Ammi vulgare*; *Passerina Tragi*; *Sideritis vulgaris*; *Aster luteus foliis ad florem rigidis*; *Stoebe major caliculis non splendentibus.* Between *Pisa* and *Leghorn* we noted *Leucoium bulbosum majus polyanthemum* Ger. in the marshes near *Pisa* plentifully; *Aristolochia clematitis*; *Aster conyzoides* nobis dictus; *Asparagus altilis: Gramen supinum aculeatum* J. B. Besides these, we observed some which grow wild in *England*, but more rarely, as *Leucoium marinum majus folio sinuato*; *Orchis fluciflora galeâ &*

* Plants observed about *Leghorn*.

alis herbidis: Hyacinthus ſtellaris vernus minor; *Eranthemum ſive flos Adonis*; *Trifolium pumilum ſupinum floſculis longis albis* P. B. *Ferrum equinum Germanicum ſiliquis in ſummitate* C. B.

At *Leghorn* finding a good *Dutch* veſſel ready to ſet ſail for *Naples*, we put ourſelves aboard her: the wind not favouring us, we ſpent five days in this paſſage before we reached our port. The captain of the ſhip told us that hereabouts, uſually in the forenoon, the wind blows from the land, and, in the afternoon, from the ſea; ſo that it is eaſterly in the forenoon, and weſterly in the afternoon. We alſo obſerved in this voyage, that about ſun-ſet the wind fell; ſo that ſoon after ſun-ſet there was little or no wind ſtirring: and likewiſe ſeveral days about ſun-riſing we had but little wind. In our return backwards from *Meſſina* to *Naples*, and from *Naples* to *Leghorn*, we obſerved that the wind, for the moſt part, ſat contrary to us. And the ſeamen told us, that this was general in ſummer time. So that you have a much quicker paſſage from *Leghorn* to *Naples*, and thence to *Meſſina*, than backwards. We obſerved alſo that the wind follows the ſun, ſo that every morning we could make ſome uſe of the wind to ſail with, but in the afternoon none at all; which agrees exactly with our captain's obſervation, the land lying eaſtward, and the ſea weſt. Our captain alſo told us that, when they made a voyage from *Holland* to the *Weſt-Indies*, they ſailed down the coaſt of *Africa* as far ſouthward, as the place in the *Weſt-Indies* whither they intended to go lay, and then ſteer'd directly weſtward; both the wind blowing conſtantly from the eaſt, and the ſea alſo running the ſame way. Which relation of his concurring with the general vogue of mariners, if true, doth much confirm the opinion of the diurnal motion of the earth. When they return backwards from thence into *Holland*, they go round about the bay of *Mexico*, and up a good way northward, and then ſtrike over to *Europe*, the water being reflected, as he ſaid, that way, and the wind alſo often blowing that way.

Naples. *Naples* lies by the ſea-ſide under hills, in form of a theatre; for its figure and ſituation much like to *Genoa*, but

but ſomewhat bigger, and much more populous; ſo that before the laſt great plague (which ſwept away, as we were credibly informed, at leaſt 120000 ſouls) one might well reckon the number of inhabitants to have been about three hundred thouſand. The circuit of the walls is not above ſeven *Italian* miles, but it hath large ſuburbs. The town is well built of ſtone, the houſes tall and maſſy; for the moſt part flat roofed, and covered with a kind of plaſter, which fences out the rain, and endures the weather well. Notwithſtanding this city lies ſo far ſouth, and under hills, yet is not the heat extreme, but ſuch as may well be endured, even in the middle of ſummer, they having for the moſt part, about noon-tide, a breeze of wind, which cools and refreſhes much. Two or three hot days we had, but the reſt temperate enough. They told us, that there uſes to be very little rain there in ſummer-time, howbeit at our being there (which was in the latter end of *June*, and beginning of *July*) it rained every other day, and ſometimes ſo plentifully, that the water ran down like a river in the ſtreets. When they have no rain, to cool the ſtreets in the afternoon, they draw about a tun filled with cold water, and bored with ſeveral holes, whence the water guſhes out as it goes along. The dialect of the common people is much different from the *Tuſcan*, and not to be underſtood but by one who hath a long time converſed with them. This city is well ſerved with all proviſions, eſpecially fruit, which is very cheap here. In this place we took firſt notice of the *Cucurbita anguina*, *Cucumis anguinus*, *Mala inſana*, & *Limoncelle*, to be ſold in market. *Macaroons* and *Vermicelli* (which are nothing but a kind of paſte cut into the figure of worms or thongs) boil'd in broth or water, are a great diſh here as well as at *Meſſina*, and as much eſteemed by the vulgar, as frumenty by the country people in *England*. All the *Neapolitans* and *Sicilians*, and generally the *Italians*, drink their wine and water ſnowed; and you ſhall ſee many ſtalls in the ſtreets where there is ſnowed water to be ſold: many alſo you ſhall meet, with a barrel at their backs, and glaſſes in their hands, crying

* *Acqua ghiacciata*, or *Acqua nevata*. We were credibly informed that before the laſt great plague the very gabel upon ſnow was farmed at 25000 crowns *per annum*.

NB. To cool the water or wine they do not put the ſnow into it, but round about the veſſel wherein it is contained: ſo they have a veſſel containing the ſnow or ice, and into that they ſet the veſſel containing the wine or water.

There are in this city an incredible number of monaſteries or religious houſes (as they call them.) *Beltrano Deſcript. Neap.* gives us a catalogue of 160 of all ſorts, whereof 121 of men and 39 of women; the number of the perſons contained in them being 12421.

Four caſtles there are to ſecure and bridle the city withal, 1. *Caſtel d'Ovo*, built on a rock in the ſea, having an artificial cauſey or mole leading to it from the ſhore. 2. *Caſtel S. Elmo* or *S. Hermo* ſtanding on a hill above the city. 3. *Caſtel novo* by the water-ſide, near the haven where the gallies lie. 4. *Torrione di Carmine*, made uſe of by *Maſſaniello* and *Aneſe* in the time of the rebellion. This is only a tower belonging to the *Carmelites* cloiſter.

The churches in this town are generally very handſome within ſide; many of them richly gilt and ſumptuouſly adorned; ſome of them not only paved with marble of divers colours, but their walls incruſted all over with marble inlaid. Of all the cloiſters I have any where ſeen that of the *Carthuſians*, cloſe adjoining to the caſtle S. *Elmo*, is the moſt ſplendid and magnificent, where there is a large ſquare court compaſſed about with the faireſt *periſtylium* or cloiſter that I ever ſaw: all the pillars and all the pavement (of the portico I mean) being of marble of ſeveral colours well wrought, poliſh'd, and laid, and ſo cleanly and elegantly kept, that one cannot ſee a more pleaſant ſpectacle of this nature. For my own part I was much taken with the ſight of it. Here is a fair arſenal to build gallies in, now made but little uſe of. The publick granary deſerves notice taking, it being the greateſt and beſt furniſhed of any we have ſeen. They told us there was corn enough always in ſtore to ſerve the whole

* *i. e.* Snowed water or iced water.

city

city ſome years upon any exigency. There are great vaults made under ground to keep it in winter time, and large rooms above to keep it in ſummer. A great number of men they hire to turn all the beds of corn every day. The bakers of the town are obliged to take every month 25000 * *tomoli* out of this granary, that ſo there may be a ſucceſſion of new corn yearly. This they paying a good rate for, is the reaſon why bread is dearer in *Naples* than otherwiſe it would be.

In the city of *Naples* are 5 *Seggi*, that is, benches or companies of noblemen, *viz.* that of 1. *Capua.* 2. *Nido.* 3. *Montagna.* 4. *Porta*, 5. *Porta nova.* In the whole kingdom of *Naples* there are 148 cities, of which 21 [20] are archbiſhopricks, and 127 [128] biſhopricks: to about 30 of which the King of *Spain* nominates: 87 Princes; 122 dukes; 159 marqueſſes, and 7 earls. The kingdom is divided into 12 provinces, *viz.* 1. TERRA DI LAVORO anciently called *Campania felix*, in which are 14 cities, *viz.* 1. Averſa. 2. Capua. 3. Caſerta. 4. Gaeta. 5. Iſchia. 6. Maſſa-Lubrenſe. 7. Nola. 8. Pozzuoli. 9. Seſſa. 10. Sorrento. 11. Teano. 12. Traetto. 13. Venafro. 14. Vico Equenſe. 2. PRINCIPATO CITRA, in which are 18 cities, 1. Amalfi. 2. Campagna. 3. Capri in the iſland *Capreæ* near *Naples* famous for the retirement of the of *Tiberius Cæſar.* The greateſt part of the revenue of the biſhop of this iſland they told us ariſes from the quails taken therein. 4. Caſella. 5. Conturſi. 6. Eboli. 7 Cappaccia. 8. Gragnano. 9. Lettere. 10. Laurino. 11. Nocera. 12. Salerno. 13. San-ſeverino. 14. Saponara. 15. Sarno. 16. Scala. 17. Tramonti. 18. Ravello. 3. PRINCIPATO ULTRA, in which are 14, *viz.* 1 Beneveno. 2. Solofra. 3. Conſa. 4. Ariano. 5 Avellino. 6. Biſaccio. 7. S. Angelo de Lombardi. 8. Cedogna. 9. Monte marano. 10. Nuſco. 11. Voltorara. 12. Vico. 13. Vico della Baronia. 14. S. Agatha delli grotti. 4. BASILICATA, which hath 11 cities, *viz.* 1. Lavello. 2. Amalfi. 3. Policaſtro. 4. Venoſa. 5. Acirenea. 6. Muro. 7 Monte peloſo. 8. Potenza. 9. Rapolla. 10. Tricarico. 11. Turſi. 5. CA-

* A *tomolo* is a meaſure bigger than an *Engliſh* buſhel.

LABRIA CITRA, in which are 12. *viz.* 1. Mantea. 2. Coſenza. 3. Paola. 4. Montalto. 5. Roſſano. 6. Biſignano. 7 Cariari. 8. Caſſano. 9. Martirano. 10. Strongoli. 11. S. Marco. 12. Ubriatico. 6. CALABRIA ULTRA 16. *viz.* 1. Catanzara. 2. Crotone. 3. Squilaci. 4. Taverna. 5. Tropia. 6. Rhezo, or Reggio, antiently *Rhegium*. 7. Belicaſtro. 8. Bova 9. S. Severina. 10. Gieraci. 11. L'iſola. 12. Montilene. 13. Melito. 14. Nicaſtro. 15. Nicoterra. 16. Oppido. 7. TERRA D'OTRANTO 14, *viz.* 1. Gallipoli. 2. Lecce. 3. Brindiſi. 4. Matera. 5. Oſtuni. 6 Tarento. 7. Otranto, *Hydruntum*. 8. Aleſſano. 9. Caſtellaneta. 10. Caſtro. 11. Motola. 12. Nardo. 13. Oria. 14. Ugento. 8. TERRA DI BARI, 16. 1. Andria. 2. Bari. 3. Barletta, a very ſtrong hold. 4. Bitonto. 5. Terra di Mola. 6. Molfetta. 7. Monopoli. 8. Trani. 9. Giovenazzo. 10. Biſeglia. 11. Bitetto. 12. Converſano. 13. Gravina. 14. Monoruino. 15. Polignano or Putignano. 16. Ruvo. 9. ABRUZZO CITRA 5. *viz.* 1. Chieti, 2. Sulmona. 3. Benevento. 4. Borrelle. 5. Ortona. 10. ABRUZZO ULTRA 5, 1. Aquila. 2. Atri. 3. Campli. 4. Civita di Penna. 5. Teramo. 11. CONTADO DI MOLISI 4. 1. Boiano guardia. 2. Alferes. 3. Iſernia. 4. Trivento. 12. CAPITANATA 13. *viz.* 1. Monte S. Angelo 2. Aſcol. 3. Bovino. 4. Ferenſuola. 5. Larino. 6. Lucera. 7. Leſina. 8. Salpe. 9. Vieſte. 10. Volturara. 11. Termole. 12. Sancto Severo. 13. Manfredonia: in all about 151. But many of theſe are pitiful poor deſolate places, inferior to the better ſort of our *Engliſh* villages.

Every hearth (fires they call them) in this kingdom of *Naples* pays fifteen carolines the year to the King, which is about ſix and ſix pence or ſeven ſhillings *Engliſh*. The number of fires in the whole kingdom is 475727, beſides 5804 which are exempt from payment. In which number are not comprehended the fires of the *Albaneſe* and *Illyrians* commonly called *Sclavonians* who pay no more than eleven carolines the year, are numbered every year, and are permitted to remove from place to place in the kingdom. The number of theſe extraordinary fires is 4451. So then the whole ſum of the hearth-money is 719095 ducats four carolines, from which deducting what is to be abated for places privileged and exempt from payment,

payment, that which comes clear into the King's treaſury will be 654873 ducats, and ſix carolines.

The *Adogo*, or tax which feudatories pay to the King in lieu of perſonal ſervice, amounts in the whole kingdom to 120568 ducats: they alſo pay reliefs after death one half of a year's revenue. Beſides theſe there are abundance more taxes and gabels paid by the ſubject; an account of all which in particular may be ſeen in *Scipio Mazzella*'s Deſcription of the Kingdom of *Naples*, written in *Italian* and printed 1601. So that one would think it were impoſſible for poor peaſants to pick up ſo much money as they pay to the King only: and yet I believe the gabels and payments are ſince that time much increaſed. The whole ſum of all the King's *Entrata* or revenue yearly accruing from this kingdom then was 2996937 ducats, 3 carolines, and 14 grains.

While we ſtaid in this city we were preſent at the meeting of the *Virtuoſi* or philoſophic academy, which is held weekly on *Wedneſdays* in the palace of that moſt civil and obliging, noble and virtuous perſon, the marqueſs *D'Arena*. There were of the academy but 15 or 16 admitted, but at the meeting were preſent at leaſt threeſcore. Firſt there was ſhewed the experiment of the water's aſcending above its level in ſlender tubes, upon which when they had diſcourſed a while, three of the ſociety recited diſcourſes they had ſtudied and compoſed about particular ſubjects, which were appointed them to conſider the week before: and after ſome objections againſt what was delivered and reaſonings to and fro about it, the company was diſmiſs'd. A man could ſcarce hope to find ſuch a knot of ingenious perſons and of that latitude and freedom of judgment in ſo remote a part of *Europe*, and in the communion of ſuch a church. They are well acquainted with writings of all the learned and ingenious men of the immediately preceding age, as *Galileo*, *Cartes*, *Gaſſendus*, *Harvey*, *Verulam*; and of the preſent yet ſurviving, as Mr.. *Boyle*, Sir *George Ent*, Dr. *Gliſſin*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Wharton*, Mr. *Hobbs*, Mr. *Hook*, Monſieur *Pecquet*, &c. We were very much pleaſed and ſatisfied with the converſation and diſcourſe of ſome of them. Amongſt the reſt Dr. *Thomas Cornelius* hath made himſelf known to the world by his writings.

We

April 24. *Pozzuolo.* We went by water to *Pozzuolo* anciently *Puteoli*; there ſo ſoon as we were come into our inn many ſeamen and country people came about us, ſome bringing ſhells, others *Hippocampi* dried, others ancient medals and *Entaglie*, others pieces of coloured glaſs raked out of the ſea, (as they told us) about *Argenteria*. Near this town are ſeveral arches of ſtone [13 peers] reaching a great way into the ſea. Some are of opinion that this was the beginning of *Caligula*'s bridge over this bay, and that from the end of this pile as far as *Baiæ* [the reſt of the bridge was made of veſſels, locked together and faſtened with anchors on each ſide. But more probable it is that this was intended for a mole or peer to ſecure the harbour, and for ſhips to lie behind, becauſe upon every peer a great ſtone perforated ſtands jetting out to tie veſſels unto. That it was an ancient *Roman* work the manner of the arches, the figure of the bricks, and the ſtatelineſs of it do ſufficiently argue.

From *Pozzuolo* we paſſed over the gulf to *Baiæ*, where are ſo many antiquities, that to diſcourſe fully of them would require a volume alone. And others having written at large of them both in *Engliſh* and *Latin*, I ſhall not ſo much as mention any thing ſave only the ſweating vault being one of the grots called the * *Bagne de Tritoli*. It is a long and narrow paſſage like the entry into ſome room, the upper part whereof is ſo hot, that a man cannot endure to walk upright, being then in danger to be ſtifled by the hot and ſuffocating vapour with which the upper part of the vault is filled: the lower part though not cold is yet tolerable. Indeed one would not think there could be ſo great a difference in ſo ſmall a diſtance. He therefore that goes in there is neceſſitated to ſtoop low; for if you do but hold up your hand it ſweats ſuddenly. We obſerved that of the lower part of this vault where it was cool the ſides were a firm ſtone, but of the upper part where it was hot, a ſoft, friable, yet unctuous yellow clay. It ſeemed to us to have a mixture of ſulphur and fixed ſalt deliquated in it, but we made no trial of it by fire or otherwiſe. Where this *ſtratum* or region of clay begins there preciſely doth the heat begin; ſo that where the

* The baths of *Tritoli*.

region

region of clay goes lower there you muſt ſtoop lower to avoid the heat. In this hot ſteam there is a watery vapour contained, as appears by the drops notwithſtanding all the heat condenſed on the ſides of the vault as on an alembick head.

As we returned we viewed the new mountain, called by ſome * *Monte di cenere*, raiſed by an earthquake, *September* 29. 1538, of about an hundred foot perpendicular altitude; though others make it much higher, according to *Stephanus Pighius* it is a mile aſcent to the top, and four miles round at the foot. We judg'd it nothing near ſo great. The people ſay it bears nothing; nothing of any uſe or profit, I ſuppoſe they mean, elſe I am ſure there grows *heath*, *myrtle*, *maſtich-tree*, and other ſhrubs upon it. It is a ſpungy kind of earth, and makes a great ſound under a man's feet that ſtamps upon it.

The ſame earthquake threw up ſo much earth, ſtones, and aſhes, as quite filled up the *Lacus Lucrinus*, ſo that there is nothing now left of it but a fenny meadow.

In our return from *Pozzuolo* we viewed the mountain called *Solfatara* anciently *Campi Phlegræi*, which continually burns. On the top of the mountain is a large excavated oval place like an amphitheatre, in length 1500 foot, in breadth 1000; where the burning is. There are ſeveral holes or vents where the ſmoke iſſues out, as out of a furnace. We gather'd perfect flowers of ſulphur to appearance, and ſalt-armoniack ſticking to the mouths of theſe vents. If you thruſt a ſword, or any iron inſtrument, into one of the holes where the ſmoke comes out, and ſuddenly draw it back again, you ſhall ſee it all over bedewed or thick ſet with drops of water. Whence it is manifeſt that this ſmoke is not only a dry exhalation, but hath alſo a good quantity of the vapour of water mix'd with it. We obſerved that theſe *flores* of *ſulphur* would not burn, nor eaſily melt over the fire, by reaſon of the admixture of ſome heterogeneous body with them. The ſtones and earth of this mountain are cruſted over with theſe flowers of brimſtone, which they gather and diſtil brimſtone out

* *i.e.* The mountain of aſhes, or cinders.

of.

of. As one walks here, the earth makes a noiſe as if if it were hollow underneath; and one may perfectly hear, as it were, the hiſſing and boiling of ſome melted mineral, metal, or other liquor, juſt under one's feet. One that ſhould ſee this ſmoke, hear this noiſe, and feel the heat, would wonder that the mountain ſhould not ſuddenly break out into a flame. This great hollow above was, I ſuppoſe, excavated partly by force of the burning, the earth ſinking down, and partly by paring away the top to diſtil for brimſtone.

Veſuvius. Five miles diſtant from *Naples* is the mountain *Veſuvius*, ſo famous in all ages for its burning. The ground all about the ſides of it we found cover'd with cinders and pumice-ſtones, which had been caſt out in the time of the burnings. We obſerved alſo great channels, like gulls made by ſudden torrents and land-floods, which they told us were made by water thrown out at the top of the mountain in the conflagrations. Toward the top grew very few plants. *Acetoſa ovilla* where nothing elſe was to be ſeen. A little lower grew *Colutea Scorpioides*, and ſome ſhrubs of *poplar*. Near the top the aſcent was ſteep, and very toilſome to get up. Upon the very top is a great pit or hollow in form of an amphitheatre, of about a mile round, cauſed by the fire's blowing up the upper part of the mountain ſeveral times with great violence. There are ſtill about the bottom of this great cavity ſome ſmall *ſpiracula* of ſmoke, but inconſiderable, and which ſeem'd not to threaten any future eruption.

The *Grotta di cane.* We viewed the cave call'd *Grotta di cane*, near the *Lago Agnano*. This grot is narrow and ſhort. Whatever others have written or ſaid to the contrary, a man may, without any great prejudice, go into and continue in it a long time, even in the further end of it, as ſome of us did above an hour's ſpace. The venenoſe vapour (whether it be purely ſulphureous, or alſo arſenical) aſcends not a foot from the ground; but ſo high as it aſcends one feels his feet and legs hot. If you hold your head down near the ground where the vapour is, you ſhall preſently find a fierce ſulphureous twinge in your noſe, juſt as if you held your head over burning brimſtone, or more violent, which makes a man ſtagger at firſt ſtroke, and ſtifles before one be aware. We carried

with

with us a dog, which, by holding his noſe down, we almoſt kill'd ſuddenly; and then throwing him into the lake, to try whether that would recover him (as is generally believ'd) the dog being not lively enough to ſwim was there drowned. I believe if we had left him in the air he would have recover'd. We then put in a pullet, which was mortified immediately; next a frog, which held not out long; and laſt of all a ſerpent, which lived about half an hour. The ſteam, if you hold a candle where it comes, preſently puts it out. I believe this vapour ariſes not only in this grot preciſely, but alſo all hereabout, as I am confident would be found, were there other grots dug out of the hill near it.

† Going to this grot, we paſſed through the vault or artificial high-way wherewith the mountain *Pauſilypus* is perforated, made by one *Cocceius* in 15 days. It is ſaid to be a mile in length, but we judged it not above half an *Engliſh* mile. It is higheſt at each end, and loweſt in the middle, and yet there about 12 foot high; broad enough for two carts meeting to paſs one another. About the middle of the vault it is ſo dark (no light now coming in but at the ends) that thoſe who meet cannot ſee one another; and therefore, leſt they ſhould juſtle, or fall foul one upon another, they that go toward the ſea cry *Alla marina*, and they which go into the country cry *Alla montagna*; ſo each take their left hand, and paſs commodiouſly. The ports may be ſeen from end to end, and any where in the mid-way; but in cloudy weather it is ſo dark in the middle that a man can ſcarce ſee his hands held up to the light. This road is much frequented; though the bottom be ſtone, yet is it very duſty. Near the end toward *Naples* we ſaw a window at the top. They that write of this grot mention two windows made by *Alphonſus* I. King of *Naples*; but we ſaw only this, which doth yield but little light.

* The plants, we took more eſpecial notice of about *Naples*, were theſe, *Trifolium corniculatum incanum maritimum majus*; *Lotus ſiliquis Ornithopodii*; *Medica orbi-*

† The grot or hole through mount *Pauſilypus*.

* Plants obſerved about *Naples*.

culata

culata minor; *Medica doliata ſpinoſa*; *Jacea purpurea maritima capitulo ſpinoſo Neapolitana*; *Rhamnus primus* Cluſ. *Stœchas citrina altera tenuifolia ſive Italica* J. B. *Linaria odorata Monſpeſſulana*; *Medica marina*; In litoribus arenoſis paſſim. On the rocks about *Baiæ*, *Puteoli*, *&c.* *Cytiſus incanus*, *ſiliquis falcatis*; *Acanthus ſativus*; *Laurus Tinus cæruleâ baccâ*; *Acacia altera trifolia* Ger. *Gnaphalium maritimum*; *Sonchus Creticus foliis laciniatis* C. B. *Chryſanthemi Cretici duæ aut tres differentiæ*; *Faba Veterum ſerratis foliis* Park. *Moly parvum caule triangulo*; *Centaurium luteum novum* Col. *Cerinthe minor flore luteo*; *Lychnis ſylveſtris hirta* Lob. *Lychnis montana viſcoſa alba latifolia* C. B. *Gramen tremulum maximum*; *Lagopus maximus* Ger. On the mountain *Veſuvius*, or near to it, *Helianthemum flore maculoſo* Col. *Trifolium ſtellatum* C. B. *Vicia ſeu Lathyrus gramineo folio*, *flore coccineo*; *Colutea ſcorpioides*; *Lotus arbor*; *Arbutus*; *Linaria graminea floribus congeſtis purpureis*; *Linaria purpurea magna* J. B. *Geniſta Hiſpanica*. As you go up from the city to the cloiſter of the *Camaldulenſes*, *Martagon Chymiſtarum* Lob. *Ariſtolochia rotunda*; *Orobus ſylvaticus Viciæ foliis* C. B. *Laurus*; *Chryſanthemum Bellidis folio*; *Digitalis lutea vel pallida parvo flore* C. B. *Hemionitis multifida*; *Horminum luteum glutinoſum ſive Colus Jovis*; *Trifolium bituminoſum*, quo nihil frequentius per totam Italiam, & Siciliam; *Cytiſus hirſutus* J. B. whole woods of *cheſnut*; *Geniſta Hiſpanica*; *Colutea tum veſicaria tum ſcorpioides*; *Ferula* Lob. *Geniſta tinctoria Hiſpanica*; *Vicia floribus pallidè luteis ampliſſimis*; *Aſter montanus luteus Salicis glabro folio*; *Milleſolium odoratum*; *Heſperis ſylveſtris latifolia flo. albo parvo* Park. *Androſæmum fœtidum ſive Tragium*, *Speculum veneris majus*; *Pancratium* Lob. In litore Neapolitano, *Lotus corniculata ſiliquis ſingularibus vel binis*, *tenuis* J. B. *Tribulus terreſtris copioſiſſimè*; *Hyoſcyamus albus*; *Juncus cyperoides maritimus* Ad. Lob. In arenoſis maritimis Italiæ & Siciliæ frequens. *Mala inſana*; Italis *Melongena*, Neapoli in foro olitorio venalia; *Cucumis flexuoſus anguinus* Lob. ibidem. *Cucumeres* Italis dicuntur *Citrulli*; Melones aquatici *cucumere*. *Cucurbita anguina* Lob. Malus *Limonia* fructu parvo, *Limoncelles* dicto, Neapoli & Meſſinæ. Fructus nucleis caret, hoc eſt, raros nucleos habet.

In

In the night time we ſaw many fiſher-boats out at ſea with a light at one end of them, to invite the fiſh to follow the boat, where ſtands a fellow with an inſtrument in his hand, like a mole-ſpear, ready to ſtrike them.

In the ſame veſſel which brought us to *Naples*, we began our voyage to *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, where we arrived *May* 2. We ſailed in ſight of the *Æolides*, or *Vulcaniæ inſulæ*, two of which, *viz. Stromboli* and *Vulcano*, do ſtill burn; and *Stromboli* with that rage ſometimes, that no man dares live upon it. As we paſſed by in the night time we ſaw it flame. It is difficult to enter in at the mouth of the ſtreight by the *Faro* of *Meſſina*, becauſe of the current, which runs here violently ſometimes towards *Calabria*, ſometimes toward *Sicily*: ſo that mariners, who have not often ſailed this ſtreight, are forced to hire a pilot of *Meſſina* to conduct them in; who, for the moſt part, when they ſee any veſſel coming, go out in boats to meet it, and offer their ſervice to guide it into the harbour, for which they will be well paid; our captain being forced to give ten pieces of eight. The haven of *Meſſina* is very commodious and ſecure, compaſſed almoſt round with the city on one ſide, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other, reſembling a large fiſh-pond. The city makes a goodly ſhew, as one comes to it by ſea, the houſes all along the ſhore being built of free-ſtone, tall and uniform, and having a fair broad key before them. But the ſtreets within are narrow, not well paved, nor the houſes near ſo fair. So that it is a proverb, *A Meſſana Aſſai polvere, pulce, & putane.* At *Meſſina* you have duſt, fleas, and whores ſtore. This city pretends to be the principal and *metropolis* of *Sicily* [*Regni caput*] and will by no means give place to *Palermo*. The viceroy is obliged to reſide eighteen months here, and eighteen at *Palermo*. They ſtand much upon their privileges granted them by *Charles* V. Emperor; and one privilege they have, not to ſhew their privileges. They contend earneſtly to have the ſtaple, or monoply of ſilk here, and had lately obtained a grant thereof from *Spain:* but the *Palermitans*, ſeeing how much this would redound to their prejudice, have got it reverſed. It ſeems for-

April 29. *Meſſina.*

merly

merly all the silk made in *Sicily* was vended at *Messina*, but by degrees *Palermo* hath got part of this trade to itself, and now pleads prescription for it. There is a great emulation and enmity between the *Palermitans* and *Messanese*, which involves the whole island; some cities taking part with one, and some with the other. The titles the *Messanese* give their city, in their publick instruments and writings, are the *noble* and *exemplary* city of *Messina*. The inhabitants are none of the most civil, but extraordinarily proud, and ready to expel the viceroy if he displeases them. The King of *Spain* hath four castles in and about this city, and the citizens as many in their hands. The city gates stand open all night, so that it's free for any man to enter in and go out at pleasure. Their * government among themselves is by six *Jurats*; four of the gentry, and two of the citizens. They are chosen after this manner. Every year there is a certain number who do *ambire magistratum*, or (as they phrase it) concur to come in cap; sometimes more, sometimes fewer. The gentlemen choose by themselves, and the citizens by themselves. The names of all the gentlemen of above twenty-five years of age, and likewise of all the artisans and tradesmen, are written in little scrolls of paper, and those rolled up and cast upon a table. Then comes in the King's delegate, and takes up of each heap of these scrolls, to the number of thirty-six, and those are the electors. These electors are brought into a room, where are boxes set according to the number of competitors, and have balls given them blue and white; the blue affirmative, and the white negative; and they give to every one of the candidates their suffrages as they please. Those eight of the noblemen, and four of the citizens which have most suffrages are elected, and come in cap. Now on the first of *May* these twelve have their names written in little scrolls of paper put in a cap; and a little boy puts his hand in and takes out one by one, to the number of six; and those six are the *Jurats* for that year. The *Jurats* for the nobility, tho' they be the greater number, yet can they do nothing without the

* The government of *Messina*.

consent

conſent of one of the *Jurats* for the citizens. After all this ſtir theſe *Jurats* have but little power, nothing to do either in civil or criminal cauſes of any moment.

Of † plants, we found here on the beech or languet of land, between the haven of *Meſſina* and the *Fretum Siculum*. *Peucedanum majus Italicum*; *Linaria anguſtifolia flore luteo, vulgari perſimilis*; *Sideritis verticillis ſpinoſis* J. B. *Fænugræco ſylveſtri Tragi in quibuſdam accedens planta* J. B. Some call this plant *Vicia Seſamacea Apula*; I think it might be fitly titled *Glaux peregrina annua*; *Vicia maritima multiflora alba, Meſſanenſis* nobis dicta; *Spina Solſtitialis flore conveniente, capitulis ſeſſilibus*; An Solſtitialis mitior Apula *Col.? Thlaſpi clypeatum hieracifolium majus* Park. *Trifolium ſtellatum* C. B. *Polygonum niveum*; *Securidaca ſiliquis planis dentatis* Ger. *Trifolium capitulis globoſis ſine pediculis caulibus adnexis*; *In Anglia* hanc ſpeciem nuper invenimus. *Gramen tremulum maximum*; *Melilotus Meſſanenſis procumbens, folliculis flavicantibus, per maturitatem, rugoſis, ſublongis, ſpicâ florum breviore, verum ſeminibus grandioribus quam Meliloti vulgaris: Ægilops Narbonenſis* Lob. *Graminis Alopecuroidis nova ſpecies: Ornithopodium majus*; *Ammi vulgare*; *Cyminum ſylveſtre alterum Dioſcoridis Italorum* Lob. *Syſirinthium majus* Ger.

In other places, eſpecially on the hills above the city; *Ricinus ſive Palma Chriſti* in the hedges plentifully, both here and in other places of *Sicily*. *Tordylium ſive Seſeli Creticum minus* Park. *Convolvulus Althææ folio*; *Alſine folio oblongo ſerrato, flore cæruleo* J. B. *Valeriana Mexicana*; *Arbutus*; *Sonchus lanatus* Dalechampii; *Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longiſſimâ* C. B. *Lupinus ſylveſtris flore cæruleo*; *Lupinus flore luteo*; *Senecionis an Chryſanthemi ſpecies folio Bellidis*; *Calix* Senecionis calicem exactè refert, verùm *Flos* circulum habet foliorum in margine ad modum Jacobææ; Plantula tenera eſt, radicem habens fibroſam, folia Bellidis, *Lychnis parva, folio anguſto, flore rubello.* Ab aliis facile diſtinguitur, quòd calix floris longus ſit & gracilis, ipſáque florum petala ad unguem propè fiſſa velut Alſines. *Trifolium halicacabum ſive veſica-*

† Plants growing about *Meſſina*.

rium J. B. *Hedyſarum clypeatum* Ger. *flore purpureo & albo*; *Trifolium bituminoſum*, ubique; *Lotus ſiliquâ quadratâ* Ger. *Gladiolus Narbonenſis* Lob. *Medica orbiculata lævis major & minor. Medica fructu ovali echinato*; *Scorpioides Bupleuri folio* Ger. *Anagyris fœtida*; *Cratæogonon ſeu Euphraſia erecta flore luteo magno*; *Radix* huic non ſimplex ſed ſurculoſa, annua. *Caulis* erectus cubitalis aut etiam altior, quadratus, nonnihil lanuginoſus. *Folia* plerunque ex adverſo bina, longa, anguſta, rariùs dentata, & omnino foliis Cratæogoni Euphroſynes facie ſimilia. Spica *florum* in ſummo congeſta, quadrata, lanuginoſa & nonnihil etiam viſcida. *Flores* lutei, ampli, cucullati, figurâ florum Ladani ſegetum.

Cratæogonon erectum flore vario ex albo & purpureo; Priori ſimillimum eſt, & in eo præcipuè differt, quòd non ſit adeò procerum, quòd caule & aliquando etiam margines foliorum rubeant, quòd flores minores ſint & coloris diverſi; cuculli v. g. rubent, Labia medio albent, ad margines rubore diluuntur. Poſſent hæ plantæ ad Chriſtas galli reduci; nos in catalogo ad Melampyra retulimus. *Holoſteum Plantagini ſimile* J. B. *Gramen dactylon geminâ ſpicâ*; *Aſphodelus major ramoſus flore albo* J. B. *Aſter luteus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Trachelium parvum, folio Bellidis ſubrotundo, Radix* ei alba, ſimplex, lignoſa, annua. *Caulis* erectus, ſtriatus. *Folia* alternatim poſita, ſubrotunda, ſine pediculis caulibus adnexa. *Flores* Trachelii. *Trifolium album rectum hirſutum valde* J. B. Dorycnii ſpecies; *Medica orbiculata fructu circa margines dentato*, an Medica coronata Cherleri *J. B. Lychnis ad Pſeudomelanthium accedens, glabra feré. Radice* nititur alba, lignoſa, unde & planta annua eſſe videtur. *Caulis* nunc ſimplex ab eadem radice exurgit, nunc multiplex, vel ſaltem ab imo ſtatim ramoſus, pro ratione ſoli in quo naſcitur, geniculatus. *Folia* ad genicula ex adverſo bina, viridia, longa, anguſta, Graminis leucanthemi foliis nonnihil ſimilia, raris pilis hirſuta. *Flores* in ſummitatibus caulis & ramorum pediculis longis inſident, quinquefolii pallide purpurei, vice ſtaminum in medio habentes calicem e quinque foliolis in ſummo bifidis compoſitum, ut Lychnidis ſylveſtris flores. *Perianthium* ſeu calix floris ſtriatus velut Pſeudomelanthii. Semina nondum maturuerant. *Abſinthium arboreſcens*; *Paronychia ſive Alſinefolia incanâ* J. B.

Androsæmum fœtidum Park. i. e. *Tragium*; *Acanthus sativus*; *Sedum medium flore albo, apicibus staminum luteis*; *Ferula* Lob. *Thapsia latifolia Hispanica* Park. *latifolia* P. Castello in Catal. Messanensi. *Hyssopus sylvat. Halimus.* Lob. prope Pharon *Messan.* abundat, item in arenosis ad maris litus, versus meridiem, *Agnus castus* ibidem; *Oleander*, ad aquarum rivulos frequens; *Sorbus vulgaris domestica*; *Myrtus angustifolia*; *Thymelæa* Ger. *Hieracium calice barbato* Col. *Chondrilla saxatilis viscosa, caule κυνμιδοφόρῳ* Col. *Acetosa Ocymi folio Neapolitana βεκεφαληφόρος* Col. ubique in Sicilia; *Scrophularia Rutæ canina dicta*; *Linaria altera botryodes montana* Col. frequens in montosis; *Asteris species, an Baccharis* Col. ? *Daucus* 3 *Dioscoridis* Col. *Carduus Chrysanthemus Narbonensis* Ger. *Carduus Chrysanthemus* Dod. *Carlina sylvestris vulgaris* Clus. *Psyllium vulgare*; *Kali majus semine cochleato*; *Lotus arbor*; *Cotinus Chamæmespilo similis*; *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Delphinium sylvestre*; *Antirrhinum luteum* Ger. *Colutea scorpioides*; *Chrysocome capitulis conglobatis* Ger. *Alsine folio crasso* P. Castel. *Lanaria sive Struthium Dioscoridis Imperato* J. B. upon the rocks. *Botrys vulgaris*; *Marrubium album fatuum* P. Castel. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. *Millefolium odoratum*; *Sedum echinatum vel stellatum flore albo* J. B. *Hyacinthus comosus* Ger. *Anagallis cæruleo flore*, in Sicilia & meridionali parte Italiæ non minùs frequens est quàm flore phœniceo. *Asparagus petræus sive Corruda* Ger. *Smilax aspera*; *Antirrhinum minus flo. carneo seu pallido, rictu striato*; *Atractylis*, in *Italy* and *Sicily* most common. *Heliotropium majus*; In barren fields and among rubbish every where. *Blitum rubrum minus*; *Buglossum angustifolium*; *Carduus galactites* J. B. i. e. *leucographus tenuifolius Messanensis* P. Castel. *Corinthe flo. pallide luteo*; *Chondrilla viminea* Lob. *Cicer sativum*; Plurimæ *Astraguli*, *Lathyri* & *Viciæ* species, quas tempore excluſi non satis accuratè distinximus; *Cymbalaria Italica*; *Cucumis asininus*; qui & hîc & pluribus *Italiæ*, *Melitæ*, *Siciliæque* locis ruderatis frequens occurrit. *Hyoscyamus abus major & minor*, which sort only we found in *Italy* and *Sicily*; *Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis* C. B. *Stoebe Salamantica prima Clusii* Park. *Caucalis maritima supina echinato magno fructu*; Ad maris litus ubique tam in *Sici-*

lia quàm in *Italia*, *Nigella arvenſis*; *Oxys lutea*; Ger. *Reſeda major flore albo*, *Rhamnus ſalicis folio*; i. e. *Oleaſter Germanicus Cordi*, ut vult P. Caſtel. *Satureia S. Juliani* Ger. *Scrophularia urticæ folio*; *Linaria puſilla procumbens latifolia*, *flore albo*, *rictu luteo*. *Radix* huic ſimplex quidem, verùm multis fibris majuſculis ſtipata, ſublutea, annua. *Cauliculi* exinde emergunt plures infirmi, rotundi, glauci. *Folia* Polygoni foliorum figurá ſed minora, glauca, nunc bina ex adverſo nunc terna & interdum etiam quaterna ſimul ad eundem exortum, & proinde ramuli nunc ſinguli, nunc bini, nunc terni ſimul. *Flores* longis pedicellis ſubnixi, albi, rictu luteo, calcaribus tenuibus longiſſimis; pars illa floris quæ erigitur, in medio fiſſa in duas velut auriculas dividitur. Florem quinque circunſtant foliola viridia pro calice. Poſtquam flos evanuit dediculus ejus deorſum incurvatur. *Vaſculum ſeminale* rotundum apparet, Anagallidis vaſculo ſimile; Verúm ſi curioſè ſpectetur, duos habet lobos ſeminibus repletos puſillis, ruffis. Frequens eſt *Meſſanæ* in vineis & hortis. Quam primùm ſemen matureſcit vaſculum ſeminale dehiſcit, adeò ut difficile ſit ejus ſemina colligere. *Hyſſopoides major flore grandiore*; *Meliſſæ quædam ſpecies* non deſcr. *Tithymalus arboreus*; *Tithymalus folio longo glauco*, *caule rubro*, *ſeminibus verrucoſis*; *Teucrium arboreſcens lucidum*; *Iberis Cardamantica*; *Alaternus*; *Elatine flore cæruleo*; *Cyperus paniculis ſquamoſis*; which I take to have been *Traſi*, but we regarded not the root of it. *Anthyllis leguminoſa flore rubro*; *Erica ramulis per intervalla ternis*, *Chamæciſtus annuus flore luteo*. *Urtica Romana*, paſſim; *Securidaca minor* Ad. *Lagopus altera anguſtifolia* Lob. *Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis*.

And now that I have named ſo many ſtrangers, let no man imagine that there are no plants common to *Sicily* and *England*; for that is ſo far from being true, that I believe there be but few plants growing in *England* but may ſomewhere or other be found in *Sicily*. There is in this reſpect great difference between northern and ſouthern countries, the ſouthern having a vaſt number of ſpecies which the northern miſs, whereas the northern have but few which are wanting in the ſouthern. And the reaſon is obvious, becauſe there are places

ces in ſouthern countrys which agree with the northern in the temperature of the air; as for example, the ſides and tops of mountains: but no places in the northern which have like temperature of air with the ſouthern. From this experiment I have made in comparing *England* with *Sicily*, I am induced to believe, that there are ſcarce any two countries in this continent ſo far remote the one from the other, but they have ſome common plants; however it be thought there be none common to *America* and this continent; which I cannot but wonder at, and wiſh it were more diligently inquired into.

We hired a *Feluca* to carry us to *Malta* and back again. The firſt day being *May* 6. We had a brisk gale of wind, which brought us into *Catania*, 60 miles diſtant from *Meſſina*, by three of the clock afternoon. Here as in *Spain* we were fain to go into the market to buy all our proviſion of bread, meat, and drink ourſelves. This is but a mean town, only ſome good cloiſters there are in it. We heard much of St. *Agatha* their peculiar protectreſs. *May* 7. We proceeded as far as *Syracuſa*, 40 miles by the way we had in proſpect *Auguſta*, famous for the goodneſs of the wine there made, and ſent abroad to *Meſſina*, *Malta*, and other places. *May* 5. *Catania.* *Auguſta.*

Syracuſa that now is ſtands in a *Peninſula*, and is only that part of the ancient *Syracuſæ* called Νῆσος. It is at preſent but a ſmall city, indifferently well built, and thinly inhabited. It is fortified with very ſtrong walls and baſtions, eſpecially towards the land. Theſe works they told us were made by the *Knights Hoſpitallers*, when they were driven out of *Rhodes* by the *Turks*. They then intended to have ſettled themſelves here, but the Emperor *Charles* V. not liking their company in *Sicily*, gave them *Malta*. About a mile and half from the preſent city we ſaw ſome ruins of the ancient *Syracuſæ*, among other things the *rudera* of an *Amphitheatre*. * We ſaw alſo what is commonly ſhew'd to all ſtrangers, the grot at preſent called *orecchio di Dionyſio* or *Dionyſius*'s ear, becauſe it is hewn out of the rock in faſhion of a man's ear. They fancy that *Dionyſius* had a chamber above this cave or grot, wherein he ſate and over-heard whatever was ſpoken, or but whiſpered in the grot below, *Syracuſa.* * The grot called *Dionyſius*'s ear.

where he uſed to put ſuſpected perſons together in priſon. The grot is cut out of the ſide of a high cliff or rock, and is itſelf very high, and goes a little winding, but is not long. In our return from *Malta* we entred into and viewed one of the ancient * κοιμητήεια or burying places, which they call *Catacumbe*, and of which there are ſeveral both here and in *Malta*. That we enter'd into was of St. *Antonio*'s church. Herein were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the rock, and on each hand all along other vaults at right angles with them, the floor, or bottom of which lateral vaults, was ſome foot and half higher than the floor of the main walk, and all hewn into troughs or *loculi*, wherein they depoſited their dead bodies; in ſome of theſe were 20 *loculi*, in ſome more, in ſome leſs. In this *cœmeterium* at intervals are round rooms or halls cupolo'd, where ſeveral of the forementioned walks meet: for the whole is a kind of maze or labyrinth, and very difficult to thread, being of a huge extent; ſo that I believe, there were many thouſands of bodies laid up here. Theſe *cuniculi* or vaulted walks are in many places earth'd, and ſtopp'd up by ſtones and rubbiſh fallen from the roof. They told us that the vault of St. *Lucia* reach'd as far as *Catania* under ground, which though it be a monſtrous untruth, yet we may thence gather, *Multum eſſe quod vero ſuperſit.*

May 8. *apo aſſaro.* The wind being contrary, we were forced to make uſe of our oars, and rowed as far as *Capo Paſſaro*, anciently called *Promontorium Pachynum*, forty miles diſtant from *Syracuſa*. Upon the utmoſt point of land ſtands a little caſtle held by a garriſon of about twenty men. This caſtle ſtands now in a little iſland, made ſo by the force of the ſea, which not long ſince brake it off from the land. The wind being contrary, and blowing a ſtiff gale, made the ſea ſo rough, that we dared not venture out, but were forced to reſt here two nights. Howbeit we entertained our time pleaſantly enough in ſearching out and deſcribing of plants, which this little iſland afforded great variety of. v. g. † *Lotus ſiliquâ quadratâ* Ger. *Lotus ſiliquis Ornithopodii*; *Lotus edulis Cre-*

* The ancient κοιμητήεια, now called *Catacumbe.*

† Plants obſerved in the iſland of *Capo Paſſaro.*

ticus

ticus Park. fortè *Lotopiſum Belli*, which we found alſo about *Naples*, tho' it be not there mentioned. *Lentiſcus*; *Chamærrhipes ſive Palma minor*; *Limonium folio ſinuato* Ger. *Chryſanthemum Creticum* Ger. *Aſter luteus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Medica magna turbinata* J. B. *Auricula muris* Camerarii, *Medica doliata ſpinoſa*; *Gnaphalium roſeum* Park. *Hedyſarum clypeatum minus flore purpureo*; *Onobrychis fructu echinato minor* C. B. Flores huic parvi purpurei, ſemen grande; *Trifolium halicacabum ſive veſicarium*; *Aſphodelus major ramoſus flore albo*; *Aſph. luteus, ſive Haſta regia*; *Aſp. minor* Cluſ. *Echium procumbens flore parvo cæruleo*; *ornithogalum ſpicatum* Ger. *Jacea lutea capite ſpinoſo*; *Carduus lacteus peregrinus* Cam. *an potius Silybum majus annuum* Park? *Carduus galactites* J. B. *Teucrium Bœticum* Ger. *Tragopogon perenne foliis anguſtis incanis, floribus dilutè cæruleis*, an potius *Scorzonera* dicenda? *Sanamunda tertia* Cluſ. *Anonis viſcoſa, ſpinis carens lutea major* C. B. *Convolvulus cæruleus minor, folio oblongo* Ger. *Ammi vulgare & foliis magis inciſis*; *Medica orbiculata major* J. B. *Tordylium majus*; *Scorpioides Bupleuri folio*; *Crithmum ſpinoſum ſive Paſtinaca marina*; *Paſſerina* Lob. *Aparine ſemine Coriandri Saccharato*; *Trifolium ſtellatum* C. B. *Cerinthe flore luteo*; *Meliſſa peregrina flore albo*, *Cortex* ramulorum antiquiorum (caules enim perennant) cinereus, juniorum ruber. *Caules* quadrati. *Folia* bina ex adverſo, quàm Meliſſæ minora, pediculis ſatis longis ſubnixa. *Flores* cucullati albi, cum aliqua tamen ruboris mixtura. *Vaſcula* ſeminalia qualia Moluccæ levis ferè, excepto quod in 5 lacinias dividantur, duabus inferius, tribus ſuperius ſitis. *Semina* itidem qualia Moluccæ. Odor plantæ gravis. *Nigella arvenſis*; *Syſirynchium majus*; *Limonium parvum Narbonenſe oleæfolium*; *Cichorea ſpinoſa Cretica* Ponæ; *Daucus lucidus*; *Aſparagus petræus ſive Corruda*; *Tragos ſive Uva marina major herbariorum* Lob. *Beta Cretica ſpinoſa* Park. *Trifolium capitulis glomeratis, glomerulis ſpinoſis*; *Linum ſylveſtre cæruleum*; *Caltha arvenſis*; *Atractylis*; *Cruciata minima muralis* Col. *Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis*, i. e. *Plantagini affinis Bibinella Siciliæ herbula* J. B. *Malva flo. carneo minore*; *Ex radice* alba ſimplici plures emittit *caules* humi procumbentes, hirſutos, ſuperna parte rubentes. *Folia* ima ſubrotunda, longis pediculis

annexa; quæ in caulibus ſunt in tres aut quinque lacinias diſſecta, hirſuta & circa margines crenata. *Flores* parvi, quinquefolii, carnei. *Semina* qualia malvæ vulgaris; *Alaternus*; *Phyllyrea latifolia ſeu ſerrata ſecunda* Cluſ. *Glaux peregrina annua*; *Iva moſchata Monſpelienſium*; *Aſparagus ſylveſt. ſpinoſus* Cluſ. *Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis*; *Geranium procumbens Althææ folio.*

May 10. We put to ſea again, but the wind ſtill continuing contrary, and the ſea very rough, when we were gotten about half over the channel, we were forced to return back again to the *primo terreno* of *Sicily*, *viz.* the caſtle of *Puzallu*. The greatneſs of the waves not permitting us to come a ſhore there, we rowed ſix miles further ſouth, and put in at a little *cove*, called the harbour of *Punto Cerciolo*. The weather continuing foul, we were detained here three days, having no other ſhelter than a pitiful ſmall hut or two, which the two centinels (who ſtand conſtantly at this point to watch and give notice to the country of the coming of *Corſairs*) had ſet up for themſelves to creep into in ſtormy weather. We ſhould have been glad of freſh ſtraw to lie in, having nothing in our kennel but old ſhort ſtraw, ſo full of fleas, that we were not able to ſleep in it. Our diet was the blood and fleſh of ſea tortoiſes that our ſeamen took by the way, and bread we brought along with us. Wine we got at a houſe about half a mile off our lodging, but when our bread failed, we were fain to ſend eight miles for more: fiſh or fleſh we could get none. This ſtop gave us leiſure enough to ſearch the ſhores and neighbouring country for plants; of which we found, † *Panax Herculeum majus* Ger. *Cinara ſylveſtris* Ger. *Ruta ſylveſtris*; *Limonium elegans Rauwolfii*; *Beta Cretica ſpinoſa* Park. *Medica orbiculata fructu minore*; *Med. orbiculata elegans, fructu circum oras rugoſo*; *Hypericum foliis parvis criſpis ſeu ſinuatis*; *Perfoliata anguſtifolia montana* Col. *Siliqua arbor ſeu Panis S. Joannis*; *Medica marina*; *Anonis lutea parva procumbens.* In arenoſis naſcitur *radice* albâ, longâ, ſimplici, fibris nunc pauciori-bus nunc pluribus & majoribus donatâ; *Folia* ei parva, tripartito diviſa, pediculis nullis, verum duæ inferiores partes cauli adjacent ut in Lotis fit, ac proinde hæc

Punto Cerciolo.

† Plants found about *Punto Cerciolo.*

planta

Planta eodem modo trifolia eſt quo Loti quinquefoliæ. Quinetiam folia ſaturè viridia ſunt, in margine elegantèr dentata, alternatim poſita. *Flores* lutei Anonidis vulgaris. *Siliquæ* breves, tumidæ, ſubrotundæ, duobus intus ordinibus ſeminum figurâ lienis præditorum. In arenoſis maris litoribus circa Siciliam frequens, v. g. prope Cataniam, circa Promontorium *Pachynum* & hoc in loco. *Ciſtus mas 4 folio oblongo albido* J. B. *Lotus flore luteo, corniculis articulatis. Radix* ei ſimplex alba, in nonnullis tamen plantis ima parte in fibras ſpargitur. *Caulículi* plures in terram procumbentes. *Folia* glauca, pentaphylla ſi auriculas ad caulem hinc inde appoſitas adnumeres. *Flores* parvi, lutei, Trifolii corniculati ſed minores ad nodos nunc ſinguli nunc bini, & interdum etiam terni. *Siliquæ* graciles, longæ, contortæ in ſpiram ſeu corniculatæ, articulatæ, *ſemina* oblonga in ſingulis internodiis continentes. *Caucalis maritima* J. B. *Smyrnium Creticum*; *Gladiolus Narbonenſis*; *Polium montanum album*; *Saxifragia Venetorum* Ad. *Pſyllium vulgare*; *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Telephium ſcorpioides* Anguillaræ: *Tragos ſive uva marina major* J. B. *Opuntia marina*, in litus rejecta, and many others before obſerved in other places.

The wind ceaſing we put to ſea again, and had a very good paſſage over to *Malta*. By the way we ſaw our ſeamen take ſeveral tortoiſes on this manner. ‡ When they eſpy a tortoiſe floating on the top of the water (as they can eaſily do at a good diſtance) with as little noiſe as they can poſſibly they bring their boat up cloſe to him; then they either catch him with their hands and draw him up into the boat, or, if they cannot get near enough to do ſo, one leaps out of the boat into the ſea, and turns the tortoiſe on his back, and then with eaſe drives him before him up to the boat; the tortoiſe being not able to turn himſelf, or ſwim away on his back. They ſay (and it is not unlikely) that the tortoiſe, while he floats thus upon the water, ſleeps; which is the reaſon why they are ſo ſtill, and make ſo little noiſe in bringing their boat up to him. One of theſe tortoiſes which they caught had two great *May* 13.

‡ The manner of taking tortoiſes.

bunches

† Bernacle shells growing upon the back of a tortoise.

bunches of those they call † *Bernacle-shells* sticking or growing to his back, and some of them the largest and fairest of that kind which we have seen. As for that opinion of a bird breeding in them (which some have affirmed with much confidence (and of which, *Michael Meyerus* hath written a whole book) it is, without all doubt, false and frivolous. The bernacles, which are said to be bred in them, being hatch'd of eggs of their own laying like other birds; the *Hollanders*, in their third voyage to discover the north east passage to *Cathaia* and *China*, in 80 degrees, 11 minutes of northern latitude, having found two islands, in one of which they observed a great number of these geese sitting on their eggs, &c. as Dr. *Johnson* relates out of *Pontanus*. As for these shells, they are a kind of *Balanus marinus*, as *Fabius Columna* proves, never coming to be other than what they are, but only growing in bigness as other shells do. All the ground of this fancy (as I conceive) is because this fish hath a bunch of *cirri*, somewhat resembling a tuft of feathers, or the tail of a bird, which it sometimes puts out into the water, and draws back again. We were much surprised to find of this shell-fish in these seas so southernly, and far from the scene of the bernacle-fable.

Plants observed about *Catania* and *Syracusa*.

I shall now set down what plants we found about *Catania* and *Syracusa*. About *Catania*, *Scammonea Monspeliacæ affinis* Park. *Plumbago Plinii*; *Agnus castus*; which two we observed also in many other places. *Cruciata marina*, *Anonis marina procumbens flore luteo*, jam descripta; *Sedum minimum non acre totum rubrum*, *flore hexaphyllo purpureo*. Upon mount *Ætna* we found *Tragacantha* C. B. Towards the top of the mountain we observed *Barberry-trees* growing plentifully, which is a rare shrub in hot countries, and which we found no where else in *Italy* or *Sicily*. At *Messina* they shewed us, for a rare plant, the common *Gooseberry* bush. About *Syracusa*, *Thymum Creticum* Ger. *Origanum flore albo*, *capitulis squammatis rotundis*; *Verbascum* 4 Matthioli. The same kind of *Melissa* we found about *Messina*, and have already described; *Teucrium Bœticum*; *Jacea lutea capitulis spinosis*; *Lagopus quædam procumbens spicâ longiore*; *Anonis purpurea minima supina non spinosa*. Many others we might doubtless have found, had it been safe for us to have searched the rocks near this city.

OF

MALTA.

THE iſland of *Malta* is twenty miles long, twelve miles broad, and ſixty miles in circuit; diſtant from the *primo terreno*, or neareſt part of *Sicily*, ſixty miles; from the cape of *Calipia*, anciently called *Promontorium Mercurii*, the neareſt point of the continent of *Africa*, 200 miles (as divers of the moſt skilful and experienced pilots did affirm to *Abela* for an undoubted truth) from the cape of *Spartivento* in *Italy*, but 190. So that upon account of vicinity, it is rather to be attributed to *Europe* than *Africa*; eſpecially if we allow *Sicily* to have been of old time united to, and ſo part of the continent. The reaſon why others make it a member of *Africa* is, becauſe the preſent inhabitants of the country ſpeak a kind of *Moreſco* or *Arabick*.

The old city, called *Citta notabile*, ſituate about the middle of the iſland, hath 35 degrees, 15 minutes of northern latitude, and the longeſt day there is of 14 hours, 52 minutes.

I am not ignorant that *Heylin* and others, who reckon this among the iſles of *Africa*, place it nearer the coaſt of *Barbary*, aſſign it leſs latitude, and allow the longeſt day no more than 14 hours; but I do in theſe, and other particulars, follow the more accurate obſervations of *Johannes Franciſcus Abela*, a learned man and native of this iſland, in his *Malta illuſtrata*, written in *Italian* and publiſhed in *Malta*, *Anno* 1646. in *folio*.

The whole iſland, from the ſhallowneſs of its ſoil, there being in few places above two foot depth of earth before you come to firm ſtone; and from the lowneſs

lowneſs of its ſituation, not much elevated above the level of the water, and having no conſiderable hill in it, ſeems to have been in the moſt ancient times nothing elſe but a great rock, wholly overwhelmed and covered with the ſea; eſpecially if we conſider the multitude of ſea ſhells of all ſorts, ſharks teeth, vertebres of thornbacks, and other fiſh bones petrified, found all over the iſland, even in the higheſt parts of it, and moſt remote from the ſhore. For, that theſe were formed by ſome plaſtick power in the ſtone-quarries, being nothing elſe but the effects or productions of Nature ſporting herſelf in imitation of the parts and ſhells of theſe animals, I can hardly be induced to believe; Nature (which indeed is nothing elſe but the ordinary power of God) not being ſo wanton and toyiſh, as to form ſuch elegant figures without further end or deſign, than her own paſtime and diverſion. But a very likely thing it is, that the ſea being ſhallow above this rock for ſome ages before it came to be uncovered, there ſhould great beds of ſhell-fiſh harbour and breed in ſo convenient a place, and, the water leaving them, their ſhells remain and petrify. I confeſs it's hard to imagine, how the carcaſſes of ſo many ſharks ſhould come to be lodged here, as by the multitude of teeth that have been for ſo many years paſt, and are ſtill daily digg'd up, we muſt needs grant; unleſs perchance they remain of the heads of ſuch ſharks as were caught and eaten by the fiſhermen, who it is likely, after the diſcovery of this rock, frequented here, and made it a ſtation for fiſhing before it came to be inhabited.

To this difficulty, Mr. *Steno* returns anſwer in theſe particulars, 1. That ſuch ſharks, or ſea-dogs, have each of them ſixty teeth and more, and that all the time they live they breed new teeth. 2. That the ſea, agitated by the winds, is wont to protrude thoſe bodies it meets with towards ſome one place, and there heap them together. 3. That ſharks ſwim in great troops or ſhoals, and conſequently that the teeth of many of them may have been left in one place. 4. That in the *Malta* earth, beſides theſe ſharks teeth, are found alſo ſundry cockle-ſhells; ſo that if the number of teeth ſhould incline

cline a man to aſcribe their production to the earth, on the other hand, the make of the ſame teeth, and the abundance of them in every animal, and the earth like the bottom of the ſea, and other marine bodies found in the ſame place, do favour the contrary opinion.

* The ſoil, notwithſtanding the rockineſs and ſhallowneſs of it, hath been by the ancients celebrated for fertility;

> *Fertilis eſt Melite ſterili vicina Coſyræ*
> *Inſula.* Ovid. Faſt.

But undeſervedly if we underſtand it of corn; for there is not much wheat ſown here, and that we ſaw upon the grounds was but thin and ſlight. And though barley be their chief crop, and of which the country people make their bread; yet have they not near enough of that to ſerve the ordinary uſes of the inhabitants; ſo that they are forc'd to fetch moſt of their bread-corn out of *Sicily*.

† The main commodities which the iſland yields, wherewith the inhabitants drive a good trade, and enrich themſelves, are 1. *Cumin-ſeed*, which they call *Cumino agro* or ſharp Cumin; of which are gathered about 3000 *Cantares* yearly; one *Cantare* being equal to 116 pound weight *Engliſh*. 2. *Aniſe-ſeed*, which they call *Sweet-cumin*, of which are gathered and tranſmitted into foreign parts 1000 *Cantares* yearly. Theſe ſeeds are ſold at 7, 8, or 9 crowns the *Cantare:* and we were told that the year before our being there [*Ann.* 1663.] were vended 7000 *Cantares* of both ſorts. 3. Cotton-wool, called in *Latin Xylone* or *Goſſipium*, of which they ſend abroad yearly 14000 *Cantares* in the huſk.

They have of late begun to plant *Indigo*, which my author ſaith agrees with the ſoil, and likes and thrives there very well. He alſo mentions a ſort of excreſcence or moſs or ſcurf, which the rocks about *S. Maria el Aalia* and other places on the north ſide of the iſland naturally put forth, called by the country people *Vercella*,

* The nature of the ſoil.

† The commodities of *Malta*.

which

which they ſcrape off with an iron inſtrument, and having waſhed it with a certain liquor, and mingled it with other ingredients [he tells us not what that liquor or thoſe ingredients are) they expoſe it to the ſun, and uſe it do dye wool of a carnation colour. This kind of moſs, called in *Wales Kenkerig* , and in *England Cork* or *Arcel*, is gathered and uſed for the ſame purpoſe in *Wales* and the North of *England*.

Malta hath been famous of old for a breed of little dogs called *Catuli Melitæi*, the race whereof is quite extinct: and now their cats are as much eſteemed. The roſes of *Malta* contend for ſweetneſs with thoſe of *Pæſtum*; and the honey with that of *Hybla* or *Hymettus*: ſo that ſome ſuppoſe this iſland had its name *Melita* from Μέλι ſignifying honey.

The air is clear and healthful, and the people long lived. Not much rain falls here, yet ſufficient to ſupply water to feed their ſprings; of which there are ſeveral in the high grounds, or ſmall hills about the middle of the iſland. That theſe * ſprings proceed from rain-water only my Author doth very well prove, becauſe they are found only at the foot of little hills, conſiſting of a certain porous ſtone which the *Malteſe* call *Giorgiolena*, or a chalky earth which eaſily imbibes the rain. And to ſpeak in general, that all ſprings and running waters owe their riſe and continuance to rain, ſeems to me more than probable; 1. Becauſe I never yet ſaw any ſpringing of running waters breaking out, either on the top of a hill or ſo near the top, but that there was earth enough above them to feed ſuch ſprings, conſidering the condition of high mountains, which are almoſt conſtantly moiſtened with clouds, and on which the ſunbeams have but little force: and yet I have made it part of my buſineſs in viewing the higheſt hills in *England* and *Wales* to examine this particular. Nor have I yet ever obſerved ſuch ſpringing and running waters in any plain, unleſs there were hills ſo near, that one might reaſonably conclude they were fed by them. 2. Many ſprings quite fail in dry ſummers, and generally all abate conſiderably of their waters. I am

* The original of ſprings.

not

not ignorant that ſome make a diſtinction between failing ſprings and enduring ſprings, and would have the former to proceed from rain, and the latter from the ſea; but I ſee no ſufficient foundation for ſuch a diſtinction, and do think that both the one and the other are to be attributed to rain; the failing and enduring being to be referred either to the different quantity and thickneſs of earth that feeds them; or to the different quality, the one more quickly the other more ſlowly tranſmitting the water, or ſome ſuch like accident. 3. In clay grounds, into which the water ſinks with difficulty, one ſhall ſeldom find any ſprings; but in ſandy, gravelly, rocky, ſtony or other grounds into which the rain can eaſily make its way one ſeldom fails of them. 4. They who would have fountains to ariſe from and be fed by the ſea have not as yet given a ſatisfactory account of the aſcent of water to the tops of mountains and its efflux there. For though water will creep up a filtre above its level, yet I queſtion whether to ſo great an exceſs above its *æquilibrium* with the air, whereas in pumps we ſee it will not riſe above two or three and thirty foot; or if it ſhould, whether it would there run out at the top of the filtre, we not having as yet heard of any experiment that will countenance ſuch a thing. For the aſcent and efflux of ſap in trees I ſuſpect may be owing to a higher principle than purely mechanical. As for the *Sabulum Quellem* or *Arena bulliens* of *Helmont*, I look upon it as an extravagant conceit of his; and yet ſome ground there is to believe, that there is a kind of earth lying up and down in veins, which doth like a filtre retain the water and carry or derive it along as it lies from place to place, till it brings it to the *ſuperficies* of the earth, where it runs out. In other places there are ſubterraneous channels like the veins in animals, whereinto the water ſoaking into the earth is gathered, and wherein it runs as above ground out of ſmaller rivulets into greater ſtreams: and where one of theſe veins opens in the *ſuperficies* of the earth there is a ſpring greater or leſſer according to the magnitude of the vein. Nor need we wonder that ſprings ſhould endure the length of a dry ſummer, for in many ſorts of earth the water makes its way but ſlowly; ſince we ſee that in thoſe troughs or leches, wherein

unal-

laundreſſes put aſhes, and thereupon water to make a *lixivium*, the water will be often many hours before it gets all through the aſh, and the lech ceaſes to drop; and in many chymical preparations which are filtred, its long before the liquor can free itſelf and wholly drain away from the earthy and feculent part.

Some attribute the original of fountains to watery vapours elevated by ſubterraneous fires, or at leaſt by that generally diffuſed heat which miners find in the earth when they come to fifty or ſixty fathoms under ground; and condenſed by the tops and ſides of the mountains as by an alembick head, and ſo diſtilling down and breaking out where they find iſſue. And in reaſon one would think, that generally the deeper one digs in the earth the colder one ſhould find it, ſith the urinators affirm that the deeper they dive in the ſea the colder ſtill they find the water. And yet were there ſuch ſubterraneons heats, they are not ſo great as that it is likely they ſhould elevate vapours ſo high, through ſo thick a coat of earth, which it muſt be an intenſe heat indeed will carry them through, which heat none ſay is found near the ſuperficies of the earth.

Mr. *Hook*'s account, *viz.* that ſalt water being heavier than freſh, by reaſon of its preponderancy it may drive up the freſh as high above the ſurface of the ſea as are the tops of montains before it comes to an *æquilibrium* with it, is very ingenious, and would be moſt likely, were there continued cloſe channels from the bottom of the ſea to the tops of mountains, not admitting the air, which I believe will not be found in many places. What is ſaid about † ebbing and flowing wells in confirmation of it adds no ſtrength; for none of thoſe ebbing and flowing wells that I have yet ſeen do at all obſerve the motion of the ſea, but reciprocate two or three times or oftener every hour, excepting one on the coaſt of *South-wales* in a ſandy ground by the ſea-ſide not a quarter of a mile from the water, which obſerves the tides; but it is no running water, nor doth it I believe ariſe above the level of the ſea. I do therefore ſhrewdly ſuſpect for fabulous whatever hath been written of wells remote

† Ebbing and flowing wells.

from

from the ſea, which in their ebbing and flowing obſerve its motions. But for a reaſon of the ebbing and flowing of theſe wells I muſt confeſs I am hitherto at a great loſs. Whereas ſome ſay that rain ſinks not above a foot or two deep into the earth, if they underſtand it of all earths it is manifeſtly falſe, for that we ſee in coal delphs, and other mines, in wet weather the miners are many times drown'd out (as they phraſe it) though no water run down into the mouths of their pits or ſhafts; and in ſandy and heathy grounds, in the greateſt rains, little water runs off the land, as on *Newmarket-heath*, *Gogmagog-hills*, *Salisbury-plain*, *&c.* and therefore it muſt needs ſink in: and out of the mouth of *Pole-hole*, near *Buxton*, in the *Peak* of *Derby*, and other caves in the ſides of mountains, in rainy ſeaſons, ſtreams of water many times run out, where in dry weather and ſummer time there are none.

Neither is this opinion we defend any more repugnant to the ſcripture than the other. For whereas it is ſaid, *Eccleſ.* 1. 7. *All the rivers run into the ſea, yet the ſea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come thither they return again*; we grant it to be moſt true; nay we think ſuch a circulation abſolutely neceſſary to the being of ſprings, only we aſſert it to be performed not under ground, but above: that is, the clouds take up water out of the ſea, and pour it down again upon the earth; and from part thereof falling upon and ſoaking into the higher grounds ariſe the ſprings.

* But to return to *Malta*; the haven is very commodious and ſecure, divided into two by a little promontory or neck of land ſome 1500 canes long, and 380 broad, upon which the new city is built. Of theſe two that on the weſt ſide the city is called ſimply and *per Antonomaſiam Marſa*, that is, the haven, and is in length 1800 canes or poles, of ten palms the cane *Roman* meaſure, and is ſub-divided into other creeks or *ſinus*'s. That on the eaſt ſide, called *Marſa moſcetto*, is as large as the other; in a little iſland within which is the *Lazaretto*; near it ſhips that come from infected places keep their quarentine.

* The haven.

† The new city, called *Valetta*, is divided into twenty ſtreets, eight in length and twelve in breadth, all ſtreight. Though they be not paved, yet they need it not, the town being built upon a ſolid rock. They want no uniformity but being level, which, the place being uneven, up-hill and down-hill, will not admit. The houſes are all of ſtone, flat-roofed and covered with plaiſter, which is ſufficient here, there falling but little rain; tho' they be not tall, yet are they neat and pleaſant. Upon the roofs of their houſes in ſummer time the people ſet their beds, as at *Aleppo*, and ſleep in the open air. The number of the inhabitants of all ages, according to a ſurvey taken in the year 1632, was 10744, the number of houſes 1891, which ſum is I believe ſince that time much increaſed. Over the gate of this city leading to the land, called *Porta reale*, you have this inſcription, giving an account of the firſt founding and building of it.

Fr. Jo. de Valetta ſacræ Domus Hoſpitalis Hieroſol. M. Magiſter, periculorum anno ſuperiore à ſuis militibus populoque Melitæo in obſidione Turcica perpeſſorum memor, de condenda nova urbe, eâque mœniis, arcibus & propugnaculis ad ſuſtinendam vim omnem propulſandoſque inimici Turcæ impetus aut ſaltem reprimendos munienda, inito cum Proceribus conſilio, Die Jovis 28 Martii 1566, *Deum omnipotentem Deiparamque virginem & numen tutelare D. Joannem Baptiſtam Divoſque cæteros multa precatus, ut fauſtum felixque Religioni Chriſtianæ fieret, ac Ordini ſuo quod inceptabat bene cederet, prima urbis fundamenta in monte ab incolis Sceberras vocato jecit, eamque de ſuo nomine* Valettam *(dato pro inſignibus in Parma miniata aureo leone) appellari voluit.*

Fr. Antonius de Paula M. Mag. invictiſſ. Conditoris tantæque rei monimentum P. C. Anno ab Urbe Fundata 68.

It is fortified with impregnable walls and bulwarks, eſpecially toward the land, where one would think there are too many, and yet they are ſtill adding more. Within the outmoſt wall, or between the two walls

† The new city called *Valetta*.

and

and outworks, they have incloſed a great ſpace of void ground, whether with deſign to enlarge the city, filling that ſpace with houſes, or to receive the country people in caſe the enemy ſhould land upon the iſland, I know not. All the walls and bulwarks are mined or vaulted underneath, that ſo, in caſe the beſiegers ſhould get upon them, they might be blown up and render'd uſeleſs. The charge of all theſe walls, caſtles, and fortifications would be intolerable, had they not ſtone at hand, and ſlaves to work. This city is well ſerved with all proviſions, there being every morning a market plentifully furniſhed with bread, fleſh, fiſh, poultry, fruits, herbs, *&c.* of the beſt in their ſeveral kinds, and to be bought at eaſy rates.

1. St. *John Baptiſt*'s church.

The moſt conſiderable buildings in this city are, 1. The church of St. *John Baptiſt*, patron of the order, wherein are many chapels and altar-pieces richly gilded and adorned. Here lie buried the grand maſters that have been ſince the order was tranſlated hither in a vault under ground; ſeveral of them having in the church monuments with inſcriptions. This church is not yet quite finiſhed.

2. The caſtle of S. *Elmo*.

The caſtle of St. *Elmo*, which ſtood here before this city was built, on the utmoſt point of the promontory: a ſtrong place but of no great capacity. Here we obſerved the like winding aſcent to the top without any ſteps or ſtairs, as in the tower of St. *Mark* at *Venice*. Upon the top of this caſtle is conſtant watch and ward kept. When they deſcry any veſſel coming toward the iſland, be it great or ſmall, they ſet up a flag ſuitable to the bigneſs of the veſſel; if two veſſels two, if three three, and ſo on according to their number; ſignifying alſo by the place where they ſet theſe flags, from what quarter, eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth, ſuch veſſel or veſſels come: ſo that the city is preſently adviſed what veſſels and how many are near the port. In this caſtle are impriſoned ſuch knights as have committed any miſdemeanor, and held in reſtraint longer or leſs time, or further proceeded againſt according to the merit of their fault.

3. The granaries and ſtores.

Before this caſtle are the *Granaries*, where the proviſions of corn for the city are kept. Theſe are nothing but caves hewn out of the rock in the form of a *cupola*, or ordinary bee-hive, having each a narrow mouth above.

They are conſtantly ſtored with corn enough beforehand to ſerve the whole city for a year. They have alſo magazines or ſtores of wine, oil, and all other neceſſaries.

4. The Albergs or halls.

The *Alberghs* or halls of the eight ſeveral nations (*Lingue* they call them) of the order. The nations are *French*, *Italian*, *German*, *Engliſh*, *Provencal*, *Auvergnois*, *Caſtilian*, and *Aragonian*. Theſe *Albergs* are moſt of them fair buildings like colleges; and in each of them is a publick hall, wherein the knights of each nation dine and ſup as many as pleaſe; the others have their parts or *demenſum* ſent to their lodgings, or diſpoſe otherwiſe of it as they ſee good. The ſeignior of each nation is ſuperior of the *Alberg*, *grand prior* of his nation, of the great croſs (*Gran Croce* they term it) and one of the privy council to the great maſter. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a great white croſs upon their breaſts, made of ſilk ſewn into their garments. Here is an *Alberg* for the *Engliſh* nation, or rather a piece of ground incloſed, with the foundation of an *Alberg*, the walls being ſcarcely reared up. This ground, we are told, ſome of the citizens would have bought and built upon, but the *grand maſter* and council refuſed to ſell it, not deſpairing, it ſeems, that one day our nation may be reduced again to the obedience of the *Romiſh* church.

5. The armory.

The *Armory* [*Sala di Arma*] within the palace of the *great maſter*, conſiſting of two rooms; the one (which they call the hall) the faireſt and largeſt room employed for ſuch an uſe that we have any where ſeen; the other much leſſer. In both together are kept arms for 30000 men, ſo intire, clean, bright, and fit for uſe, that we were much taken with the ſight of them. Here are ſome of thoſe little drakes that may be charged behind, a leather gun, and other curioſities, the like whereto we have ſeen in ſeveral armories.

6. The Hoſpital *Noſodochium*.

The *Hoſpital* [*Infermaria*] a fair building, which they are now enlarging. The ſick perſons are ſerved by the knights, *viz.* ſuch a number of knights are appointed to carry them their meat daily with cap in hand; which thing we ſaw them do in this manner. The meat was all brought into the middle of a great room where many of the ſick lay. Then one of the knights (the ſteward I ſuppoſe he was) read the names of the

ſick

ſick one by one out of the phyſician's bill, wherein was preſcribed each ſick perſon's diet. As he read a name the cook took his part whoſe name was read, and, diſhing it up, deliver'd it to one of the knights, who carried it to his bed-ſide, where ſtood a ſtool cover'd with a napkin having bread and ſalt upon it. This duty their very name intimates to belong to them, *viz.* knights, *i. e.* ſervants of the hoſpital, and therefore we may be excuſed if we have been more particular and circumſtantial in deſcribing the manner of it. If any of the order falls ſick, he is not to ſtay in a private houſe, but preſently repair hither, where he is moſt carefully tended, one or two knights being appointed to be always by him.

7. The Gr. Maſter's Palace.

The *Palace* of the *Great Maſter*, where he hath ſeveral apartments for winter and ſummer. There is alſo a ſtable of good horſes, in which, beſides coach-horſes and ordinary ſaddle-horſes, are kept 40 or 50 great horſes. A thing worth the noting in this iſland, where there is ſo great ſcarcity of horſes, that knights and perſons of quality ride upon no better than aſſes.

The ſlaves priſon.

The *Slaves Priſon*, a fair ſquare building, where all the ſlaves in the city lodge every night ſo long as the gallies are abroad in *Corſo*. At the ringing of the *Ave-Mary bell*, which is juſt at ſun-ſet, they are to repair thither. When the gallies are at home, thoſe that belong to private perſons are permitted to lodge in their maſters houſes. The number of ſlaves now in town was about 2000 belonging to the order, and 300 to private perſons, beſides thoſe that were abroad in the gallies.

The *Iſola*.

Beſides this new city, there are three conſiderable towns diſtant from it only by the breadth of the haven. 1. The *Iſola* (as they commonly call it) or town of *Senglea*, with the fort of St. *Michael*, ſeated in a *Peninſula* made by two creeks running out of the principal haven. It contains 994 houſes, and 4050 ſouls. For the ſtout reſiſtance it made to the *Turks* in 1565, it obtain'd the name of * *Città invitta*. 2. The *Borgo* (as they call it) i. e. *Burgo del Caſtello à mare*, built likewiſe on a little *Lingua*, or neck of land, between

The *Borgo*.

* The invincible city.

two creeks of the ſame haven, on the utmoſt cape whereof ſtands the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, divided for greater ſtrength from the town by a ditch of water cut croſs the *Lingua*. This burgh contains 782 houſes, and 3063 ſouls. For its valour and fidelity in holding out ſo reſolutely againſt the *Ottoman* army beſieging it, *Anno* 1565, it is deſervedly honour'd with the title of * *Città vittorioſa*. Between theſe two burghs is a ſecure harbour, where the gallies and moſt of the other veſſels of the city lie; which, in time of danger, is ſhut up with a great iron chain. 3. *Birmula*, rather a ſuburb of *Senglea*, than a diſtinct town: it contains 642 fires, and 2778 ſouls.

May 25. The old city.

We rode out to ſee ſome part of the country; paſſing two great villages (*Caſales* they name them) we came to the *old City*, called anciently *Melita*, after the name of the iſland, now *Città notabile*, a ſmall place at preſent, but well fortified, containing no more than 565 houſes, and 2620 ſouls. It hath been formerly much greater, and incomparably more populous. The *new City*, as being more conveniently ſituate, daily draining away, and withdrawing its inhabitants. Here they ſhew'd us the pillar of St. *Paul* (as they call it) where when he ſtood preaching (as they fondly believe, or at leaſt would perſuade us) his voice was heard diſtinctly all over the iſland. 2. The *Grot* of St. *Paul*. Here out of a ſmall cave is taken that white earth, called *Terra di S. Paolo*, and, by ſome, *Terra ſigillata Melitenſis*, which they ſeal and ſell to ſtrangers, attributing thereto great vertues againſt all poiſon and infection.

Terra di S. Paolo, or Sigillata Melitenſis.

This cavern, though there be continually great quantities of earth taken out of it, according to their conceited tradition, retains ſtill the ſame dimenſions, becoming no greater than it was at firſt. That St. *Paul* ſuffer'd ſhipwreck on the coaſt of this iſland, and winter'd here, and not on that other *Melita* in the *Adriatick* ſea on the coaſt of *Dalmatia*, now called *Meleda*, I think it ſufficiently proved and made clear by *Cluverius*, *Abela*, and others: but that, upon occaſion of a viper faſtening on his arm, he changed all the ſerpents of the iſland into ſtones, and endued the earth with an alexi-

* The victorious city.

pharmical

pharmical quality to reſiſt and expel poiſon, is a ſuperſtitious and ungrounded fancy.

From the old city we rode on to the *Great Maſter*'s *Boſchetto*, where he hath a pretty little palace in form of a caſtle, from the top whereof we had a good proſpect of the iſland. Here are a great number of gardens and orchards well furniſh'd with all ſorts of fruits and flowers, good water-works, and a grove of trees: indeed this palace wants nothing for conveniency or delight. The palace is ſituate upon a little hill, and the gardens lie under it in a hollow or bottom, almoſt compaſſed about with rocks. The Gr. Maſter's *Boſchetto.*

But to ſpeak of the iſland in general, * *Malta* hath been inhabited by ſeveral nations, and often changed maſters. The moſt ancient inhabitants are by *Cluverius* taken to have been the *Phæaces*, mentioned by *Homer*, who were expelled by the *Phœnicians*. The *Phœnicians* were moſt of them driven out by the *Grecians*. After this it changed maſters rather than inhabitants, being firſt ſubdued and held by the *Carthaginians*; then for a long time by the *Romans:* after that the *Goths* came hither, who were driven out by the *Eaſtern Emperors*. Next the *Saracens* poſſeſs'd themſelves of it. The *Normans* expelled them and got the dominion. Then the *Germans*, or *Suevi*, became lords of it; then the *French*; then the *Aragonians*, and *Spaniards*; and now laſt of all the order of the knights hoſpitallers. The hiſtory of all which changes, if any man deſire to be fully and particularly acquainted with, let him conſult *Abela*. In all theſe changes, it followed for the moſt part the fortune of *Sicily*, as having little ſtrength to reſiſt any foreign power invading. It is now ſo well fortified and manned, that it would prove a very difficult matter for the greateſt Prince or Potentate in the world to take it by force; having, when it was in far worſe condition than now it is, reſiſted and baffled the arms of one of the greateſt Emperors the *Turks* ever had.

† It is very populous, containing between thirty and forty great *Caſſales* or villages, ſome of them above 500

* The ſeveral inhabitants and conqueſts of *Malta*.

† The number of the villages and people.

houſes, more like to great towns than villages, and twenty-ſix pariſh churches, beſide thoſe of *Gozo*. The number of fighting men was ſaid to be about 25000, but I believe there are ſcarce ſo many, for, according to a ſurvey taken in the year 1632, the whole number of ſouls upon the iſland, beſides the knights, was about 50112; of which we cannot reckon much above one fifth part to be fighting men. And tho' ſince that time the number of inhabitants be much increaſed, yet I think ſcarce doubled.

The ‡ language of the natives is a corrupt *Arabick*, or *Moreſco*, introduced by the *Saracens*, the ancient language, before their coming in, probably having been *Greek*, with a mixture of *Punick:* whence I think one may reaſonably conjecture that the *Saracens* did either deſtroy or drive out the former inhabitants. Howbeit the people can generally ſpeak *Italian*, there being no other language but that and *Latin* uſed in any of the courts of *Malta*.

The *great maſter* of the order is now Prince and ſupreme governor of the whole iſland, which with *Gozo* and the adjacent iſlets, after the loſs of *Rhodes*, was granted to this order by the Emperor *Charles* V. in the year 1530. The government is managed with that prudence and juſtice, that the iſland is now in a very flouriſhing condition, the inhabitants enjoying a great deal of freedom and ſecurity; being alſo in their carriage and converſation among themſelves, and to ſtrangers, ſince the coming in of the order, very civil and courteous, however formerly they have been branded for the contrary; ſo that few ſubjects live more happily than they do.

The *great maſter* when he goeth abroad is attended by many of the knights, and two or three pages, of which he keeps (as we were told) about twenty-four. The knights of the order are always uncovered in the preſence of the great maſter, excepting thoſe ſixteen which are of the *Gran Croce:* they take place, of what birth or quality ſoever they are, according to their ſe-

‡ The language.

‖ The great maſter, Prince of the iſland.

niority

niority from the time of their admiſſion; ſo that there is never any difficulty or queſtion about precedency. All the knights are of noble or genteel extraction, none being capable of admiſſion but ſuch as can prove their nobility for three or four deſcents. The *great maſter* wears a black ſhort gown with hanging ſleeves, the reſt of the knights are habited as they pleaſe at home, but when they go *in Curſo* (as they call it) upon the gallies, they wear the proper habit belonging to their order. The number of knights was ſaid to be between 2000 and 3000, of which, for the moſt part, reſide in the city the major part, except when the gallies are abroad. The name of the great maſter, at our being there, was *Nicolaus Cottoner* of *Majorca*, and I ſuppoſe he is ſtill living, not having ſince heard of his death.

The names of the *great maſters* that have been ſince the order removed to *Malta*, are as follows:

43. *Frater Philippus de Villiers Liſleadam*, a *Frenchman*, who brought the religion into *Malta*, *Anno* 1530, being the forty-third *great maſter* from the firſt inſtitution of the order. He died *Auguſt* 21, 1534.

44. *Fr. Petrinus del Ponte*, an *Italian*, the firſt that was choſen *great maſter* in *Malta Auguſt* 26, 1534. He died *November* 17, 1535.

45. *Fr. Deſiderius di Tolono Santaialla*, of *Daulphiny*, choſen in his abſence *November* 22, 1535. He died *Sept.* 26, 1536, being on his way coming towards *Malta*, at *Montpellier*.

46. *Fr. Joannes D'omedes*, an *Aragonian*, elected *Octob.* 20, 1536, died *Sept.* 6, 1553.

47. *Fr. Claudius della Sengle*, a *Frenchman*, choſen while he was ambaſſador for the order at *Rome*, *Sept.* 11, 1553. He died *Aug.* 18, 1557.

48. *Fr. Joannes di Valetta*, a *Gaſcoigner*, elected *Aug.* 21, 1557. died *Aug.* 21, 1568. In his time *Malta* was invaded, and the city beſieged by the *Turks*, who were notably repulſed.

49. *Fr. Petrus de Monte*, an *Italian*, elected *Aug.* 23, 1568, died *Jan.* 27, 1572.

50. *Fr. Joannes L'eveſque de la Caſſiere*, an *Auvergnian*, elected *Jan.* 30, 1572, died in *Rome*, *Decemb.* 21, 1581.

51.

51. *Fr. Hugo Loubenx Verdalle*, a *Gaſcoigner*, afterwards made cardinal, elected *Jan.* 12, 1581, died *May* 4, 1595.

52. *Fr. Martinus Garzes*, an *Aragonian*, elected *May* 8, 1595, died *Feb.* 7, 1601.

53. *Fr. Aloyſius de Wignacourt*, a *Frenchman*, elected *Feb.* 10, 1601, died *Sept.* 14, 1622.

54. *Fr. Lewis Mendez de Vaſconcelos*, a *Portugueſe*, choſen *Sept.* 17, 1622, died *March* 7, 1623.

55. *Fr. Antonius de Paula*, a *Gaſcoigner*, choſen *Mar.* 10, 1623, died *June* 9, 1636.

56. *Fr. Joannes Paulus Laſcaris de Caſtellar* of *Nizza*, elected *June* 11, 1636. He was living in the year 1647, when *Malta illuſtrata* was publiſh'd; and to him ſucceeded

57. *Fr. Martinus de Redin*, a *Spaniard*, in the year 1657.

58. *Fr. Gaſſant de Clermont* of *Daulphiny*, in the year 1659, and died in the ſame year.

59. *Raphael de Cotoner* of *Majorca*, who died in the year 1663; he was brother to the preſent grand maſter.

Gozo. About five miles diſtant from *Malta* weſtward, lies the iſland *Gozo*, called by the ancients *Gaulos*, twelve miles long, ſix and a half broad, and about thirty in circuit. The ſoil like that of *Sicily*, very deep and fruitful of wheat and other grain. This iſland is mountainous, yet all cultivated, furniſhed with ſtore of freſh ſprings. It maintains upon it 3000 perſons, the number of houſes being about 500. It was much more populous before the *Turkiſh Armata* moſt inhumanly waſted it, in the year 1565, carrying away priſoners 6000 perſons.

In the ſtreight betwixt *Malta* and *Gozo*, lies a little iſland called *Comino*, anciently, according to *Cluverius*, *Hephæſtia*, about five miles in compaſs, and well cultivated; for the defence whereof, the great maſter *Wignacourt* cauſed a fort to be built, oppoſite to that on the other ſide the ſtreight in *Gozo*, to ſecure the ſtreight, and hinder any veſſels paſſing between the iſlands without leave.

That

That there is great plenty of ſhells and fiſh-bones petrified found in *Malta*, I have already intimated. I ſhall now therefore only name thoſe which are not at all, or but rarely found with us in *England*.

1. * *Gloſſopetræ*, which are nothing elſe but ſharks teeth, of ſeveral ſhapes and ſizes. Theſe the *Malteſe* call *ſerpents tongues*. 2. The vertebres of thornbacks and other cartilaginous fiſhes. 3. *Cats heads* (as they call them, from their likeneſs to a little skull.) 4. *Serpents eyes*, of ſeveral figures and colours. The moſt of them red and like to thoſe they call *toadſtones*; the exterior ſuperficies being a ſegment of a ſpherical, and ſhining as if it were poliſh'd, ſo that they are commonly ſet in rings. I have ſeen great lumps or maſſes of theſe cemented together. That the † *toadſtone* is nothing elſe but the jaw-tooth of a fiſh, called *Lupus marinus* by *Schonfeldius*, Dr. *Merret*, in his *Pinax*, hath firſt publiſhed to the world; and I doubt not but theſe have the ſame, or like original. 5. *Serpents teeth*, which are ſmall, oblong, ſtriate ſtones of a polite ſuperficies, but no certain figure. Whither to refer theſe as yet, I know not, as neither 6. thoſe they call *ſerpents eggs*, which are ſomewhat like the former, but not ſtriate with lines. 7. *Baſtons of St. Paul* [*Baculi S. Pauli*] having the reſemblance of ſmall ſnagged ſticks. 8. *Petrified lentils*, becauſe for colour, figure, and magnitude, ſomewhat like to that pulſe. Beſides, I found, among the ſtones I bought there, ſome exactly figured like the fore teeth of a man; and doubtleſs many other ſorts by diligent ſearch might be found, which have not as yet been named or taken notice of.

As for plants I found here very few ſorts, but what I had before obſerved in *Italy* and *Sicily*, viz. *Cucumis aſininus*; *Hypericum tomentoſum*; *Conſolida regalis peregrina parvo flore* J. B. *Carduus lacteus peregrinus* Cam. There are but few trees growing upon the iſland, the greateſt want they have, being of fewel, to ſupply which defect, they have of late begun to make uſe of

* The petrified ſhells in *Malta*, &c.

† What the *toadſtone*, ſo called, is.

ſea-

ſea-wreck to burn in their ovens, prepared after a certain manner, invented by a peaſant of *Malta*, for which he is highly commended by *Abela*, as a great benefactor to his country.

Here I firſt noted the cuſtom of ſlitting up the noſtrils of aſſes; becauſe they, being naturally ſtrait or ſmall, ſuffice not to admit air enough to ſerve them when they travel or labour hard in theſe hot countries. For the hotter the country is, the more air is neceſſary for reſpiration and refreſhment of the body; there being leſs of that *menſtruum* which ſerves to nouriſh or continue fire, and conſequently the vital heat of animals (which hath great likeneſs thereto) in hot air than in cold; whence we ſee that fire burns furiouſly in cold weather, and but faintly in hot. Whether it be becauſe the air is thinner in hot weather and hot countries, or becauſe the reflected ſun-beams ſpend and conſume a good part of the forementioned *menſtruum*, or from both theſe cauſes. That the air is thinner, and conſequently the *menſtruum* alſo more diffuſed in hot weather, is clear in experience. I need mention no other experiment to demonſtrate it, than the air incloſed in the ſhank of an ordinary weather-glaſs, which in hot weather dilates itſelf, and in cold contracts very conſiderably. So then to give an account of the raging of fire in the coldeſt weather, we need not have recourſe to the inſignificant term of *Antiperiſtaſis*; the true reaſon thereof being the denſity of the ambient and contiguous air containing plenty of that *menſtruum* which nouriſhes the fire.

I omitted to mention the ancient *Cæmeteria*, or ſubterraneous burying-places called *Catacumbæ*, of which there be many in *Malta*, becauſe of theſe we have already had occaſion to diſcourſe in our deſcription of *Syracuſa* in *Sicily*.

That this iſland produces or nouriſhes no ſerpent or other venomous creature, the common people affirm; but becauſe I find no mention hereof in *Abela*, I give little credit to their report: ſhould it be true, it would be to me a great argument that this was not the iſland upon which St. *Paul* was caſt when he ſuffered ſhipwreck, but rather that *Melita* before mentioned upon the coaſt of *Dalmatia*,

Dalmatia, for which there is alſo ſome ground in the ſcripture, which ſaith *Acts* xxvii. 26.

For that St. *Paul* upon the viper's faſtening on his hand did by his prayers obtain of God, that all the ſerpents in *Malta* ſhould be turned into ſtones, and the iſland for the future wholly free from all venomous beaſts, is a Monkiſh fancy, grounded upon the forementioned petrified fiſh-bones, which they fondly imagined were ſometime parts of ſerpents: whereas in other places where plenty of ſuch ſtones are found there is no lack of ſerpents. I confeſs it is difficult to imagine how ſerpents ſhould come at firſt to breed here, if the whole iſland were once (as we conceive) a ſubmarine rock coverd with the ſea; and there be no ſpontaneous generation of animals, as we alſo believe: becauſe it can ſcarce be imagined that any man ſhould on purpoſe bring over ſerpents hither, unleſs perchance to ſhew them for a curioſity. Whether there be venomous beaſts or no I am ſure there are venomous inſects here, the very biting or ſtinging of the gnats (with which the city is much infeſted) being more virulent than in other places. For my part I do not remember that in *England* the biting of a gnat did ever cauſe a ſwelling, or leave a mark behind it in the skin of my face (though I know in ſome it doth) but there it both raiſed a ſwelling, and left a mark behind it that was not out for a month after. The *Malteſe* eaſily defend themſelves from from the annoyance and bitings of this inſect, keeping them out of their beds by large linnen curtains lapping over one another. At firſt we were not aware of the trouble theſe animals were like to give us, and left our curtains open.

From *Malta* we returned the ſame way to *Meſſina*; ſtaying a day at *Catania*; where we hired horſes and took a ſoldier to guide us up mount *Ætna*, now called *Mon-Ghibello*. The top of which at *Catania* was told us to be 30 miles diſtant. We aſcended for the moſt part all along from *Catania*, and we found the ground rich, and well cultivated, and the country well inhabited; for the ſlag and cinders caſt out of the mountain, being in proceſs of time diſſolved by the weather, doth mightily fatten and enrich the ſoil. We rode up ſo high till we came to the conſervatories of ſnow; and ſeeing the mountain

Mount *Ætna*.

tain above us all covered with ſnow, we did not, nor indeed could we aſcend any higher. The trees hereabout had at this time ſcarce put out their leaves. As we went up we found in one place the ground cover'd for a quarter of a mile broad, and four or five miles in length, with cinders, which had been thrown forth by the mountain, and was certainly the relique of a huge ſtream of melted coals, iron, ſtones, and ſulphur poured out in the time of the laſt eruption, nothing as yet growing among theſe ſtones and cinders. This mountain hath in former times thrown forth ſtones and ſlag as far as *Catania* itſelf, as we could manifeſtly ſee; but of all the eruptions that ever were I believe this laſt which happen'd [*Anno* 1669.] ſince our being there, was the greateſt and moſt horrid; for a full deſcription and exact account whereof I refer the reader to *Borellus*'s learned treatiſe *De Incendiis Ætnæ*. This mountain is of a very great height, and we were told by credible perſons, that one might ſee it at ſea over the whole iſland any way one came thither. We could clearly diſcern the top of it as far as the iſland of *Malta*, which, in a right line, muſt needs be at leaſt 100 miles diſtant. One thing we could not but wonder at, that there ſhould be a ring of ſnow about the top of *Ætna*, but the higheſt top itſelf bare, without any ſnow upon it.

Obſervations about the inabitants and cuſtoms of *Sicily*.

The inhabitants of *Sicily* are noted for churliſh and uncivil to ſtrangers, and I think not undeſervedly. The *Italians* have a proverb, *Omnes inſulani mali, Siciliani autem peſſimi*. All iſlanders are bad, but the *Sicilians* worſt of all. This iſland is confeſſedly a very ill place to travel in, by reaſon of the robbers and *Banditti* wherewith it is infeſted, thanks to the good government, which takes no more care to cleanſe it of ſuch vermin. Theſe bandits will not be content with your money, but will alſo ſeize your perſon, and detain you priſoner in the mountains till you give them a good ranſom for your deliverance.

We took notice of ſome laws and cuſtoms, proper to *Sicily*, during our ſtay here.

1. It is unlawful to carry out of this iſland in money more than ten crowns a perſon; if any one carries out more and be taken, all is forfeited. But the ſearchers are not

not ſo ſtrict, but that if you give them a little money they will let you paſs, eſpecially if you be a ſtranger and traveller, without any ſearching at all.

2. It is unlawful to kill any calves in this iſland, ſo that no veal can be procured here. And yet at *Malta* they have veal enough, tranſported hence by ſtealth.

3. It is unlawful to take above one ounce of ſilver without weighing of it; ſo that if you buy any thing which comes to more, though your money be never ſo good, you ſhall ſee them *pro forma* put it in their ſcales.

4. No perſon under age [*imberbis Juvenis*] may be received at any time in *Sicily*, unleſs he hath a patent and licenſe to travel.

5. It is prohibited under pain of death to any man to carry piſtols about him; but long guns they may and do all carry. The reaſon is becauſe a piſtol may eaſily be hid, and ſo men murthered unawares.

6. All the money current in *Sicily* is coined at *Meſſina*.

After our return to *Meſſina*, *May* 27. We paſſed by boat over the *Fretum* to ſee *Rhegio* or *Rhezo*, anciently *Regium*, an old city, but now very mean and poor. All they have to boaſt of at preſent is their gardens well ſtored with all ſorts of the beſt fruits; their ſilk, of which plenty is made hereand(if we may believe themſelves) the beſt in *Italy* or *Sicily*: and St. *Paul*'s pillar which burned, of which they have but a ſmall fragment remaining. They told us many ſtories and legends of it, which we gave little heed to. *Rhegium*, now *Rhezo*.

We rook boat and went as far as *Scylla*, to ſee the fiſhing of the *Peſce Spada* or ſword-fiſh. The manner whereof is thus. On the top of cliffs by the ſeaſide ſtand *Speculatores* (*Huers* our fiſher-men call them) to eſpy the fiſh, who ſo ſoon as they ſee them, either by voice if they be near, or by known ſigns if at diſtance, give notice to the fiſhing-boats whereabouts the fiſh are. The boat preſently makes towards the place; then one gets up to the top of a little maſt in the boat, made with ſteps on purpoſe, and there ſtands to obſerve the motion of the fiſh and direct the rowers, who accordingly ply their oars. When they are come very near one, he upon the maſt comes down, and taking the *May* 29. The manner of catching the ſword-fiſh.

the harping iron in his hand, if he can, ſtrikes it into him. The fiſh, being wounded, plays up and down and wearies himſelf, and when he is faint and ſpent they draw him up into the boat: this is much like the whale-fiſhing. The harping iron is put on a ſtaff or pole of wood. The point of it is ſharp and hath beards on each ſide like a barbed arrow, ſo jointed that if you hold the point upward they clap cloſe to the ſhaft, if downward they fall off from it on each ſide, ſo that they reſiſt not the going in of the iron but only the drawing out. This fiſh is held a great dainty by the *Meſſaneſe*, as much longed for and as greedily bought up by them as *Soland* geeſe by the *Scots*; ſold in *Meſſina* at firſt coming in for ſix pence *Engliſh* the pound. In *May* and the beginning of *June* it is taken on the coaſt of *Calabria*; about the latter end of *June* it comes over to the *Sicilian* ſide, and is taken about the *Faro* till *Auguſt*. There, becauſe there be no rocks or cliffs hanging over the ſea, they prepare a large boat or brigandine, and pitch up in it a tall maſt with ſhrowds like the maſt of a ſhip, on the top of which the *Speculator* or huer ſtands.

In the beginning of *June* yearly is celebrated at *Meſſina* a great feſtival called the feaſt of our Lady of the letter: it continues near a week's time with great ſolemnity. During this time all the houſe-keepers hang out in all the ſtreets a multitude of lamps, candles, and tapers, and ſet their windows as full of lights in paper-lanthorns as they can hold, which burn all night, ſo that the ſtreets are as lightſome almoſt by night as by day. Nay, the light was ſo great, that at a good diſtance from the town, as we came thither late at night, the reflexion thereof from the clouds and atmoſphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepuſculum*, though we ſaw not the lights themſelves, and it was no dark night, the moon as I remember ſhining. They call it the feaſt of our Lady of the letter, becauſe it is held in memory of a letter written to them (as they ſay) by the *Virgin Mary*; which how ſorry and ungrounded a fiction it is, the pretended letter itſelf (of which alſo they confeſs themſelves

ſelves not to have the *Greek* original, but only a *Latin* copy) will beſt demonſtrate to any not groſly ſtupid reader. It runs thus.

Maria virgo Joachim filia Dei humillima, Chriſti Jeſu crucifixi mater, ex tribu Juda, ſtirpe David Meſſanenſibus omnibus ſalutem & Dei patris omnipotentis benedictionem.

Vos omnes fide magna legatos ac nuncios per publicum documentum ad nos miſiſſe conſtat: Filium noſtrum Dei genitum Deum & hominem eſſe fatemini; & in cœlum poſt ſuam reſurrectionem aſcendiſſe, Pauli Apoſtoli electi prædicatione mediante viam veritatis agnoſcentes. Ob quod vos & ipſam civitatem benedicimus, cujus perpetuam protectricem nos eſſe volumus. Anno Filii noſtri XII. Indict. I. III Nonas Junii, Luna XXVII, Feria V. Ex Hieroſolymis Maria virgo quæ ſupra hoc chirographum approbavit.

We departed from *Meſſina*, taking a *Feluca* for *Naples*. The firſt night we lodged at *Tropia*, a ſmall town in *Calabria* about 60 miles diſtant from *Meſſina*. Here we obſerved growing on the rocks near the town *Ziziphus ſive Jujuba ſylveſt.* Park. *Conyza minor vera* Ger. *Androſæmum fœtidum* Park. i. e. *Tragium*; beſides many others which we had before found in *Sicily*. *June* 6. *Tropia.*

The ſecond night we lay at St. *Lucido*, where we alſo obſerved the wild *Jujube*. 7. St. *Lucido.*

The third night we lay at *Porto Nicolo*, a little creek or cove not far from *Scalea*, where there is a ſmall caſtle. Here and at *Scalea* we obſerved the common *Cypreſs* tree; *Lamium peregrinum ſive Scutellaria* C. B. *Roſmarinum vulgare*, quod in toto hoc litore in rupibus copioſe provenit: *Sabina baccifera*, called alſo *Cedrus Lycia retuſa* Bellonii; *Chondrilla rara purpurea*, *Crupina Belgarum dicta* Park. *Meum alterum Italicum quibuſdam* J. B. *Caryophillus maximus ruber*; the largeſt and faireſt flower'd wild *Pink* or *July-flower*, which I have any where ſeen, on the rocks at *Scalea*; *Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*; a ſort of ſmall *Scorzonera*, or *Goat's-beard*, *Jacea incana*, *tenuiter laciniata*, *capitulis Jaceæ nigræ* 8. *Scalea.*

vulgaris; *Valeriana quædam ſupina ſerpyllifolia*, n. d. This was afterward ſhewed us dried by *Joan. Maria Ferro*, an apothecary in *Venice*, to whom it was ſent by the name of *Periclymenum:* Myrtus communis *Italica* C. B. *Auricula urſi*; which we wonder'd to find here upon the rocks, being an *Alpine* plant, and which delights in colder places. *Caſia poetica* Lob. Not to mention *Ferrum equinum ſiliqua ſingulari* C. B. *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Polium montanum album* C. B. and ſome ſorts of *Securidaca*, common elſewhere in *Italy*. Here alſo I firſt found that ſpecies of *Campanula*, which I have denominated *minor*, *folio rotundo*, *flore cæruleo pentagono grandi*. It hath a leaf like to the common *Campanula minor rotundifolia*, ſometimes rough and hairy, ſometimes ſmooth. *Agnus caſtus* in toto hoc litore in arenoſis frequentiſſimus eſt.

9 The fourth night at a little place call'd *Chiupo*.

10. *Salerno.* We lodg'd at *Salerno*, where we quitted our boat, and ſtaid one day. *Salerno*, tho' the ſee of an archbiſhoprick, is at preſent but a mean city, having narrow ſtreets. Whatever there hath been formerly, there is now neither univerſity nor *Schola illuſtris* in it, that we could hear of: ſcarce any footſteps of the old ſchool remaining. In the cathedral church dedicated to St. *Matthew*, we obſerved the monuments of the famous *Hildebrand*, *Helbrand* the *Germans* call him, the great introducer of the celibate of prieſts, and oppoſer of the Emperor, called Pope *Gregory* the VII. In the porch before the church lie many ancient *Roman* grave-ſtones, with inſcriptions. As for plants we here noted, *Barba Jovis frutex*, on the rocks plentifully; *Satureia durior* J. B. *Laurus Tinus cærulea bacca* Lob. *Cytiſus glaber ſiliqua lata* J. B. on the rocks, which plant it was not my hap to meet withal growing wild any where elſe beyond the ſeas: *Colutea minima ſive Coronilla* Ger. *Meliſſa ſylveſtris hirſutior & minus odorata*; *Echium majus & aſperius flore albo* C. B. *Thlaſpi Candiæ* Ger. *Lamium peregrinum ſive Scutellaria*; *Sorbus domeſtica* Lob. Peucedani facie puſilla planta *Lob.* *Lotus arbor*; *Staphylodendron*; *Colus Jovis*; Beſides theſe many before ſet down, found in *Sicily* and other parts of *Italy*, viz. *Antirrhinum majus purpureum*; *Lentiſcus*; *Alaternus*; *Conyza major Monſpelienſis odorata*

Plants obſerved about *Salerno.*

odorata J. B. *Ricinus ſive Palma Chriſti*; *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*; *Stoechas citrina anguſtifolia*; *Geniſta Hiſpanica*; *Tithymalus arboreus* Park. *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Ilex arborea* J. B. *Capparis*; *Scorpioides Bupleuri folio*; *Chryſanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. *Teucrium majus vulgare* Park. *Colutea ſcorpioides*; *Chryſocome capitulis conglobatis* Ger. *Caprificus*; *Trifolium bituminoſum*; *Meum alterum Italicum*; *Cyclamen hederæ folio*; *Periclymenum perfoliatum calidarum regionum* Lob. *Anagyris fœtida*; *Smilax aſpera*; *Aſparagus ſylveſtris ſive Corruda*; *Acanthus ſativus*; *Dorycnium Monſpeſſulanum fruticoſum* J. B. *Trifolium album rectum hirſutum valde* J. B. *Telephium ſcorpioides* Ang. Lob. *Martagon Chymiſtarum* Lob. *Geranium Romanum verſicolor ſive ſtriatum* Park. *Monte Angelo*, a mountain near this town, is a place noted for for variety of plants, but we had not time to ſearch it.

From *Salerno* we travell'd by land to *Naples*, paſſing through *La Cava*, a pretty town, having portico's on each ſide the ſtreets; and *Nocera*, both epiſcopal ſees; *Scafata*; *Torre d'Annunciata*; *Torre di Creco*, conſiderable burghs. 12.

We returned back from *Naples* to *Leghorn* by water, baulking *Rome* for the preſent, being deterr'd from going thither by the general vogue in *Italy*, that in the ſummer months, and, till the rains fall, it is very dangerous for him that is in *Rome* to go out thence, or him that is out to enter in there. 30.

The firſt night we reach'd no further than *Niſita*, a little iſland in the mouth of the bay of *Pozzuolo*, about five miles diſtant from *Naples*.

The ſecond day we proceeded as far as *Sperlonga*, a little ſhort of *Terracina*, anciently *Anxur*, about ſixty miles.

The third day we paſſed by *Monte Circello*, or the *Promontorium Circeium*, where the famous enchantreſs *Circe* is reported to have dwelt. This promontory ſtands out a great way into the ſea, ſo that at a diſtance we took it for an iſland. As we were juſt over-againſt the utmoſt point of it, we obſerv'd a great number of inſects very like to *Cicadæ*, and which we have not elſewhere ſeen, flying about in the air. Our boatmen called them *Grônge*. Divers of them we caught in our

boat; and yet we were at leaſt two leagues diſtant from land. Poſſibly they might fly out a great way further to ſea; for what reaſon we cannot eaſily imagine; perhaps only to ſport themſelves in the ſun. Howbeit we do not remember to have ſeen any other land-inſect ſallying out ſo far from land. And now that we have made mention of the *Cicada*, it may not be amiſs, by the way, to take notice of a common error committed in our *Engliſh* ſchools, in tranſlating or rendering this word *Cicada* in *Engliſh* by *Graſhopper*, whereas a *Cicada* is a much different inſect, of a rounder and ſhorter body, that ſits commonly upon trees, and makes a noiſe five times five times louder than a *Graſhopper*, whoſe true name in *Latin* is *Locuſta*, and not *Cicada*. Of theſe *Cicadæ* there are great numbers in the hot countries, but none on this ſide the *Alps* and *Cevennois*. This night night we lodged at *Aſtura*, where yet remain ſome ruins of an ancient town, and the foundations of ſome buildings in the water.

Cicada.

Not far from hence, the fourth day, we paſſed the new town of *Antio*, and about a mile diſtant great ruins of the old town, and of a great mole for the haven; and this night lodg'd at a little tower called St. *Michael*, near the mouth of the river *Tiber*, not far from *Oſtia*.

Antio.

The 5th day we had a favourable gale of wind, which brought us to a little place called St. *Stefano*, not far from *Orbetello*. This day we paſſed in ſight of *Civita Vecchia* and *Porto Hercole*, compaſſing *Monte Argentaro*.

The 6th day there happen'd a great *Boreſco* (as they term it) that is, a ſtorm of thunder, lightening, and rain, accompanied with a violent wind, which continued all the forenoon; in the afternoon we rowed about 18 or 20 miles, and put in to a little cove or harbour under a tower called *Calo di Furno*. On the ſea-ſhore hereabout we found thoſe *opercula concharum*, which ſome naturaliſts make to be ſtones, and call *Umbilici marini*. The *Italians* call them St. *Lucy*'s *eyes*.

The 7th day we proceeded as far as the iſland *Troia*, when, the wind being contrary, we were forced to take up at a little harbour under the ſhelter of a ſmall tower called *Lo Molino*.

The

The 8th day we paſſed *Piombino*, a walled town which hath a Prince of its own, *Populonia P. Barreto*, *St. Vincentio*, *Caſtagneto*, and *Vada*, and lodged at a tower called *Caſtiglione*.

The 9th day it having blown hard all night, notwithſtanding there was no wind ſtirring in the morning, we found the ſea very rough, yet, through the good providence of God, we got ſafe into *Leghorn* about noon.

The plants we took more eſpecial notice of in this voyage were, *Roſmarinum vulgare*; *Cedrus Lycia folio retuſo* Bellonii; *Barba Jovis frutex*, on the rocks and cliffs by the ſea-ſide in many places: *Cruciata marina*, on the ſands at *Aſtura* plentifully: *Thlaſpi capſulis ſublongis incanum* J. B. ibid. *Cichorium verrucarium ſive Zacyntha*, at the mouth of *Tiber*, and about St. *Stefano*, plentifully: *Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea Monſpelienſis* J. B. beſides another ſort of *Lotus*, with a longer and ſlenderer cod: *Ariſtilochia clematitis*; A ſemper-virent ſhrub with a leaf like *Oleander*; *Terebinthus*; *Paliurus*; *Thlaſpi biſcutatum*; *Ambroſia vulgaris*; which it was not our hap to meet with elſewhere in all our travels; *Cirſii quædam ſpecies* quæ jam defloruerat, at St. *Stefano*: *Chamærrhiphes ſive Palma humilis* about *Orbetello* and elſewhere on the cliffs of *Etruria*: *Draba quædam ſiliquoſa foliis longis anguſtis incanis*; *Euphraſia pratenſis lutea*; *Phillyrea anguſtifolia*, in montoſis propè maris litus in toto hoc tractu frequentiſſima; *Phillyrea ſerrata* 2 Cluſ. *Colutea minima ſive Coronilla* Ger. In rupibus maritimis propè turrim *Caſtiglione*.

OF

FLORENCE.

Florence. FROM *Leghorn* we travelled through *Piſa* to *Florence*, a city which anſwers its name and epithet *Fiorenza la Bella*, *Florence the fair*. Yet for beauty in my opinion it muſt give place to *Antwerp* and ſome other cities in the *Low Countries*, only it excels them in multitude of large ſtone-palaces, ſcattered up and down the ſtreets, ſuch as are thoſe of the *Grand Duke* both the old and the new called the *Palazzo de Pitti*, becauſe purchaſed of them; of the *Strozzi*, the *Salviati*, *&c.* Many of the ſtreets are ſtreight, which adds no little to the beauty of them. They are all paved with great broad ſtones, like *Luca* or *Collen* in *Germany*: yet but narrow as in many other towns of *Italy* and *Gallia Narbonenſis* to keep off the ſcorching beams of the ſun in ſummer time, which reflected from theſe broad ſtones would elſe make them more than ſufficiently hot. The paper-windows, and they too for the moſt part broken and tattered, do very much diſgrace the fair ſtone-houſes. The river *Arno* divides this city into two parts, which are joined together by 4 fair ſtone-bridges; one of which, called *Ponte vecchio* or the old bridge, hath on each ſide of it a row of goldſmiths-ſhops. All of them, but eſpecially the two middlemoſt, are remarkable for the breadth and flatneſs of their arches. The circuit of the walls is ſaid to be 6 *Italian* miles: but therein is comprehended a great deal of waſte ground, [I mean not filled up with buildings] the gardens and walls of the *Great Dukes*'s palace being at leaſt a mile in compaſs; beſides, on the other ſide the river, are ſome hundreds of acres of land taken up in vineyards and gardens belonging to private perſons, The number of pa-

riſhes

riſhes taking in the 12 priorates is 44, the number of inhabitants according to *Schottus* 85000 ſouls, and I believe he exceeds in his account, though ſome make them 90000, and others 100000. There are an incredible number of nunneries: *Schottus* ſaith 54; we were told 56; whereas there are but 24 monaſteries of friars. But that which is moſt ſtrange is the multitude of hoſpitals and alms-houſes, of which there are ſaid to be 37: one of which, *viz.* the *Orphanotrophium* maintains 900 perſons, and hath 70000 crowns yearly revenue.

This city is of no great ſtrength, being incompaſſed only with an old-faſhioned wall: but the *Great Duke* hath three caſtles or citadels in it, I think rather to bridle than defend it; one on the ſouth-ſide, held by a good garriſon, neatly kept and diligently watch'd, wherein are laid up arms for 30000 men. Another is a ſmall fortreſs in the *Great Duke*'s garden, to which he may retire in caſe of any ſudden danger or exigent: here they ſay his treaſure, or a good part of it, is kept. The third we viewed not.

Churches in *Florence*.

The churches in *Florence*, tho' they be not ſo richly gilded as ſome we have ſeen, yet, for their architecture, they excel moſt, eſpecially the *Domo*, or church of St. *Maria Florida*, which, in ſome mens opinion, is the compleateſt ſtructure that ever was ſet upon the earth. The pilaſters that ſupport the *nave* or body of the church ſtand at ſo great a diſtance, and are withal ſo very ſlender, that they do not obſcure the iſles, but at one view you enjoy the whole church. Beſides the *cupola*, tho' the firſt and pattern of all the reſt, is the largeſt and and talleſt of any in *Italy*, excepting that of St. *Peter*'s in *Rome:* under which is the choir, of an octagonal figure. The walls of this church are cruſted over on the outſide with marble of ſeveral colours, cut into ſmall pieces and variouſly chequer'd; which, though the *Italians* now deſpiſe and count but a toy, yet makes a pretty gaudy ſhew. Within this church, beyond the the choir, are four inſcriptions; one concerns the building of the church, and is as follows.

The *Domo* or cathedral.

Inſcriptions.

1. *Anno à Chriſti ortu* 1280 *Florentini magnis divitiis partis, & rebus domi foriſque commodè conſtitutis cum urbem mœnibus auxiſſent, pulcherrimiſque ædificiis publicè decorâſſent, ut Rem Divinam quoque optimè ordinarent, & poſteris inſignis magnificentiæ ac Religionis ſuæ exemplum proderent, hoc auguſtiſſimum templum in Dei honorem ejuſque matris ſemper Virginis Mariæ inſtituerunt, & Pontificio Legato Cardinale præſente, primùmque lapidem ponente ſumma cum omnium lætitia ac devotione inchoârunt* VI. Id. Septembris.

The ſecond concerns the dedication or conſecration of this church by Pope *Eugenius* IV, and runs thus.

2. *Ob inſignem magnificentiam Civitatis & Templi Eugenius PP. IIII. omni ſolennitate adhibita dedicavit* 25 *Martii* 1436. *Cujus dedicationis gratiâ Pons ligneus inſigni magnificentiâ & ornutu factus eſt ab Eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ Novellæ ubi PP. inhabitabat uſque ad hanc Eccleſiam*, &c.

The third concerns the union of the *Greek* and *Roman* churches in theſe words.

3. *Ad perpetuam rei memoriam;*
Generali Concilio Florentiæ celebrato poſt longas diſputationes unio Græcorum facta eſt in hac ipſa Eccleſia, Die 6 *Julii* 1438. *Præſidente eidem Concilio Eugenio Papa IV cum Latinis Epiſcopis & Prælatis, & Imperatore Conſtantinopolitano cum Epiſcopis & Prælatis & Proceribus Græcorum in copioſo numero, ſublatiſque erroribus in unam eandémque rectam fidem quam Romana tenet Eccleſia conſenſerunt.*

4. The fourth concerns the tranſlation or removal of the body of *Zenobius* from the church of S. *Laurence* hither by archbiſhop *Andreas* his ſucceſſor.

Some monuments alſo I obſerved in this church; the inſcriptions whereof they being of conſiderable perſons it may not be amiſs here to ſet down. Of *Marſilius Ficinus*,

En

En hoſpes! hic eſt Marſilius Sophiæ pater:
Platonicum qui dogma culpâ temporum
Situ obrutum illuſtrans, & Atticum decus
Servans, Latio dedit; fores primus ſacras
Divinæ aperiens mentis, actus numine.
Vixit beatus ante Coſmi munere
Laurique Medicis, nunc revixit publico.
S. P. Q. F. MDXXI.

Of *Jottus* a good architect, and the firſt reviver of painting in *Italy*; though *Vaſſari* in his lives of painters makes *Cimabue* to have been the firſt reviver, and to have taught *Giotto* and others. The verſes of his epitaph were made by *Ang. Politian*, and are as follows.

Ille ego ſum per quem Pictura extincta revixit;
Cui quàm recta manus tam fuit & facilis.
Naturæ deerat noſtræ quod defuit arti;
Plus nulli licuit pingere nec meliùs.
Miraris turrim egregiam ſacro ære ſonantem:
Hæc quoque de modulo crevit ad aſtra meo.
Denique ſum Jottus, quid opus fuit iſta referre?
Hoc nomen longi carminis inſtar erit.

Obiit Anno 1336. *Concives poſuere* B. M. 1490.

Of *Philippo Brunelleſchi*, a famous architect, who deſigned the *cupola* of this church, and alſo that of St. *Laurence*'s,

D. S.

Quantum Philippus Architectus arte Dædalea valuerit cùm hujus celeberrimi templi mira teſtudo, tum plures machinæ divino ingenio ab eo adinventæ documento eſſe poſſunt. Quapropter ob eximias animi ſui dotes ſingularéſque virtutes XV. Kal. Maias 1446. *ejus B. M. corpus in hac humo ſuppoſita grata Patria ſepeliri juſſit.*

In

In this church on the north wall is the picture of an *Engliſh* knight on horſeback; *Joannes Acutus* they write him, and therefore ſome think that his name was Sir *John Sharp*; I incline rather to their opinion who ſuppoſe his name to have been Sir *John Hawkwood*, eſpecially ſeeing *Guicciardine* writes him *Aucutus* and not *Acutus*. Whatever his name were he was a valiant man and an eminent captain.

Here is alſo a painted table hung up in memory of *Dante*, the famous *Italian* poet, who was native of this city, but lived in exile and was buried at *Ravenna*. On the frame of this table are theſe verſes inſcribed,

Qui cœlum cecinit mediumque imumque tribunal,
Luſtravitque animo cuncta poeta ſuo,
Doctus adeſt Dantes, ſua quem Florentia ſæpe
Senſit conſiliis ac pietate patrem.
Nil potuit tanto mors ſæva nocere poetæ,
Quem vivum virtus, carmen, imago facit.

The church of St. *Croce*.

In the church of *Santa Croce* is the monument of *Michael Angelo Buonarota*, the famous architect, ſculptor, and painter. Above ſtands his effigies; and under that is a coffin, and under the coffin three ſtatues ſitting of rare workmanſhip, worth their weight in ſilver, which ſignify painting, ſculpture, and architecture. Below this inſcription,

Michaeli Angelo Bonarotio,
E vetuſta Simoniorum familia,
Sculptori, Pictori & Architecto,
Famâ omnibus notiſſimo.
Leonardus patruo amantiſſimo & de ſe optimè merito tranſlatis Româ ejus oſſibus, atque in hoc templo Major. ſuor. Sepulchro conditis, cohortante Sereniſſ. Coſmo Med. Magno Etruriæ Duce P. C. Anno Sal. CIↃ IↃ LXX.

The church of the *Annunciata*.

In the church of the *Annunciata* beſides ſeveral others is the monument of *John Bologna*, a man well known in *Italy*. It ſtands in a chapel behind the choir built by himſelf, and is thus inſcribed,

Johannes

Johannes Bologna Belga, Mediceorum PPum nobilis alumnus, Picturâ, Sculpturâ & Architecturâ clarus, virtute notus, moribus & Pietate insignis Sacellum Deo, Sep. sibi cunctisque Belgis earundem artium cultoribus P. An. Dom. CIↃ IↃ IC.

In the church of *St. Mark* is a small monument for a great person. *viz. Joannes Picus Mirandulanus*, with this inscription, The church of St. *Mark*.

Johannes jacet hîc Mirandula, cætera norunt
Et Tagus & Ganges, forsan & Antipodes.
Ob. An. Sal. MCCCCLXXXXIIII, vixit An. XXXII.

Hieronymus Benivenius, nè disjunctus post mortem locus ossa separet quorum animos in vita conjunxit amor, hac humo supposita poni curavit.
Ob. An. MDXXXXII. vixit An. LXXXIX. Men. VI.

In the cloister of St. *Laurence* by the church door is the monument of *Paulus Jovius* thus inscribed,

Paulo Jovio Novocomensi Episc. Nucerino
Historiarum sui temporis Scriptori
Sepulchrum quod sibi testamento decreverat
Posteri ejus integra fide posuerunt;
Indulgentia maximorum optimorumque Cosmi
Et Franciſci Etruriæ Ducum.
Anno MDLXXIIII.

In the *Baptisterium* or church of St. *John*, supposed to have been anciently a temple of *Mars*; of an octagonal figure, and having three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *metzo relievo*, is a fair monument of Pope *John* XXIII. who was deposed in the council of *Constance*, with this inscription,

Johannes quondam Papa XXIIIus obiit Florentiæ Anno Domini MCCCCXVIIII. XI. *Kalendas Januarii.*

In

St. *Laurence*'s church. The chapel of St. *Laurence.*

In the church of St. *Laurence* are interred ſeveral of the *Great Duke*'s family. And to this church belongs the famous chapel of St. *Lorenzo*, built by the *Great Dukes*, which, when finiſh'd, is like to be, for its bigneſs, the moſt ſumptuous, rich, and magnificent ſtructure in the world. This chapel is of an octagonal figure, and the roof of it a large *cupola*. The inſide of it is incruſted over with ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, I may call them, for they are all above the rate of marble, *viz.* jaſper of ſeveral kinds and colours, agate, *Lapis Lazuli*, touchſtone, *&c.* all poliſh'd and reſplendent, inlaid and wrought into various figures. Of this octagon one ſide is left void for the high altar, for which there is a ſumptuous tabernacle preparing, that now ſtands in the *Great Duke*'s gallery. The ſide oppoſite to the altar is for the door. On the reſt of the ſides are to be placed ſtatues and monuments for ſuch as have been *Great Dukes*. The firſt, beginning on the left hand as you enter in, intended (as we conjectured) for *Alexander*, who was only Duke of *Florence*, is not yet made up. The reſt have on the top the names, and underneath, in a nich, the effigies of the *Great Dukes*, ſome in ſtone, and ſome in braſs, under that a coffin or cuſhion with a ducal crown lying upon it, and nethermoſt an inſcription in this order,

Franciſcus Mag. Dux Etruriæ II, vixit ann. XLVI. ob. XIX Octob. CIↃIↃLXXXVII.
Coſmus Mag. Dux Etr. I, vixit ann. LV. ob. XI Kal. Maii CIↃIↃLXXIIIV.
Ferdinandus Mag. Dux Etr. III. vixit ann. LX. ob. VII Id. Febr. CIↃIↃCIX.
Coſmus Magn. Dux Etr. IV. vixit. ann. XXX. obiit XXVIII Febr. CIↃIↃCXX.

So there is one ſide more remaining for *Ferdinand* II. the fifth *Great Duke*, who is dead ſince our being there; the preſent *Great Duke*'s name being *Coſmus* III.

Between the monuments of Duke and Duke are the arms of two of the cities ſubject to the *Great Duke*, the names whereof are theſe, *Monte Pulciano*, *Borgo San Sepolchro*, *Cortona*, *Volterra*, *Arezzo*, *Piſtoia*, *Piſa*, *Florence*,

rence, *Fiesole*, *Siena*, *Grossetto*, *Massa*, *Montalce*, *Suana*, *Chiusa*, *Pientia*, all episcopal sees: besides which, in *Tuscany* are many considerable towns, castles, and fortresses.

I shall enlarge no farther concerning the churches, towers, pillars, fountains, statues of brass and stone, and pictures, of which there are a great number in this city, and of excellent workmanship: only I cannot omit to mention two *Statuæ equestres* in brass, much greater than the life; one of *Cosmus* I. upon the great piazza: the other of *Ferdinand* I. in the piazza of the *Annunciata*, erected by *Ferdinand* II.

The *Great Duke*'s gallery is in the old palace, a handsome pile of building. Under ground, as it were, in cellars, are the stables: above them fair *portico's* or cloisters to walk in. Above the *portico*'s are shops for all manner of artificers to work in for the *Great Duke*. The uppermost story is the *gallery* properly so called; where, in an open walk free for any man to come into, stand many ancient, and some also modern statues. Round about on each side this walk, hang the pictures of many Princes and other persons, who have been famous in the world for learning or valour. Among the rest we noted the pictures of of *Queen Elizabeth*, *King James*, *Oliver Cromwel*, and *Johannes Acutus*, before remember'd. The gallery of the *Gr. Duke*.

The chief rarities are lock'd up in closets, of which we saw four. The things which in our transient view we took more especial notice of were, a huge terrestrial globe, and a *Sphæra armillaris* bigger than that. A branch'd candlestick including many little figures of ivory, or white wax appearing thro' the transparent amber: an engine counterfeiting a perpetual motion, like those of *Septalius* at *Milan*. Several stone-tables, so curiously inlaid with small pieces of precious stones of divers colours, as to compose figures of plants, fruits, and flowers, birds, beasts, and insects, so natural and to the life, that scarce any picture drawn by the hand can excel them. One of these, the best and richest that we have any where seen, both for the excellency of the workmanship, and costliness of the materials, being set with many rubies and pearls, they valued at 100000 *Florence Scudi*, which is more than so many *English* crowns. Several rich cabinets. That of the greatest value, which they rated at

at 500000 *Scudi*, was rich ſet with gems of the firſt magnitude; a pearl of an enormous greatneſs, but not perfectly round; ſeveral topazes almoſt as big as walnuts, large rubies and emeralds, beſides other ſtones of inferior note, ſtuds of amethyſt, *&c.* Here we alſo ſaw the nail, pretended to be one continued body, half iron, half gold, part of the iron having been turned into gold by one *Thurnhauſſerus*, an alchymiſt of *Baſil*, before-mentioned. To us it ſeem'd counterfeit, and not neatly neither, the iron and the gold being but bunglingly joined together. A large topaz as big as a pullet's egg. An intire image made of one *Turchois* ſtone: many ancient *Roman* idols of braſs; old *Roman* lamps found in ſepulchres, of ſeveral faſhions: a preſs full of turn'd work of ivory, very fine and ſubtile: rhinoceros horns, *&c.* I omit ſeveral pictures and ſtatues wherewith the rooms were adorned, made by the beſt maſters, and much eſteemed by thoſe that have judgment in ſuch things.

The armory.

In the armory we ſaw ſeveral remarkables, as the armour of many great perſons of *Europe*, among others of *Henry* IV. King of *France*, and *Charles* V. Emperor: *Hannibal*'s head-piece (as they called it) it had engraven on it many ancient *Moreſco* characters: a ſuit of *Perſian* armour for a man on horſe-back, made of little ſcales of iron. A loadſtone, having its poles at the greateſt diſtance I ever ſaw any: ſeveral *Indian* royal veſts, made of feathers. Five great ſwords, ſuch as the Pope uſes to bleſs on *Chriſtmas* day, and ſend to Princes. A King of *China*'s armour made of fiſh-bones, and a wooden ſword. This ſure they miſtook for an *Indian* King's, the *Chineſe* having of a long time had the uſe both of iron and guns: *Japan* arms and ſwords without point, and broad at the top. Divers *Turkiſh* ſcymitars; *Scanderbeg*'s ſword: the hair of a horſe's mane, ſeven yards in length; the skin of this horſe ſtuffed up, ſent by the Duke of *Lorrain:* ſeveral conceited guns: piſtols, on whoſe muzzles were ſcrew'd the heads of halberds, or pole-axes. Nine piſtol-barrels ſo laid on a frame, that by letting down one cock they were all diſcharged, making eighteen ſhot, for each is double charged, and a train of powder leads from the touch-

hole

hole of the middlemoſt, to the touch-holes of all the reſt, in channels made for that purpoſe. An engine made like a hat, with ſeveral piſtols in the crown; this they called the *bona notte*, being to be diſcharged upon your enemy when you compliment him, and bid him good-night: a long gun, and alſo a piſtol, whoſe barrels are of beaten gold. Several round bucklers, one with *Meduſa*'s head painted on it by *Michael Angelo*, an highly eſteemed piece. *Italian* locks for ſuſpected wives: ancient *Baliſtæ* (as they called them) which are no other than great croſs-bows. A thong cut out of the hide of a buffalo, 250 yards long. A preſs full of rich prizes of arms taken from the *Turks*.

In the *Argenteria*, or wardrobe, we ſaw ſeveral preſſes or cupboards [twelve in number] full of rich plate. In one, all manner of veſſels of beaten gold. In another, a ſumptuous altar of the ſame metal (as they told us) ſet with diamonds and other precious ſtones of the higheſt value. On it was inſcribed in great capitals (the letters all made up of rubies) *Coſmus II. Dei gratia magnus Dux Etruriæ ex voto.* The *Argenteria* or wardrobe.

In ſome by-rooms we ſaw the skin of a *morſſe*, or ſea-horſe, ſtuffed; the skin of an *elk* ſtuffed; the skin and skeleton of an elephant, which was ſhewn in *Florence* ſome eight or ten years ago, and died there.

I might ſpend many words in deſcribing the *Great Duke*'s new palace and gardens, ſtored with great variety of trees and ſhrubs, valuable for ſhade, beauty, fruit, or ſcent; adorned with a multitude of ſtatues thick ſet up and down the walls and knots: pleaſant fountains and water-works; ſtately and delicious walks both cloſe and open; goodly flowers and choice plants. We took notice of *Dictamnus Creticus*, *Quamoclit Indorum*; *Tragoriganum*; *Stramonium peregrinum* Ger. i. e. *pomo ſpinoſo rotundo*; *Piſum cordatum*, *Balſamina cucumerina*, *Chamærrhiphes*, &c. Here, in an incloſed place were kept two male oſtriches, and one female.

In the duke's *Theriotrophium* we obſerved theſe ſorts of wild beaſts, *lion*, *tiger*, *leopard*, *bear*, *wolf*, *porcupine*, *wild boar*. The ſnout of this was longer in proportion than that of tame or domeſtic ſwine: the ears rounder and ſhorter and of a black colour, as were alſo the

the feet and tail. Theſe wild ſwine are conſtantly of the ſame colour, which is a griſly or iron-grey. Its worth the obſervation that moſt wild animals keep to the ſame colour both beaſts and birds; but thoſe that are kept tame vary infinitely, which is (I ſuppoſe) to be attributed partly to the variety of their food, and partly to the highneſs of their feeding; to which the difference of the climate and ſoil may contribute ſomething. So we ſee that upon the *Alps* and other high mountains covered for the moſt part with ſnow, ſeveral animals, as *bears*, *foxes*, *hares*, *partridges*, &c. change their natural colours, and become white, by reaſon of the coldneſs of thoſe mountains, or of the conſtant intuition of ſnow.

In *Florence* many of the palaces are made of great, rough hewn ſtones, not laid ſmooth, but each protuberating above the *ſuperficies* of the wall: which faſhion of building the *Italians* call *maniera ruſtica*,

This city at preſent is rather in a decaying than thriving condition, there having not been (as we were credibly informed) a new houſe built there theſe forty years: the citizens generally being but poor. This comes to paſs partly by the great decay of their trade; for whereas formerly they ſerved *France* with ſilks, now the *French* themſelves work them as well or better than they; partly by reaſon of the great exactions of the *Great Duke*, who lays immoderate gabels upon all commodities that are bought and ſold. The greateſt foreign trade they have at preſent is with our nation; and that is not much, we having moſt of our ſilk from *Meſſina*, *Aleppo*, and other places in the *Levant* and working it at home. This city is well ſituate in a good air, only ſomewhat ſharp in winter time; the inhabitants are ingenious and quick-witted. It hath bred more excellent painters, ſculptors, and architects than any one city in *Italy* beſides: and for ſcholars and great wits it may vie with moſt.

It's the faſhion here for gentlemen to ſell their own wine by retail. Yet no body goes into the palace to drink; but there is a hole made in the cellar or buttery-wall, to give in and take out flasks or other veſſels; and there is a ſervant attending for the moſt part ſo long as there is wine

to

to ſell. At the palace gate or wall they uſually hang up the hackles of old flasks to give notice that there is wine to be ſold there.

The gentlemen think it a diſparagement to them to practiſe phyſic; ſo that none of them bring up their children to the ſtudy of medicine; but they think it no diſparagement to exerciſe merchandiſe; and for this they have the example of the *Great Duke* himſelf, who is the greateſt merchant in *Europe*; nay *Leti* ſaith, that it is reported, he trades for more than all the merchants in *Genoa*.

The *Great Duke* is both here and in all his dominions ſupreme and abſolute lord, and may *pro arbitrio* impoſe what taxes and gabels he pleaſes; and therein he is not ſparing. Every houſe pays to him the tenth of its yearly rent. No houſe or land ſold but a good part of the price (at leaſt one tenth) goes to him. No women married but he hath 8 *per cent.* of her portion. Every one that goes to law pays 2 *per cent.* of what he ſues for. Every young heifer that is ſold pays a crown; not ſo much as a basket of eggs comes to market but it pays ſomewhat for toll. So that his revenue muſt needs be great: ſome ſays a million and half, others two millions of crowns yearly. His expences amount not to one million; and conſequently, conſidering alſo the income of his trading, he muſt needs have an immenſe treaſure; by *Leti*'s reckoning more than 60 millions of crowns: but it's well if it amounts to half that ſum. And though ſome at *Florence* would have perſuaded us that the world was miſtaken in this opinion of his great riches, yet we ſaw good reaſon to continue in that belief; he uſing all ways of thrift and ſparing as well as getting; keeping no houſe but allowing his ſervants board-wages, and being at a ſet rate with his cook, and his baker, who for the monopoly of fine bread (*Pane di bocca* they call it) furniſhes his private table, and pays 1000 *Scudi per annum* beſides. Moreover it was a maxim with him, that a good treaſure of money is the greateſt ſtrength and ſecurity of a Prince, and he would often ſay of our late King *Charles* I. that want of money ruined him, and therefore it may well be preſumed himſelf would take care to fill his coffers with that.

Beſides the territories of *Florence* and *Piſa*, called the old ſtate, of which he is abſolute lord and ſovereign; and the territory of *Siena*, called the new ſtate, for which he is feudatary of the King of *Spain*, he is alſo poſſeſſed of part of the iſle of *Elba*, which he holds of *Spain*, part of *Graffignana*, bought of the marqueſſes *Malaſpina*; the earldom of St. *Fiora*, purchaſed of the *Strozzi*; the marquiſate of *Scanzano*, and the earldom of *Pitigliano* and *Sorano* formerly belonging to the *Urſini*, and ſome other ſmall places, for all which he is feudatary of the Emperor. *Radicofani* in *Tuſcany*, and *Borgo ſan Sepolchro* in *Umbria*, for which he is feudatary of the *Pope*.

His citadels and fortreſſes, eſpecially thoſe on the borders, are thought to be the beſt fortified and provided with ammunition and victuals of any in *Europe*; for the guard of which he keeps four or five thouſand ſouldiers in conſtant pay. The three principal offices of truſt are the governors of *Siena*, of *Leghorn*, and *Petigliano*. He hath always about his perſon a guard of *German* ſoldiers. He is able to ſend into the field 40000 footmen and 3000 horſemen. *Leti* ſaith, that he hath 40000 footmen enrolled, who are obliged to ſtand ready at every call; and 1000 horſemen liſted and divided into 12 companies, and theſe laſt have the privilege not to be impriſoned for debt. He can alſo put forth to ſea upon occaſion twelve gallies, two galeaſſes, and twenty ſhips of war.

He entertains and diverts the citizens of *Florence* in ſummer-time with ſports and ſhews, eſpecially races for prizes (*Pallio*'s they call them) ſometimes *Barbary* horſes, ſometimes ordinary horſes running through one of the ſtreets of the town (which thence they call the *Curſo*) without any riders. To make them go, they faſten little flaps of leather ſtuck with prickles upon their backs.

The great Duke holds good correſpondence and amity with all Chriſtian Princes and States; except the Pope [upon account of *Borgo San Sepolchro*, to which the Pope pretends; the marquiſate of *Monte feltre*, to which the Duke hath ſome pretenſions in right of his wife, who was heireſs to the late Duke of *Urbin*; and the buſineſs of *Caſtro*:] and the Duke of *Savoy*, between whom and him there hath been an antient emulation about precedency.

The

The *Duke* hath the nomination of the biſhops and governors of all the cities in his dominions.

The eccleſiaſtical revenues of the Duke's whole ſtate, according to a ſurvey taken in the year 1645, were found to be 765000 *Scudi* or crowns *per ann.* For this *Leti* is my Author.

The family of the *Medici* have had two Dukes beſides thoſe of *Tuſcany*, *viz.* *William* Duke of *Nevers* and *Laurence* Duke of *Urbin*; two Arch-ducheſſes married to them, *viz.* *Joan* daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I, wife of *Francis* I; and *Mary* daughter of *Ferdinand* II, wife of *Coſmus* II: four *Popes*, *viz.* *Leo* X, *Clement* VII, *Pius* IV, and *Leo* XI: two Queens of *France*, *viz.* *Katharine* wife of *Henry* II, and *Mary* wife of *Henry* IV, mother to our late Queen-mother, who died in *Collen* 1640. Their greatneſs began to exceed the meaſure of other families (ſaith my Author) by the death of Pope *John* XXIII, depoſed in the council of *Conſtance* in the year 1414, who died in the houſe of *John Medices*, and made him his heir.

The gentlemen and citizens of quality keep not their daughters at home after they be eight or ten years of age, but put them into nunneries, where they are bred and taught all manner of women's work. Out thence they come not till they be married. He that makes love to any of them may with the parents conſent ſee and ſpeak with them at the grate of the nunnery. This is not only a ſecure but alſo a cheap way to bring up their daughters. For they pay not to the houſe above ſixteen pounds a year for diet and all.

Plants obſerved about *Florence*.

About *Florence* we obſerved very few plants but what we had before met withal in other places. Thoſe we noted were *Carduus chryſanthemus Narbonenſis* Ger. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. *Echium majus & aſperius flore albo* C. B. *Carduus ſolſtitialis* Ger. *Atractylis*; *Conyza major Monſpelienſis odorata* J. B. *Galega*; *Scrophularia*, *Ruta canina dicta*; *Lotus pentaphyllos ſiliquoſus*, *villoſus* C. B. *Aſter luteus foliis ad florem rigidis* C. B. *Iberis* J. B. *Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis* C. B. *Ageratum vulgare*; *Stoechas citrina anguſtifolia*; *Sideritis vulgaris* Ger. *Nigella arvenſis* Park. *Satureia æſtiva hortenſis* Ger. *Scorpioides Telephium Ang.* Lob. *Paſſerina Tragi* J. B.

Globularia Monſpelienſium ; *Melilotus major flore albo* ; *Chryſanthemum Bellidis folio* Hort. Pat. *Medica orbiculata* J. B. *Solanum vulgare fructu luteo* ; *Meliſſa vulgaris* ; *Chondrilla juncea* Ger. *Chamæſyce* ; *Stœbe caliculis argenteis* C. B. *Iſchæmon vulgare* ; *Gramen dactyloides radice repente* Ger. *Buphthalmum vulgare* Ger. *Bugloſſum anguſtifolium* Lob. *Botrys* ; *Pſyllium vulgare* ; *Cichorium verrucarium ſive Zacyntha* ; *Scordium* ; *Xeranthemum* ; *Kali ſpinoſum*, ſo far from the ſea. *Gramen ſupinum aculeatum* J. B. *Gramen amoris dictum* ; duæ varietates. *Iris floribus albis* in muris urbis copioſiſſimè, unde *Florentina* denominatur. In collibus urbi vicinis, *Arbutus* ; *Laurus* ; *Lotus arbor* ; *Cyclamen folio anguloſo* J. B. *Phillyrea ſerrata* 2 Cluſ. *Erica arboreſcens Monſpelienſis*, *flore purpuraſcente*, *ramulis ternis* J. B. *Satureia S. Juliani* J. B. *Ciſtus fœmina* Ger. *Lychnis minima rigida Cherleri* J. B. *Pyracantha*, in ſylvoſis juxta *Arnum* ; *Ariſtolochia Saracenica* Ger. ibid. *Gratiola* ; *Colutea veſicaria* ; *Rhamnus* 1 *Cluſii flo. albo* Ger. *Digitalis lutea vel pallida parvo flore* C. B.

The red *Florence* wine is moſt commended for a table wine of any in *Italy* ; and doubtleſs it is moſt wholeſome, and, to them who are uſed to it, alſo moſt guſtful and pleaſant. It is of a deeper colour than ordinary claret, which is cauſed by letting it ſtand longer upon the husks or *vinacea* before it be preſſed. For it is the skin only which gives the tincture, the interior pulp of the grape being white.

Sept. 1. We began our journey to *Rome*. Firſt we paſſed through *Caſtiano*, a pretty little town eight miles diſtant from *Florence* ; and when we had proceeded four miles further, we left the ordinary road to *Siena* by *Poggi bonzi* (which is the plainer but longer) and rode to St. *Buco*, a good large village, and from thence to St. *Donato*, a poor walled town ſixteen miles from *Florence*, and fourteen from *Siena*. From St. *Donato* we rode on to *Caſtellina di Campi* five miles further from whence to *Siena* we had nine miles more ; the firſt four mountainous and ſtony way, the laſt five good. All this country we rode through, and generally all *Tuſcany* is mountainous and barren. Yet are not the mountains very high.

About

About 5 miles from *Florence* we took notice of the *Certoſa* or *Carthuſian* cloiſter, ſeated on a pleaſant hill by the way ſide. We had the proſpect of *Siena* about ten miles before we came at it. *Siena* is a fair city, ſome four miles in compaſs. *Siena.* The piazza or market-place is compaſs'd about with good buildings, and, for the figure of it, not unfitly reſembled to a cochle or ſcallop-ſhell. This fancy had they who paved it, for on one ſide, *viz.* that next the palace they have placed the figure of the heel of a cochle-ſhell made in ſtone, and from thence have drawn rays or ribs of ſtone (anſwering to the ridges or *ſtriæ* of a cochle-ſhell) to the edges round. The *Domo*, or cathedral church, is a ſtately edifice of marble, having a beautiful front, adorn'd within-ſide with the heads of all the Popes, placed in the wall, round about the body of the church. Part of this church is paved with marble inlaid, or a more elegant ſort of moſaick work, containing part of the Hiſtory of the Bible, done by *Micherino Saneſe*. This pavement is cover'd with a moveable floor of boards to preſerve it. Had it been finiſh'd as intended, all *Europe* could not have ſhewn the like; but there is not a fourth part done. The painting of the library walls in this church, containing the hiſtory of *Æneas Sylvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius* II. half by the hand of *Petrus Peruginus*, and half by *Raphael Urbin*, is, in my judgment, the moſt excellent painting that ever I beheld, and ſo freſh and lively as if it had been done but yeſterday. Here are alſo other good churches and handſome palaces. We aſcended the tower called *Torre di mangio*, from whence we had a fair proſpect of the whole city, which runs out into three angles. The walls incloſe much void ground, which is made uſe of for gardens and vineyards. All the ſtreets and *Piazza* are paved with brick ſet edge-ways, after the manner of *Venice*, and the ſides of the ſtreets of the *Holland* towns. The whole town is well built, and ſituate upon a hill, and by that means always clean. They here make no uſe of ſnow or ice to cool or refreſh their wines, their cellars keeping it cool enough. In the palace of the *Podeſta* we ſaw a room, the walls and roof whereof were painted by *Micherino Saneſe*, valued at more than the whole palace beſides. We took

notice alſo of the theatre for comedies, a fair brick building; and the *Studium*, called the *Sapienza*, where are the publick ſchools, a mean building, much like that of *Piſa*. This city is counted a very good place to ſojourn in for a ſtranger that would learn *Italian*, as well becauſe the citizens here ſpeak the pureſt language, as for that they are very civil and courteous to foreigners. Beſides, by reaſon of its ſituation, the air is temperate even in ſummer-time; proviſions alſo are reaſonable.

Sept. 3. We travell'd to *Radicofani* 34 miles, paſſing through 1. *Lucignano*, a poſt-village, and in ſight of *Cuna* a village on a hill; alſo a little wall'd town call'd *Buon-convento*, *S. Quiricho.* then *Tornieri*, a poſt-village, and laſtly, St. *Quiricho*, i. e. *S. Cyriaci oppidum.* Which ſo ſoon as I had paſſed, I found great ſtore of lavender-cotton, which grew all along by the way-ſide. There grew alſo all this day's journey in great plenty, *Abſinthium Romanum* Cæſ. Between St. *Quiricho* and *Radicofani Cinara ſylv.* and two other ſpecies of thiſtle, one I gueſſed to be *Carduus tomentoſus* Lob. the other I knew not; *Arcana flore purpuro-rubente patulo*; *Veronica ſpicata cærulea*; *Winter-Savory*; *Aſter luteus Linariæ folio*; *Colchicum* cover'd all the paſtures. Between St. *Quiricho* and *Radicofani* we paſſed no conſiderable town or village. All the country we rode through this day is mountainous and barren, very little wood growing on the ground. *Radicofani*, *Radicofani.* being a frontier, is ſtrongly fortified, and held with a garriſon of 300 ſoldiers by the Great Duke. This *Radicofani* is ſituate upon a high hill, ſo that one may ſee it going or coming 12 or 14 miles.

Sept. 4. We travell'd from *Radicofani* to *Viterbo* 38 miles. About 10 miles from *Radicofani* we paſſed over a ſmall river called at a place called *Ponte Argentino*, which divides the State of the Great Duke and of the Pope.

It is to be noted, that in all this country the towns and villages are generally ſet upon the tops of hills, for coolneſs, I ſuppoſe. We obſerved alſo, that the country ſubject to the Great Duke, at leaſt that part we travell'd this voyage, was craggy and bare of trees, and ſeem'd to us to be dry, parch'd, and barren land. But ſo ſoon

as

as we came into the *Eccleſiaſtical State* the world was well amended; for the hills were for the moſt part cover'd with trees, and the vallies very fruitful. Fourteen miles from *Radicofani* we paſſed *Aqua-pendente*, a large old town, *ex re nomen habens*, for it ſtands upon the brow of a hill from which the water falls perpendicularly. Then we paſſed St. *Lorenzo*, a little town on the edge of the lake of *Volſinii*, now called *Bolſe*, and rode along the brink of the lake five miles to *Bolſe*. From *Bolſe* we mounted up to *Monte Fiaſcone*, where we taſted the ſo much celebrated wine; and, after eight miles further riding over a ſpacious and fruitful plain, arrived at *Viterbo*, a large and well ſituate town, but not very fairly built. All that we took notice of there was two or three handſome fountains, and the monument of Pope *John* XXI in the *Domo*. There are ſulphur-wells and hot-ſprings about the town, but we had not time to examine or ſo much as view them.

Aqua-pendente. *Monte Fiaſcone.* *Viterbo.*

We rode to *Baceano* 22 miles from *Viterbo*, paſſing through *Ronciglione* a pretty town belonging to the ſtate of *Caſtro*. In the woods we travelled through this day upon the mountains near *Viterbo*, we found many rare plants, *v. g Carduus globoſus* Ger. *Viola matronalis*; *Caſia poetica* Lob. *Cerrus minore glande* Ger. *Orobus ſylvaticus viciæ foliis* C. B. *Cyclaminus folio anguloſo* J. B. plentifully in all the woods between *Viterbo* and *Rome*: *Meſpilus vulgaris*; *Heſperis ſylveſtris latifolia, flore parvo albo* Park. *Thlaſpi Candiæ* Ger. *Lamium ſcutellaria dictum*; *Sorbus*; *Linaria major purpurea*; *Blattaria lutea*; *Cytiſus cortice cinereo aut albido, ſiliquis hirſutis*. We cannot yet certainly determine what this plant is called by botanic writers. *Plumbago* Plinii at *Bolſena* and about *Rome* plentifully by the way ſides; *Polygonum vel Linifolia per terram ſparſa flore Scorpioidis* J. B. *Helleborus niger hortenſis flore viridi* J. B. in vepretis montoſis paſſim. *Sept.* 5.

We travelled from *Baceano* to *Rome* 16 miles. From a mountain we paſſed over not far from *Baceano* we had a wide proſpect of the *Campania* of *Rome*, which, being covered over with a thick miſt, appeared to us (looking down upon it from the clear sky above) like a huge lake 6.

lake of water, nor could we have perſuaded ourſelves otherwiſe, had we not before obſerved the like *Phænomenon* in ſome places of *England.* About 3 miles ſhort of *Rome* we paſſed by an ancient monument like to thoſe we had obſerved at *Modena*, which they call the ſepulchre of *Nero*; and, ſomewhat more than a mile before we enter'd the city, we paſſed over the *Tiber* by the *Ponte Molle*, anciently *Pons Milvius*; and came upon the *Via Flaminia*, a ſtreight paved way having *Ville* and gardens on either ſide it, which brought us to the gate called *Porta del Popolo*, whereat we enter'd the city.

OF
ROME.

OF *ROME* both ancient and modern, though more might be ſaid than of any city in the world, yet becauſe ſo much hath been written by others both in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, I ſhall be very brief, it being needleſs to trouble the world with what hath been already publiſhed in other books.

The moſt remarkable antiquities to be ſeen in *Rome* are ſome ruins and remainders of *Heatheniſh Temples, Theatres and Amphitheatres, Circi, Baths, Aquæducts, Obelisks, Triumphal Arches, Pillars, Fora, Mauſolæa, Statues, Altar-ſtones, Grave-ſtones and other ſtones with inſcriptions, Medals, Entaglie or Gems engraven with figures, ſacrificing veſſels and inſtruments, Sepulchral urns, Lachrymal urns, ancient Lamps, Weights, Rings, Fibulæ, and abundance of other implements.*

Firſt, for ancient temples the moſt remarkable that I obſerved yet remaining, either intire or ſome parts or ruins of were Ancient Temples.

1. The *Pantheon*, now dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *All-Saints*, and commonly called the *Rotunda* from its figure. Its heighth was 144 feet, and its breadth as much. The roof was vaulted in form of a *cupola*, and all the light it received was by a large round hole of 3 yards diameter juſt in the top. It had a porch of 16 tall and maſſy pillars of ſpeckled marble called oriental granite; each pillar being of one intire ſtone; of which there are at preſent only 13 remaining. Upon the architrave of the portico is inſcribed in large letters. The *Pantheon* or *Rotonda*.

M. AGRIP-

M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIUM FECIT.

And underneath that in leſſer Letters this,

IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIUS. SEVERUS. PIUS. PERTINAX. ARABICUS. ADIABENICUS. PARTHICUS. MAXIMUS. PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT. XI. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS. ET. IMP. CAES. M. AURELIUS. ANTONINUS. PIUS. FOELIX AUG. TRIB. POTEST. V. COS. PROCOS. PANTHEUM. VETUSTATE. CORRUPTUM. CUM. OMNI. CULTU. RESTITUERUNT.

This temple was covered with copper-plates or tiles, taken away by Pope *Urban* VIII; whence that paſquinate, *Quod non fecere barbari fecere Barberini.* He thereupon (as was thought) to ſilence and appeaſe the clamour of the people, cauſed thereof to be made the four famous wreathed pillars and canopy of the high altar in St. *Peter's* church. Of the very nails [*clavi trabales*] which faſtened the tiles of the *portico* was caſt a great gun of the weight of 2800 pounds now to be ſeen in the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, with the figure of one of the nails, and an inſcription upon it ſignifying whereof it was made, *viz. Ex clavis trabalibus Porticus Agrippæ.* This temple remains ſtill intire, only deſpoiled of its ancient ſtatues and ornaments. For here beſides many others was that famous *Minerva* of *Phidias.* When it was firſt built it had an aſcent of ſeven ſteps, which encompaſſed it round, now you deſcend eleven ſteps to go into it: ſo much is the rubbiſh and earth grown up above it. Indeed a great part of old *Rome* lies buried under ground in its ruins. One remarkable thing in this temple they bade us take notice of, which I find not in books, that is, that the lintel and ſide-poſts of the great door of this church (which is of a huge heighth and breadth for a door) are all of one intire ſtone; which we were content to believe rather than put ourſelves to the trouble of examining. In this church is the monument of *Raphael Urbin*, whoſe epitaph (he being ſo eminent a perſon and one that carried on painting to its higheſt perfection) I ſhall here inſert. *Raphaeli*

Raphaeli Sanctio Joan. F. Urbinat.
Pictori eminentiſſ. Veterumque æmulo,
Cujus ſpirantes prope imagines ſi
Contemplere, naturæ atque artis fœdus
Facile inſpexeris.
Julii II & Leonis X Poutt. maxx. picturæ
Et Architect. operibus gloriam auxit.
V. A. XXXVII integer integros.
Quo die natus eſt eo eſſe deſiit,
VII. *Id. Aprilis* MDXX.
Hic ſitus eſt Raphael, timuit quo ſoſpite vinci
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori.

2. *Templum Fortunæ virilis*, according to ſome; according to others *Templum Lunæ*, but more probably of the *Sun* and *Jupiter*. It ſtands by the river ſide not far from the broken bridge; is now called St. *Maria Ægyptiaca*, and therein the *Armenians* have their ſervice.

3. *Templum Solis*; according to ſome *Templum Veſtæ*; and to others *Templum Herculis Victoris*. It ſtands near the precedent, and is now called *La Madonna del Sole*, or *St. Stefano alle carrozze*. It is but ſmall, of a round figure, having a *portico*, or gallery of ſtriate pillars round about it. The walls are of ſtone, and it hath no windows, but receives all its light from a round hole in the top, like the *Rotonda*. This and the former remain ſtill almoſt intire.

4. *Templum Dianæ Aventinæ*, now the church of St. *Sabino*. It is large; the walls of brick and the *navè* divided from the iſles by twelve ſtriate pillars on every ſide.

5. *Templum Herculis Aventini*; now the church of St. *Alexius* and *Bonifacius*; ſituate on the top of the *Aventine* mount, not far from the former.

6. *Templum Jani quadrifrontis*, in the cow-market. This ſeems rather to have been an arch than a temple.

7. *Templum Concordiæ*, at the foot of *Mons Capitolinus*, of which there remains only the *portico*, having eight great pillars of marble, moſt of them of one ſtone.

8. *Templum Saturni*, anciently the treaſury, now St. *Adrian*'s church: at the foot of the capitol, near *Severus*'s

Severus's arch. The frontiſpiece of this church is a remainder of the old temple.

9. *Templum Antonini & Fauſtinæ*; now St. *Lorenzo in Miranda*. The portico of this remains ſtill intire with its ancient inſcription, and a great part of the walls made of maſſy ſquare ſtones. The marble pillars of the porch ſuffer much by the weather, being of that ſort of ſtone, which hath a grain lying one way, and ſo riving or cleaving like wood.

10. *Templum Romuli & Remi*, now of St. *Coſmo & Lamiano*; little of the old temple remaining: the ſtones it ſeems being carried away by *Ignatius Loyola* for his foundation. There is a concurrent echo, in a *cupola* you paſs under to go into the body of this church.

11. *Templum Iſidis & Serapidis ſive Solis & Lunæ*, now St. *Maria nuova*, near *Titus*'s arch. The preſent church is no part of the old temple, nor built exactly upon the place where it ſtood: but behind the cloiſter are ſome part of the ruins of the old temple ſtill remaining.

12. *Templum Pacis*. This was the largeſt of all the ancient temples in *Rome*, built by *Veſpaſian*. There are yet ſtanding part of three vaults or arches; and the plan of the whole may eaſily be diſcerned. The great ſtriate pillar ſet up before the church of St. *Maria maggiore* was taken hence, and was one of eight which ſupported the nave or body of this temple. It is the greateſt pillar of one intire ſtone now remaining in *Rome*.

13. *Templum Jovis Statoris*. Of this the three pillars remaining in the *Campo vaccino* near the *Palatine* mountain are ſuppoſed to have been part.

14. *Templum Jovis tonantis*. Of this the three pillars almoſt buried in the earth, on the architrave whereof are theſe letters ESTITUER, ſtanding on the left hand the *clivus* as you go up from *Severus*'s arch to the capitol are ſuppoſed to have been part.

15. *Templum Fauni*, now St. *Stefano rotundo*, a large round fabrick, having two circles of pillars concentrical, the outermoſt of leſſer pillars; the innermoſt of larger: in the outermoſt are forty four pillars, in the inner the juſt half of that number. Beſides the pillars of the inner circle ſtand exactly at the ſame diſtance one from another as do thoſe of the outer.

16. *Templum*

16. *Templum Herculis Callaici*, now *Galluzzo*. It ſtands in the vineyards near St. *Bibiana*; a very tall building of brick not exactly round but decagonal. The roof of it is a vault or *cupola* not ſo great as that of the *Rotonda*, and yet not much leſs. It had two doors diametrically oppoſite, and in the other ſide were eight niches for ſtatues.

17. *Templum Bacchi extra portam Piam*, one mile without the city walls: now the church of St. *Coſtanza*. This alſo is a round ſtructure. The walls are of brick, and of a great thickneſs: within it hath a leſſer round, or concentrical circle of twelve large pillars. There ſtands an ancient monument of porphyry of the faſhion of a huge cheſt or trough, having a ſtone to cover it. This is curiouſly engraven with ſeveral figures of branches of trees, boys treading of grapes, of birds, &c. They call it the monument of *Bacchus*. In ſeveral places of the roof are to be ſeen very freſh the pictures of bunches of grapes, and ſeveral things belonging to the vintage. The freſhneſs of the colours and rudeneſs of the figures make me doubt whether this was ancient *Roman* painting or no.

18. *Templum Solis*. Of this there was lately a piece ſtanding in the garden of the *Columnæ* upon *Monte cavallo*, called *Frontiſpicium Neronis* and *Torre di Nerone* by the vulgar. It is now quite thrown down; only there remain in the garden vaſt marble ſtones, the greateſt that ever I ſaw, and ſome of them curiouſly carved which came from the top of this building.

19. *Templum Romuli & Remi ſub monte Palatino*, now dedicated to St. *Theodore*. This is a round brick building, into which you deſcend by many ſteps as into the *Rotonda*.

Secondly, For *Amphitheatres* and *Theatres* there are 2.
yet remaining great ruins of the amphitheatre of *Titus* now called the *Coliſeo*, round without, and of an oval figure within; capable of 85000 men to ſit and ſee. There are alſo ſome footſteps of the amphitheatre of *Statilius Taurus*, near to the church of St. *Croce in Gieruſalemme*; and laſtly, a good part of the walls of the theatre of *Marcellus*, upon which the *Savelli*'s palace is built.

Thirdly,

3. Thirdly, Of *Circi* there is, 1. A good part of that of *Antoninus Caracalla*, a mile out of the city. 2. Of the *Circus maximus* there is little remaining; only the faſhion of it may be plainly diſcerned. 3. The *Circus Agonalis* ſtood where now is the *Piazza Navona*. 4. Of the *Circus* of *Nero* in *Campo Vaticano* nothing remains now to be ſeen; as neither of 5. the *Circus Flaminius*.

Fourthly, For baths there are great ruins of thoſe of 1. *Diocletian*, wherein there were ſeats for 3200 perſons to bathe themſelves without ſeeing or hindering one another; in the building of which he is ſaid to have employed 40000 Chriſtians for fifteen years together. 2. *Antoninus Caracalla*, in which were 1600 ſeats or cloſets of poliſhed marble. Theſe were thoſe *Thermæ in modum Provinciarum extructæ*. Beſides there are ſome ruins remaining of 3. The *Thermæ* of *Titus*. 4. Of *Agrippa*, near the *Rotonda*, called *Ciambella*. 5. Of *Conſtantine* near St. *Sylveſter*'s. 6. Of *Nero* near the church of St. *Euſtachius*. 7. Of *Paulus Æmilius* at the foot of *Monte cavallo*, call'd *Magnanapoli*. Many others there were anciently of which now ſcarce any footſteps to be ſeen.

Fifthly, Of aquæducts the Author of *Roma antica & moderna* mentions 4. of which ſomething remains, *viz.* that of 1. the *Aqua Martia* brought thirty ſeven miles, 2. the *Aqua Claudia*, brought thirty five. Upon the gates called *Porta di St. Lorenzo* and *Porta maggiore* there are ancient inſcriptions ſignifying what Emperors repaired and built theſe aquæducts. 3. The *Appia*, brought eight miles. 4. The *Aqua Virginis* brought eight miles, which was repaired by Pope *Nicholas* V, and is yet made uſe of, being called *Fonte di Trivio*. Of new aquæducts there are two very ſtately ones built by late Popes, of which the two following inſcriptions will give the reader an account.

I. *Sixtus*

I.

Sixtus V. Pont. max. Picenus
Aquam ex agro Columnæ
Viâ Prænest. ſiniſtrorſum
Multarum collectione venarum
Ductu ſinuoſo à receptaculo
Mill. XX. à Capite XXII
Adduxit:
Fœlicémque de nomine
Ant. Pont. dixit.
Cœpit anno I. abſolvit III.
MDLXXXVII.

This work is ſaid to have coſt above two hundred thouſand crowns.

II.

Paulus V. Pontifex maximus aquam in agro Braccianenſi ſaluberrimis è fontibus collectam, veteribus aquæ Alſeatinæ ductibus reſtitutis noviſque additis XXXV ab Urbe milliario duxit, Anno Domini MDCXII. Pontificatus ſui eptimo.

Sixthly, *Obelisks* we took notice of nine, 1. That in the piazza within the *Porta del Popolo*. It ſtood anciently in the *Circus maximus*, but, being fallen down and broken in ſeveral pieces, was by the appointment and at the charge of *Sixtus* V, taken out thence, and, the ſeveral pieces being handſomely ſet together again, erected here upon a fair pedeſtal; on each ſide of which it hath an inſcription; two ancient ones on the oppoſite ſides in the ſame words, *viz.*

Imp. Cæſar Divi F.
Auguſtus
Pontifex maximus
Imp. XII. Coſ. XI. Trib. Pot. XIV
Ægypto in poteſtatem
Populi Romani redact.
Soli donum dedit.

two

two modern ones on the other two ſides: on one this,

Sixtus V. Pont max.
Obeliſcum hunc
A Cæſare Aug. Soli
In Circo max. ritu
Dicatum impio,
Miſerandâ ruinâ
Fractum obrutúmque
Erui, transferri,
Formæ ſuæ reddi,
Crucique invictiſſ.
Dedicari juſſit.
A. MDLXXXIX. Pont. IV.

On the other this,

Ante Sacram
Illius ædem
Auguſtior
Lætiorque ſurgo
Cujus ex utero
Virginali
Aug. imperante
Sol Juſtitiæ
Exortus eſt.

It is engraven on each ſide with three rows of hieroglyphicks.

2. That in the piazza before St. *Peter*'s church, the only one that ſtill remains intire and unbroken. It was taken out of the *Circus* of *Caligula* and *Nero*, and ſet up by *Dominicus Fontana*, by the order and at the charge of Pope *Sixtus* V, as were alſo thoſe of St. *Maria maggiore* and St. *Joh. Lateran.* This obelisk hath no hieroglyphicks upon it, is ſeventy two foot high beſides the pedeſtal, in all 108, ſaid to weigh (according to *Laſſels*) 956148 pounds. Of the manner of taking up and rearing this ſtone, and the engines employed about it, there is a particular book written. The four modern inſcriptions on the four faces of the pedeſtal, and the ancient one on the obelisk it ſelf, may be ſeen in *Roma antica & moderna.*

3. That of St. *Joan. Lateran* having three rows or files of hieroglyphicks on each ſide it. This is the greateſt of all the obelisks in *Rome*, being 112 foot long beſides the baſe, and at the baſe nine half feet thick one way, and eight foot the other. Who brought it to *Rome*, and where it was ſet up, this inſcription upon it will acquaint the reader.

Fl. Conſtantius Aug. Conſtantini Aug. F. obeliſcum à patre loco ſuo motum, diuque Alexandriæ jacentem trecentorum remigum impoſitum navi mirandæ vaſtitatis per mare, Tiberimque magnis molibus Romam convectum in circo maximo ponendum curavit S. P. Q. R. D. D.

It

It was broken into ſeveral pieces but is well mended and ſet together again, and the wanting hieroglyphicks ſupplied.

4. That of St. *Maria maggiore*, leſſer than any of the forementioned, having on it no hieroglyphicks. It was taken out of the *Mauſoleum* of *Auguſtus*.

5. That of the *Piazza Navona*, erected by Pope *Innocent* X. It was taken out of the *Circus* of *Coracalla*, is the leaſt of all the forementioned by much, having but one row of hieroglyphicks. Of this *Athan. Kircher* hath written a book in *folio*, which he calls *Obeliſcus Pamphylius*, from the Pope's name to whom he dedicates it.

6. That of St. *Mahuto* faſt by the *Jeſuits* church. It ſeems to be but a ſmall piece of the top of an obelisk broken off; it is engraven with hieroglyphicks, and ſet up negligently on four rude ſtones.

7. That in the garden of the *Medici*: it is full of hieroglyphicks, and ſet upon a baſe without any inſcription. It is but a ſmall thing, and ſeems to have been only the top of a broken one.

8. That in the garden of the *Mattei*, given them by the ſenate and people of *Rome*. This alſo is a ſmall one, and broken in two pieces, whereof the uppermoſt hath toward the top ſome hieroglyphicks, the lower piece hath none.

9. In the court of the palace of the Prince of *Palæſtrina* of the family of the *Barberini* lieth an obelisk broken in three pieces, engraven with hieroglyphicks, which it's like was longer.

10. *Roma antica* mentions another ſtanding at the foot of the ſtairs in the palace of the *Urſini* in the *Campo di fiore*: but this we ſaw not.

11. We were told of an obelisk lying in the *Campus Martius* under a row of houſes, as big if not bigger than any of thoſe already erected, and ſuppoſed to continue intire and unbroken.

Theſe obelisks, all that are engraven with hieroglyphicks, are of one and the ſame kind of ſtone, *viz.* a marble of a mingled colour red and white, which ſome call very hard, and which hath not in ſo many ages ſuffered the leaſt by the weather. As for the figure of them they are made taper-wiſe, leſſen-

ing from the baſis to the *vertex* by little and little, ſo that indeed they are not much unlike a ſpit, from whence they took their name. Yet are they not continued till they terminate in a point; but when they are become too ſmall to engrave more hieroglyphics upon, the tops are cut into the form of an obtuſe pyramid. It is ſaid, and I think truly, that the hieroglyphics engraven upon theſe obelisks are from the bottom to the top greater and greater by degrees; ſo that the lowermoſt and the reſt all along to the uppermoſt appear to the ſpectator of equal bigneſs.

7. Triumphal arches.

Seventhly, of *triumphal arches* there are yet remaining that of *Septimius Severus*; that of *Titus Veſpaſian*; that of *Conſtantine* the *Great*; that in the cow-market called the goldſmiths arch erected to *Septimius Severus*'s ſon *Antoninus*: that of *Gallienus* and *Salonina* commonly called the arch of St. *Vito*. As for the arch called *Arco di Portogallo* in the *Via Flaminia*, mentioned in *Roma antica*, it is I ſuppoſe demoliſhed, for we could find nothing of it. The inſcriptions upon theſe arches, and the places where they ſtand, may be ſeen in the book intitled *Roma antica & moderna*.

8. Pillars.

Eighthly, of pillars beſide ſuch as belonged to temples there are four remaining. 1. The *Columna milliaria*, which ſtood in the *Forum Romanum*, as it were in the center of the city, from whence they began to reckon the diſtance from *Rome* to all parts. This pillar is marked toward the top with this numeral letter I, of a great bigneſs, ſignifying one or the firſt ſtone, and upon every public way at a mile's end was ſet up a ſecond ſtone marked II, and ſo in order at every mile's end a ſtone marked with the number of the miles of its diſtance from *Rome*: ſo that *ad ſecundum lapidem* ſignified at one mile's diſtance from this pillar; *ad tertium* two, and ſo on.

This pillar is not conſiderable for its greatneſs but only for the uſe of it, and the ancient inſcriptions upon it. It is now ſet up on one ſide of the *Area* of the *Capitol*.

2. The *Columna roſtrata*, erected in the *Forum Romanum* to *C. Duilius*, who obtained a victory over the *Carthaginians* in a ſea-fight. There is upon it a long inſcrip-

inſcription in old *Latin*, full of *lacunæ*, and hardly intelligible; which as it is ſupplied and made out may be ſeen in *Roma antica*.

3. The *Columna Trajana* or pillar of *Trajan* of white marble, ſtill ſtanding ever ſince its firſt erection. It is 128 foot high beſide the baſe, which is of 12 feet. Within it is hollow and hath a pair of winding ſtairs of 192 ſteps, whereby one may aſcend to the top, and there are in it 44 little windows to give light. It is made up of 24 ſtones, and every ſtone hath in it 8 ſteps. On it are carved in an *helical area*, compaſſing the pillar after the manner of a ſcrew from top to bottom, the exploits and atchievements of *Trajan* in his *Dacic* expedition, *&c.* The pedeſtal of this pillar was all buried under ground, and not to be ſeen, till they dug about it and laid it open by order of Pope *Paul* III. Upon it are inſcribed theſe words.

S. P. Q. R.

Imp. Cæſari Divi Nervæ F. Nervæ Trajano Aug. Germ. Dacico, Pont. maximo, Trib. Poteſt XVI. Imp. VI. Cos. VI. PP. ad declarandum quantæ altitudinis mons & locus tantis operibus ſit egeſtus.

4. The pillar of *Antoninus*, much like the former, 175 foot high, aſcended by 206 ſteps, and having 56 little windows. This pillar was broken and miſerably defaced; but by Pope *Sixtus* V. mended and reſtored to its priſtine form. Vide *Roma antica*.

Ninthly, of *Mauſolæa*, there are only that of *Auguſtus* and the *moles* of *Adrian*, now called caſtle St. *Angelo*. 9. *Mauſolæa.*

Tenthly, of *Statues* there are an infinite number in the palaces and gardens about town, both ancient and modern: I believe more than in all *Europe* beſide. Some of the moſt famous and eſteemed are, the *Equeſtris Statua* in braſs of *M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius*, now ſtanding in the *area* of the capitol. The ſtatues of the two horſes with men by them in ſtone, now ſtanding upon the *Mons Quirinalis* which is thence called *Monte Cavallo*. The ſtatues of *Laocoon*, the trunk of *Hercules*, and *Cleopatra*, in the Pope's garden called *Belvedere*. The famous ſtatue 10. *Statues.*

of the bull in the Duke of *Parma*'s palace, called, II. *Toro* di Farneſi. The incomparable ſtatue of *Venus* in the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s villa, made by *Apollodorus* the *Athenian*. *Venus verecunda* ib. *Marſyas* hung up by the hands, ib. The wreſtlers, ib. The *Country-man* who diſcovered *Cataline*'s conſpiracy in a ſitting poſture with a wood-knife in his hand, ib. The ſtatue of *Meleager* in the palace of the *Pichini*. The ſtatue of *Paſquin*, whereon the libels uſe to be faſtened. The ſtatue of the fellow plucking a thorn out of his foot in the capitol. The ſtatue of the ſhe-wolf giving ſuck to *Romulus* and *Remus* in braſs, eſteemed the ancienteſt in *Rome*. The gladiator in white marble worth its weight in gold, in the *Villa Borgheſe*. A copy of this in braſs ſtands in St. *James*'s park, *London*. Two ſtatues reſembling friendſhip, in the *Villa Ludoviſia*.

11. Of altar-ſtones, grave-ſtones, and other ſtones with inſcriptions there is great plenty in all quarters of the city.

12. Ancient medals and *Entaglie*. Of ancient *Medals* and *Entaglie* there are daily digged up ſtore; and no wonder it is, this having been the ſeat of the empire ſo long. They are to be ſold in many ſhops, and I have frequently ſeen of them lying upon the ſtalls in the market-places. Divers alſo of the *Virtuoſi* have collected whole ſeries of imperial medals.

13. Sepulchral urns. Of ſepulchral urns of ſeveral faſhions and magnitudes, ſome made of earth, ſome of ſtone, there are abundance to be ſeen in the *villæ*, gardens, and palaces of the great perſons, and in the cabinets of the *Virtuoſi*.

14. As for ſacrificing veſſels and inſtruments, lachrymal urns, ancient lamps, rings, *fibulæ*, and other implements, *teſſeræ hoſpitalitatis*, weights, *&c.* ſeveral antiquaries there are in town, who have likewiſe made collections of them; as *Leonardus Auguſtinus*, the then Pope's antiquary, and *John Petro Bellori*, a very ingenious perſon, and skilful in antiquities, who ſhew'd us a great number of theſe things, and very well conſerv'd. That worthy and ingenious gentleman, cavalier *Carlo Antonio dal Pozzo*, ſhew'd us ſome twenty volumes in folio, wherein were the figures of moſt of the antiquities in and about

about *Rome*, drawn exactly by the hand. In one of theſe were all the veſſels and inſtruments uſed about ſacrificing. In others of them we noted the *Crepundia antiqua*, which were little images made of earth like children, hares, apes, *&c.* found in urns. The *Siſtrum* of cavalier *Gualdi* figur'd in *Roma Antica:* ancient *Stateræ*: ancient weights. Of theſe ancient weights we ſaw in the *Muſæum* of *Leonardus Auguſtinus* ſome made of a dark red ſtone, handſomely poliſh'd, of the figure of *Holland* cheeſes, and of ſeveral magnitudes, marked on one ſide with the number of ounces or pounds which they weigh'd. Of theſe weights I have ſeen two in the church of St. *Maria in Coſmedin*, called *Schola Græca*, and two in the church of *St. Maria in Traſtevere* of the bigneſs of good large *Holland* cheeſes, which they have a tradition, and have inſcribed on the wall where they were hung up, that they were ſtones that the heathens hung at the feet of chriſtian martyrs when they ſuffer'd, to ſtretch and torment them. A medal with the figure of a *talus* on one ſide, and on the other this inſcription, *Qui ludit arrham det quod ſatis ſit.* The ancient *Fritillus*, or dice-box, like thoſe now in uſe. The ancient *Strigiles:* a medal of that ſort that was uſed to be hung about ſlaves necks, having on the one ſide the figure of the wolf with *Romulus* and *Remus* hanging at her paps; on the other, in three concentrical circles, theſe words, *Tene me ne fugiam & revoca me in foro Trajani purpuretica ad Paſcaſium Dominum meum.* A drinking-glaſs made like a *Priapus*, which explains that of the poet, *Vitreo bibit ille Priapo.* The ancient timbrel, like thoſe we have ſeen uſed now a-days. It is made in faſhion of a ſieve, the bottom of it on which they ſtrike of vellum, the rim of wood, having ſeveral long holes or crannies in it, wherein are hung round pieces of braſs, like great medals upon their centers; beſides, there is a ſtring croſs the inſtrument hung full of bells.

Rome is a large city, but ſeemed to us not ſo populous as either *Venice*, *Milan*, or *Naples:* they reckon the number of inhabitants to be about 120,000 ſouls, beſides ſtrangers, of which there are a great number always here. The extent of the walls is greater than of any city in *Europe*, *viz.* 13 miles; but they take in a

great deal of waſte ground. The city is now crept down from the hills (upon which the chief of it formerly ſtood) into a valley by the river's ſide ſurrounded with hills. It is generally well built; many of the ſtreets ſtreight, and adorn'd with a great number of ſtately palaces ſcatter'd up and down all over the town; full of monaſteries and churches, of which, they ſay, of all ſorts there are above 300. It is well ſerved with all proviſions for the belly; yet are not things generally ſo cheap there as either at *Naples* or *Florence*. Their beef (as I intimated before) is very good, not much inferior to ours in *England*. Before they kill their beaſts they put them in a great heat and chaſe, for the ſame reaſon, I ſuppoſe, that we hunt deer and bait bulls in *England*, *viz.* to make the fleſh eat more tender and ſhort, which yet ſpoils the colour of the meat, and, in ſome men's judgment, the taſte too, diſpoſing it to putrefaction. Their ſucking veal, which they call *vitella mungana*, they imagine all *Europe* cannot parallel for goodneſs and delicacy. Their kid, or *Caprette*, is alſo accounted very good meat; and ſo is their ſwine's fleſh. Their mutton is the leaſt commendable, as being for the moſt part tough and dry. Tame fowl they have as good and ſavory as in any place, *v. g.* hens, capons, turkies, tame pigeons. Geeſe are ſeldom here to be ſold. Plenty alſo there is of wild fowl of the beſt ſorts, and cheap enough; as partridge of two kinds, the common and red-legg'd partridge, wood-cocks, ſnipes, duck and mallard, wigeon, teal, gray, green, and baſtard plover, curlews, quails. Of ſmall birds the greateſt plenty that I have any where ſeen: as thruſhes in winter time an incredible number, black-birds ſtore, larks infinite. One would think that in a ſhort time they ſhould deſtroy all the birds of theſe kinds in the country. For beſides that you never fail of great numbers of them in all the poulterers ſhops, there is every afternoon a market of ſmall birds, wherein they are ſold by the country people. Beſides the forementiond, there are ſometimes to be ſold cranes, wild geeſe, ſhell-drakes, *Avoſettæ*, water-hens, berganders, and ſeveral other ſorts of wild fowl. I have ſeen lying frequently in the poulterers ſhops, and therefore I preſume ſome people eat them, ſuch birds as in *England*

no

no man touches, *viz.* kites, buzzards, ſpar-hawks, keſtrels, jayes, magpies and wood-peckers. Nothing more commonly ſold and eaten here, and in all *Italy*, than coots and ſtares. They ſpare not the leaſt and moſt innocent birds, which we account ſcarce worth the dreſſing, much leſs powder and ſhot, *v. g.* robin-red-breaſts, finches of all kinds, titmice, wagtails, wrens, *&c.*

No want of fiſh either of freſh or ſalt water, though it be ſold commonly dearer than fleſh, as being brought a great way. Scarce any fiſh to be found any where on the coaſt of *Italy*, but ſome time or other it may be met withal here. Thoſe that are the moſt frequent in the markets are, of river or freſh-water fiſh, pike, carp, tench, trout, eel, barble, chevin, dace. I do not remember, that I ever ſaw a perch to be ſold in *Rome*. Of ſea-fiſh, *Mullus antiquorum*, which they call *Triglia*, of which they have a proverb, *La Triglia non mangia chi la piglia*. He that takes the *Triglia* eats it not. This fiſh the *French* call *Rouge* from its colour; and we in *Cornwall* (where I have ſeen of them taken) *Surmullet*. *Spiegole*, in Latin *Lupus marinus*, of which kind I have not ſeen any in *England*; *Orate*, giltheads; *Cephali*, which we in *Engliſh* call *Mullet*, the ancients called it *Mugil*; ſarde, a kind of ſprat; conger; lamprey; ſole; plaiſe, and others of the flat kind; merluzzos, which we call hake; ſometimes ſmall ſturgeons; dog-fiſh of ſeveral ſorts; tuny and ſword-fiſh is alſo to be ſold here.

Wild boar and veniſon of wild deer you ſhall ſeldom fail of, to be ſold in the poulterer's ſhop. Their wild deer they call *Capreole*, it is for the moſt part very lean. Porcupine alſo is ſometimes to be ſold in the markets.

Oranges and lemons are cheap in *Rome*; pears and apples, if they be good and large fruit, dear, they ſell them by weight here, as they do generally all over *Italy*.

Their bread is very good and light, notwithſtanding they uſe no yeaſt to raiſe it, and cheaper than ours in *England*. And here by the way it may not be amiſs to take notice, that the uſe of yeaſt for the raiſing and fermenting of bread in theſe northern countries hath been very ancient. I find mention of it in *Pliny*, *lib.* 18. *cap.* 6. who thereupon gives their bread the preeminence

for lightneſs. *Galliæ*, ſaith he, *& Hiſpaniæ frumento in potum reſoluto, quibus diximus generibus, ſpuma ita concreta pro fermento utuntur. Qua de cauſa levior illis quam cæteris panis eſt.*

Here is great variety of wines: more ſorts commonly ſold than in any other city of *Italy*: as *Greco*, *Lagrime* of *Naples*, *Languedoc* wine, wine of *Syraguſa* and *Auguſta* in *Sicily*, *Orvietano*, *Jenſano*, *Monte Pulciano*, *di Monte fiaſcone*, *Caſtelli*, *Romano*, and which is moſt commonly drunk, *Albano*. Moſt of the wines are ſweet and full-bodied, and will bear half water. Sweet wines they call *abboccati*, and rough wines *aſciuti*. They have little wines ſo harſh and rough upon the palate as our *French* claret and *Florence* red wine, though thoſe alſo are to be had here. Their olives are ſmall, but good and ſweet. They have plenty of walnuts and hazel-nuts, and other fruits the ſame that we have. For apples and pears no country hath better, I had almoſt ſaid ſo good as we in *England*. For apricocks I taſted none beyond the ſeas comparable to ours.

Rome is noted for ſeveral commodities and manufactures, as viol and lute-ſtrings the beſt in *Europe*; perfumed gloves; combs of buffles horns, womens fans, vitriol, eſſences.

Commonly all ſtrangers that travel thither buy of thoſe things not for their uſe only, but to make preſents of to their friends.

Here is doubtleſs the beſt muſick in the world, eſpecially voices, there being many eunuchs and nuns, a great part of whoſe employment it is to ſing in the choir.

For pictures of the beſt maſters *Rome* excels all places, there being more here than I think in all *Italy* beſides; ſo that *Rome* is become the ſchool of painters, who come from all parts of *Europe* hither to ſtudy and practiſe. At preſent cavalier *Bernini* is the moſt noted and indeed only excellent ſculptor, and *Pietro de Cortona* the moſt eminent painter.

The *villæ* (as they now call them) of the Princes and prime nobility of *Rome*, for gardens of flowers, groves and thickets of trees, cut hedges of cypreſs, *Alaternus*, laurel, bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus*, and other ſemper-

virent

virent plants, cloſe and open walks of great length, orchards of fruit-trees, labyrinths, fountains and ingenious water-works, bird-cages, ſtatues and other ornaments, eſpecially their greatneſs (ſome being in compaſs three or four miles) excel the orchards, gardens, and walks of any Prince in Chriſtendom that I have ſeen. Of theſe there are a great number, but the chief of all are 1. The *Villa Borgheſe*, of which family was Pope *Paul* V. This is eſteemed the beſt of all the *villæ* and gardens about *Rome*, though it be not ſo vaſt as 2. the *villa Pamphylia*, of which family was Pope *Innocent* X. This is on the *Janiculum* without St. *Pancras*'s gate, and is ſaid to be four miles in compaſs. 3. The *Villa Ludoviſia* belonging to the Prince *Ludoviſio*; of which family was *Gregory* XV. 4. The Pope's garden at the Vatican called *Belvedere*. 5. The Pope's garden at *Monte cavallo*. 6. The garden of the Grand Duke or the *villa de Medici*. 7. The garden of *Montalto*. 8. The garden of the *Mattei*. In all which there are little palaces furniſhed and adorned with excellent ſtatues, *baſſi relievi*, pictures and other curioſities, which I forbear to enumerate and deſcribe at large, that I may not ſpend time, and waſte paper in writing what few will think worth their while or pains to read; and which hath already been publiſhed by Mr. *Laſſels* in his voyage of *Italy*, to which I refer the curious for further ſatisfaction.

Of the palaces and public buildings I ſhall ſay nothing, only I cannot forbear a word or two of St. *Peter*'s *Church*, which is in my opinion the moſt ſtately, ſumptuous, and magnificent ſtructure that now doth, or perhaps ever did ſtand upon the face of the earth. This was the only building that ſurpriſed me and exceeded my expectation, being for a work of man the moſt pleaſant and goodly, not to ſay raviſhing object that ever I beheld. The whole pile of that majeſtic bulk and greatneſs, that it exceeds in all dimenſions the moſt famous temples mentioned by the antients: being in length 520 foot (as Mr. *Laſſels* tells us) and 385 in breadth: and in ſome, the greateſt chriſtian churches; for though it be not ſo long as St. *Paul*'s *London*, yet is it much broader, and in that reſpect much handſomer; the breadth being more proportionate to the length. The *cupola* of

that

that marvellous heighth and compaſs (the diameter thereof being equal to that of the *Pantheon*) and ſuſtaining on the top a huge ſtone lanthorn, with great pillars of ſtone about it, that it may well be accounted the boldeſt piece of architecture (as he ſaith) that I think the world hath ſeen. The roof arched or vaulted, and the vault divided into great ſquares or panes like wainſcot after the old *Roman* faſhion; the ribs and tranſverſe borders which terminate thoſe ſquares or pannels being channelled and richly gilded, and the *area* of each ſquare almoſt fill'd up with a gilt roſe. The oval portico encompaſſing a large *area* before the church, conſiſting of four rows of great ſtone pillars ſtanding ſo thick that they ſhew like a grove of great trees: the ſtately porch to which you aſcend out of this *area* by twenty four ſteps; not to mention the incruſtation of ſome part of the walls with poliſhed marble; the excellent ſtatues, ſtately altars, rare pictures, and other ornaments, render this church truly admirable, and in all reſpects, I will not ſay comparable to, but excelling the beſt in the world.

During our ſtay at *Rome*, we rode forth to ſee. 1. *Freſcati* twelve *Italian* miles diſtant, anciently called *Tuſculum*, where *Cicero* had a *villa* or country-houſe, of which as yet they ſhew ſome remains. Here are at preſent three noted *villæ*; 1. That of the *Borgheſi* with the palace called *Mondragone*, and two others. 2. The *Villa Aldobrandina* or *Belvedere* belonging to Prince *Pamphylio*. 3. The *Villa Ludoviſia*; all of them for walks, groves, labyrinths, gardens, and other ornaments not inferior to the beſt about *Rome*, and for caſcades or falls of water, wetting ſports, and other ingenious water-works, beyond them. What we took more eſpecial notice of, as having not before ſeen, was the imitation of a tempeſt or ſtorm of thunder and rain. This artificial thunder they call *Girandola*.

2. *Tivoli*, antiently *Tibur*, eighteen *Italian* miles off *Rome*. Of this city *Horace* was much enamoured, praying that it might be the ſeat and retirement of his old age. *Tibur Argeo poſitum colono, Sit meæ ſedes utinam ſenectæ, Sit modus laſſo maris & viarum militiæque.* It ſtands like *Freſcati* on the brow of a hill, and overlooks the campagna of *Rome*. Here are ſome remains of ancient

cient temples, and other buildings, and a remarkable caſcade of the river *Aniene* or *Teverone*. The *villa* of *Eſte* for gardens and orchards, walks and groves, the *Girandola* and other water-works, is nothing inferior to thoſe at *Freſcati*. About five miles diſtant from *Tivoli* we paſſed over the ſulphur-river, the water whereof is warm, of a bluiſh colour and noiſom ſmell, much like to that of the ſulphur-well at *Knareburgh* in *Yorkſhire*. It incruſts the channel it runs in with a whitiſh kind of friable ſtone, which in many places in the bottom and ſides of the channel congeals in the figure of confects or ſugar-plums which they call *Confetti de Tivoli*. Of theſe you have boxes full to be ſold at *Rome*, ſo exactly reſembling confects both for figure and colour, that no man can diſtinguiſh them; but they are not naturally found ſo figured, as they would make ſtrangers believe, but artificially made ſo by caſting in moulds. About *Freſcati* we found great ſtore of *Styrax arbor* growing wild in the hedges, which we found no where elſe beyond the ſeas.

The campagna of *Rome* ſeems to be good land, but is eſteemed a very bad air and unhealthful country to live in, which is the reaſon it is ſo deſolate and thin of inhabitants.

I had almoſt forgot one natural phænomenon we obſerved at *Rome*, which did a little ſurpriſe us. In ſharp froſty weather in the middle of winter, the water which the ſervants brought up to waſh with in the morning was hot to that exceſs, that we did verily believe they had heated it over the fire; nor could we be perſuaded of the contrary till we went down to the fountain, and found it there of equal temper with what was brought up. It was formerly taken for granted by the *Peripatetic* ſchools, that fountains of ſpringing water are hotter in cold weather or winter, and colder in hot or ſummer than at other times, the reaſon whereof they aſſigned to be an *Antiperiſtaſis*, ſatisfying themſelves with that, and ſeeking no further. Later philoſophers, who could not content themſelves with the notion of *Antiperiſtaſis*, choſe rather to deny the truth of the experiment, and affirmed that fountain-water was not really warmeſt in the coldeſt weather, or coldeſt in the hotteſt, but only ſeemed ſo to our ſenſe; the temper of which is much altered according to

the

the difference of the weather. So that what is much colder than our temper, in hot weather, is not much colder in cold weather, and ſo ſeems not ſo cold, and on the contrary. Or thus, we judging of the heat and cold of other things by the proportion they bear to the temper of the air about us, when the air is very cold, though the water hath the ſame degree of cold it had before, yet it may be hotter than the air, and conſequently ſeem to us actually hot, and *vice verſa*. But for my part whatever the reaſon be, I muſt needs aſſert the truth of the experiment, being very confident that the water, at leaſt of ſome ſources, doth not only ſeem to be but really is much hotter in cold froſty weather than at other times; elſe this water could not poſſibly have ſeemed to us, as it did, more than lukewarm.

Great ſtore of rain falls here in winter time to make amends for the extraordinary heat and drought of the ſummer.

Rome is a place not only well worth the ſeeing, but very convenient to ſojourn in, there being where-withal to entertain and divert men of all ſorts of humours and tempers.

The preſent *Romans* ſeemed to me in their houſes and furniture, particularly their beds and lodging, in their diet, in their manners and cuſtoms, and in their very pronunciation (ſo liquid, plain, and diſtinct) more to ſymbolize and agree with us *Engliſh* than any other people of *Italy*; whether it were that we learned of them, or they of us, or both mutually of each other, when there was that great commerce and intercourſe between us and that city for ſo many years together.

To deſcribe at large the court of *Rome*, with all its officers and miniſters; the eccleſiaſtical government of the *Romiſh* church in general; their ceremonies and ſhews; the civil government of the territories ſubject to the Pope, and particularly of the city of *Rome*; the intereſt of the Pope, and the terms he ſtands in with other Princes, would require a volume alone; and therefore I ſhall chooſe rather wholly to omit thoſe particulars for the preſent, and paſs on to the deſcription of our ſucceeding voyage.

January

January 24. 1664. We departed from *Rome*, and began our journey to *Venice*; riding along the *Via Flaminia*, and paſſing the *Tiber* again by the *Ponte Molle*, or *Pons Milvius*. At ſeven miles diſtance from *Rome* we paſſed a ſmall village called *Prima porta*. Some ſuppoſe that anciently the city extended thus far: which conjecture I conceive is grounded upon the name of this place. Eight miles further riding brought us to a ſmall town called *Caſtel novo*, where we lodg'd. All this afternoon we rode near the *Tiber*, upon the *Via Flaminia*, which reaches as far as *Rimini*. It is paved with broad flints and pebbles, and hath on each ſide a border of ſtone, and in that border, at every ſecond or third pace, a ſtone ſtanding up higher than the level of the border. We obſerved in the fields we paſſed through this day great ſtore of vernal *crocus*'s, now in flower. *Prima porta.*

We proceeded on to *Arignano*, or *Ariano*, a little town, and a poſt-ſtage eight miles. Here we left the *Via Flaminia*, and rode round a high hill (which ſtands ſingle, and may be ſeen twenty miles forward) to *Civita Caſtellana*, a little town ſtanding on a hill and a poſt-ſtage, nine miles. Not far from hence we had the proſpect of *Caprarola* and the Duke of *Parma*'s palace, [where we were told is a whiſpering room like that in the palace of *Te* at *Mantua*] which ſeemed not to be more than two or three miles diſtant in a right line, but we were aſſured that as the way lay it was ten or twelve miles thither. 25. *Ariano.* *Civita Caſtellana.* *Caprarola.*

Four miles further we came to a poor ſmall town called *Borghetto*; a little below which we paſſed the *Tiber* by a bridge called *Ponte Felice*, begun by *Sixtus* V. and finiſh'd by *Urban* VIII, for the benefit of travellers and pilgrims, as appears by an inſcription upon it. Not far from the river, on our right hand, we paſſed under a little town, ſtanding on the top of a hill, called *Magliano*, and rode on about 6 miles near the bank of the river (having in proſpect at a good diſtance on our left hand a town called *Horta*) till we came to *Utricoli*, which town at preſent ſtands upon a hill, but by the ruins that remain, the ancient *Ocricoli* ſeems to have lain near the river, at leaſt part of it. *Borghetto.* *Ponte Felice.* *Magliano.* *Horta.* *Utricoli.*

From

From *Utricoli* we had ſtony way over the mountains
Narnia for five miles. For about a mile before we enter'd *Narni* we rode upon the brink of a horrid precipice by the river *Nera*'s ſide. *Narni* anciently called *Nequinum*, and afterwards *Narnia* from the river *Nar* which runs beneath that ſteep rocky mountain upon the ridge whereof this city ſtands, was formerly a *Roman* colony, and a place of ſome account, but is now very mean, poor, and inconſiderable. *Leander Albertus* ſaith it was ruined and left almoſt quite deſolate by the *Venetian* ſouldiers, who were quartered there in the time that the Emperor *Charles* V. beſieged Pope *Clement* VII. in the caſtle St. *Angelo*. *Gattamelata* the famous captain for the *Venetians*, to whom they have erected a braſs ſtatue on horſe-back near St. *Anthony*'s church in the city of *Padua*, was native of this town. Near *Narni* are ſeen the remainders of vaſt arches of ſtone, which ſome ſay were of a bridge, others more probably of an aqueduct, over the river from one mountain to another.

26. We rode from *Narni* over a pleaſant and fruitful valley, incompaſſed with mountains, and cultivated after the manner of *Lombardy*, to *Terni*, anciently *Interamna* from its ſituation, a handſome little city, having a pretty piazza, on which ſtands a church that ſeems to have been an ancient temple. About four miles from this town is that famous caſcade or fall of water from the lake *di Pie di Luco*. At the further end of this valley beyond *Terni* and upon the hills were the greateſt olive-yards or rather foreſts of huge olive-trees that I have any where ſeen in *Italy*, and at this time of the year we found the people very buſy in bruſhing down and gathering of olives.

From *Terni* we had mountainous way to a little place called *Tritura*, another poſt-ſtage, and from thence we
Spoleto. deſcended to *Spoleto*, the chief town of *Umbria* thence called *Ducato Spoletano*. The walls of this city are of a large extent, and the houſes indifferently fair, and there are to be ſeen many ruins of ancient buildings in it.

From *Spoleto* we rode through a very pleaſant and fruitful valley of a great extent, ſurrounded with mountains, much reſembling the *Area* of an amphitheatre, planted with rows of trees and vines after the manner of *Lombardy*.

dy. The hills round about yield a pleaſant proſpect, being ſprinkled every where with little towns and houſes ſet thick upon them. About four miles ſhort of *Foligno* we rode under an indifferent great town, ſtanding on a round hill, called *Trevi.* *Trevi.*

Foligno [*Fulginium*] is a pleaſant and handſome little town, noted for confections and ſweet-meats. At the end of the valley of *Spoleto* beyond *Fuligno* we obſerved the like woods of olive-trees as in the valley of *Terni.* *Foligno.*

Leaving *Foligno* we aſcended again in a way cut out of the ſide of a mountain, having on our left hand a huge precipice, and below a valley between very high and ſteep hills, into which at the upper end falls down a little river called *Dale*, which drives ſome paper-mills; a pleaſant place to behold. About four or five miles from *Foligno* we got up to the top of the *Appennine*, where the mountains all about us were covered with ſnow. On the top of theſe mountains is a little plain, and upon it a ſmall lake or pool of water, and a village called *Col fiorito*, a very pleaſant place in ſummer-time, as its name imports. When we had paſſed over this plain we began again to deſcend, and the next conſiderable village we came to was *Serravalle, ex re nomen habens*, it being ſituate in the jaws of a narrow valley, fourteen miles diſtant from *Foligno.* From *Serravalle* we rode among the mountains by the ſide of a little river, paſſing ſeveral ſmall villages, *viz. La Muccia* or *Mutia* and *Pulverina*, &c. and lodged at *Valcimarra.* *Jan.* 27.

We rode through *Tolentino*, a pretty little town, having a handſome piazza, nine miles diſtant from *Valcimarra.* This was the birth-place of *Franciſcus Philelphus* a learned man, and a great critic in the *Greek* tongue. He it was that invented the word *ſtapes* for a ſtirrop, which before had no name in *Latin.* From *Tolentino* we had ten miles to *Macerata*, a large, well built, and populous town, having a handſome piazza. It is the capital city of *Marca Anconitana*, where the cardinal-legate or governor of the province uſually reſides. From *Macerata* we rode to *Loretto* paſſing through *Recanati*, in *Latin Ricinetum*, a very pretty town, ſituate on the ridge of a hill, and but three miles ſhort of *Loretto.* It aroſe from the ruins of *Helvia Ricina*, deſtroyed by the *Goths.* Here we 28. *Tolentino.* *Macerata.* *Recanati.* *Loretto.*

we took notice of a table with a braſs ſtatue of the *Virgin Mary* in *baſſo relievo* upon it, and an inſcription, giving thanks to her that ſhe was pleaſed to fix her houſe in the territory of this city.

Loretto ſtands likewiſe upon a hill, a pretty ſmall place, conſiſting only of one little ſtreet within the walls, and a burgo or ſuburb without likewiſe of one ſtreet, as big as the city within. The church and college of the canons ſtands at one end of the ſtreet. Before the church is a little piazza having a cloiſter or portico on one ſide where the canons lodgings are. In the midſt of this piazza is a handſome fountain, and before the church door a braſs ſtatue of *Sixtus* V, in a ſitting poſture, with an inſcription ſignifying that he had advanced *Loretto* to the dignity of a city, giving it a biſhop. The doors of the church are of braſs caſt and graven with ſeveral hiſtories. The church is built like our cathedrals in form of a croſs, having a *cupola* in the middle, directly under which ſtands the *Santa Caſa*, or holy houſe (as they call it) incloſed in a caſe of white *Parian* marble, curiouſly engraven with ſeveral figures in b. r. repreſenting ſeveral hiſtories, by the beſt ſculptors then living. The houſe itſelf is ſufficiently deſcribed in the hiſtory of it written by *Turſellinus*. The walls (which are now only remaining, the roof being removed) are made of a kind of red ſtone (as they would have us believe) not only of the colour but alſo of the figure of bricks, indeed ſo like bricks that I can hardly perſuade myſelf they were any other. This kind of ſtone, they ſay, at this preſent is found about *Nazareth* and no where elſe, which if true is one of the beſt arguments they have to prove that this houſe came from thence. That the reader may ſee what weak proofs and little evidence they have of the miraculous tranſportation of this houſe from *Judea* hither, I ſhall here inſert the whole relation of it made by themſelves, which is tranſlated into thirteen languages, and hung up in tables here in the church: and in *Engliſh* runs thus,

Ave Domina Angelorum.

The miraculous Origin and Tranſlation of the Church of our Lady of Loretto.

The

The church of *Loretto* was a chamber of the B. Virgin nigh *Jeruſalem*, in which ſhe was born and bred, and ſaluted by the angel, and therein conceived and brought up her Son *Jeſus* to the age of twelve years. This chamber after the aſcenſion of our Saviour was by the apoſtles conſecrated into a church in honour of the B. Lady: and St. *Luke* made a picture to her, likewiſe extant therein to be ſeen at this very day. It was frequented with great devotion by the people of the country where it ſtood whilſt they were Catholicks. But when leaving the faith of *Chriſt* they followed the ſect of *Mahomet*, the angels took it and carried it into *Sclavonia*, and placed it by a town called *Flumen*, where not being had in due reverence, they again tranſported it over the ſea to a wood in the territory of *Recanati*, belonging to a noble woman called *Loretta*, from whence it took the name of our Lady of *Loretto*; and thence again they carried it, by reaſon of the many robberies committed, to a mountain of two brothers in the ſaid territory: and from thence finally, in reſpect of their diſagreement about the gifts and offerings, to the common high-way not far diſtant, where it now remains without foundations, famous for many ſigns, graces, and miracles; whereat the inhabitants of *Recanati*, who often came to ſee it, much wondering, environed it with a ſtrong and thick wall, yet could no man tell whence it came originally, till in the year 1296. the B. V. appeared in ſleep to a holy devout man; to whom ſhe revealed it, and he divulged it to others of authority in this province, who, determining forthwith to try the truth of the viſion, reſolved to chuſe ſixteen men of credit, who to that effect ſhould go all together to the city of *Nazareth*, as they did, carrying with them the meaſures of this church, and comparing therewith the foundatious remnant, they found them wholly agreeable; and in a wall there by engraven, that it ſtood there, and had left the place. Which done they, preſently returning back, publiſhed the premiſſes to be true: and from that time forward it has been certainly known, that this church was the chamber of the Virgin *Mary:* to which Chriſtians began then, and have ever ſince had great de-

votion, for that in it daily ſhe hath done and doth many and many miracles.

One *Frere Paul de Sylva*, an eremite of great ſanctity, who lived in a cottage nigh unto this church, whither daily he went to mattins, ſaid that for ten years ſpace, on the eighth of *September*, two hours before day he ſaw a light deſcend from heaven upon it, which he ſaid was the B. V. who there ſhewed herſelf on the feaſt of her nativity. In confirmation of all which, two virtuous men of the city of *Recanati* divers times declared unto the prefect of *Terreman* and governor of the foremen-tioned church as followeth, The one called *Paul Renalducci* avouched, that his grandfather ſaw when the angels brought it over the ſea, placed it in the foremen-tioned wood, and had often viſited it there; the other, called *Francis Prior*, in like ſort affirmed, that his grandfather's grandfather, being 120 years old, had alſo much frequented it in the ſame place, and for further proof that it had been there, he reported that his grandfather's grandfather had a houſe nigh unto it, wherein he dwelt; and that in his time it was carried by the angels from thence to the mountain of the two brothers, where they placed it as aboveſaid.

By order of the right reverend monſignor *Vincent Caſſal* of *Bolognia*, governor of this holy place, under protection of the moſt reverend cardinal *Moroni*.

I *Robert Corbington* prieſt of the ſociety of *Jeſus*, in the year 1634. have faithfully tranſlated the premiſſes out of the *Latin* original hanging in the ſaid church.

To the honour of the ever-glorious Virgin.

The treaſury of this church is very rich, full of jewels, precious ſtones, gold and ſilver veſſels, and *tabulæ votivæ*, embroidered altar-clothes, copes, veſts, *&c.* of great value, beſides other ornaments and curioſities, which have been preſented by ſeveral Princes and great perſons. The moſt conſiderable particulars thoſe that are curious may find ſet down in *Laſſels's Voyage of Italy*, as alſo of the

the veſſels and plate in the houſe itſelf. The earthen pots in the apothecary's ſhop, moſt part of them painted by the hand of *Raphael de Urbino*, and the great wine-cellar, are things that uſe to be ſhewn to travellers.

We travelled from *Loretto* to *Ancona*, fifteen miles of foul way. This is a conſiderable city, well peopled and frequented by merchants, by reaſon of the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, which was formerly the very beſt in all the gulph, but is now run much to decay. The chief remarkables we took notice of were [1.] The remainders of the ſtones ſecuring the antient port, where ſtands that famous triumphal arch of white *Parian* marble, by order of the ſenate erected to *Trajan*; compoſed of huge ſtones, and thus inſcribed: 30. *Ancona.*

Imp. Cæſari. Divi. Nervæ. F. Nervæ. Trajano. Optimo Aug. Germanic. Daci. Co. Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. XIX. Imp. IX. Coſ. VI. PP. providentiſſimo. Principi. Senatus. P. Q. R. Quod. acceſſum Italiæ. hoc. etiam. addito. ex. pecunia. ſua. portu. tutiorem. navigantibus reddiderit.

On the right ſide is inſcribed, *Plotinæ. Aug. Conjug. Aug.* and on the left ſide *Divæ Marcianæ. Sorori. Aug.*

On the top of this arch formerly ſtood a *Statua equeſtris* of *Trajan*, which is now taken down and ſet over the gate of the merchants-hall or exchange, which was [2.] the ſecond remarkable. [3.] The theatre for comedies. [4.] The *Domo* or church of St. *Cyriacus*. [5.] The citadel. [6.] The ſhell-fiſh called *Pholades* in *Latin*, becauſe they live in holes within a ſoft kind of ſtone, or hard clay, which being expoſed to the air, in proceſs of time, becomes a perfect ſtone for hardneſs. The *Italians* call theſe ſtones *Balle di Saſſo*, and the fiſh *Ballare* or *Dattyli de mare*. They find the ſtones (as they told us) out at ſea in great plenty, and, taking them up, bring them into the harbour where they keep them. We had a diſh of them dreſs'd, which were no unpleaſant meat, inferior for taſte to no ſhell-fiſh except an oyſter.

31. We travelled along the ſea-coaſt twenty miles to *Si-*
Sinigaglia *nigaglia*, antiently *Sena Gallica*, a handſome little city, well walled about and fortified. Here is a ſmall harbour for boats and barges. From *Sinigaglia* we ſtill followed the ſea-ſhore to *Fano*, fifteen miles diſtant ;
Fano. by the way paſſing over two long bridges. *Fano*, antiently *Fanum Fortunæ*, is a much larger city than I had imagined, well walled and fortified. There is an old triumphal arch erected to *Auguſtus*, which, becauſe it had been ſomewhat broken and defaced in the wars with *Malateſta*, they have in the wall by ſet a model of it as it was when intire, whereon is inſcribed, *Effigies arcus ab Auguſto erecti, poſteaque ex parte diruti bello Pii II. contra Fanenſes*, Anno MCCCCLXIII.

DIVO AUGUSTO PIO CONSTANTINO PATRI DOMINORUM.
IMP. CAES. DIVI F. AUGUSTUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS COS. XIII TRIBUNITIA POTEST. XXXI IMP. XXVI PATER PATRIÆ MURUM DEDIT.

CURANTE L. TURCIO SECUNDO APRONIANI PRÆF. URB. FIL. ASTERIO V.C. CORR. FLAM. ET PICENI.

Here we ſaw the antient temple of *Fortune*, now the *Auguſtine* friars church : and the braſs ſtatue of Fortune which was adored, taken out thence, now ſtanding in the palace. In this city is a ſenate of ſeventy gentlemen, changed every third or fourth year, who out of their own number elect, every two months, two priors and a gonfalonier, but the governor or monſignor, placed here by the Pope, is the *Dominus fac totum*. *Malateſta*, tyrant of *Rimini* (as they call him) ſeized alſo upon this place, but was driven out by Pope *Pius* II, aſſiſted by the Duke of *Urbin*, *Carignano* of *Ancona*, and one *Caſſaro*. Theſe two gentlemen had each of them a ladder for his arms, the one red, and the other white. The city out of gratitude took theſe two ladders for their arms, leaving their former which was a gate or arch with this motto under it, *In hac porta ſtat*

hic

hic Leo fortis. This city is by ſome eſteemed one of the beſt ſituated in *Italy.*

We ſtill held along the ſhore till we came to *Peſaro*, anciently *Piſaurum*, ſeven miles. This is a very elegant and pleaſant city, having a handſome piazza, encompaſſed with fair buildings; therein ſtand many ancient ſtones with inſcriptions. We paſſed through a long well built ſtreet, and had a proſpect of the *cupola* of the *Domo.* The haven is almoſt choaked up. It is walled about and fortified with baſtions and a caſtle. We ſaw this town only *in tranſitu*, but it merited a little demurr. From hence we croſſed the country to a village called *Catolica* ten miles. We left *Gradara* on our left hand but came not in ſight of it. From *Catolica* we rode along the ſea-ſhore for the moſt part till we came within two or three miles of *Rimini*, and then left the ſhore and took the *Via Flaminia.* From *Catolica* to *Rimini* they reckon fifteen miles, yet may *Rimini* eaſily be ſeen from thence. *Rimini* is a pretty proper city, having ſtreight ſtreets like *Peſaro* and *Fano*, yet are the buildings but low. Within the walls of this town we paſſed under a high ſtone-arch erected to *Tiberius (Schottus* ſaith *Auguſtus) Cæſar*, but the inſcription was ſomewhat defaced. In the *piazza* we viewed the ſtone on which *J. Cæſar* is ſaid to have ſtood when he made a ſpeech to his ſoldiers, animating them to accompany him to *Rome* and invade the city's liberty. On it are theſe modern inſcriptions,

Feb. 1. 1664. *Peſaro.*

Rimini.

C. Cæſar Dict. Rubicone ſuperato civili bell. commilit. ſuos hic in foro Ar. adlocut.

Suggeſtum hunc vetuſtate collapſum Coſſ. Ariminenſium Novembris & Decembr. M D V. *Reſtit.*

In another *piazza* we ſaw a braſs ſtatue of *Paulus* V. Being carneval time we found the gentlemen here tilting. They ran not at one another but at a puppet or man of ſtraw, *Bamboccio* they call it.

2. *S. Marino.*

We made a digreſſion to St. *Marino*, a little town ſtanding on the top of a very high hill, ſome ten miles or more diſtant from *Rimini.* This place hath maintained itſelf in the condition of a free ſtate or commonwealth, as the inhabitants boaſt, for above 1000 years, but it's well if half ſo long. The territory of this republick is but

one mountain about three miles in length, and ſome nine or ten miles round. In this ſmall territory they have four *caſtelli* or villages, *viz. Serravalle*, *Fietano*, *Monte Giardino*, and *Fiorentino*: eight corn-mills upon the little river *Canova*, which bounds this territory towards the north, and two powder-mills: the number of ſouls is about 4000 or 5000, of ſoldiers or fighting men 1500. The arms of this republick are three towers upon a mountain, and under it this motto, *Libertas perpetua*. The *Borgho* of St. *Martin* ſtands at the foot of the hill upon which the town is built, and is like ſome of our *North-Wales* towns. In this *Borgho* weekly on *Wedneſdays* is held a market, where are bought and ſold a great number of ſwine, eſpecially in carneval time, three, four, or five thouſand on a a market-day. The reaſon of this great concourſe to buy and ſell here is becauſe they pay ſo little toll, *viz.* about ſix pence for a drove, be they more or leſs. From the *Borgho* up to the town are two aſcents, the one more eaſy and winding about to the furthermoſt gate, by which coaches may make a ſhift to get up, the other ſteep to the nearer gate. On one ſide the town is walled about, on the other ſide it needs it not, for it ſtands on the brow of a precipitious rock of a very great height, whereon they have placed three towers in a row. On the ſide where the wall goes the hill is very ſteep and almoſt impoſſible to climb but by the made ways. There is no hill near it that can any way offend it, and thoſe that are next far lower than that whereon the town is built. The ſtreets of the town are narrow, and the houſes but mean. Here live about ſixty Jews. Two cloiſters they have within the walls, one of diſcalceate *Franciſcans* or *Succolanti*, the other of nuns of the order of *Santa Clara*; without the walls in the *Borgho* is a monaſtery of *Capucines*, and about a mile from the town a fair convent of the *Servitæ*. They have twenty five ſmall pieces or drakes and two culverines. This place is a biſhop's ſee, and the biſhop of it is biſhop alſo of St. *Leo*, *Monte Feltre*, and *La Penna*. This republick is ſurrounded by the territory of the Pope; they ſtamp no money; they have neither friendſhip nor enmity with any of the States or Princes of *Italy*; and in the ſeveral wars of *Italy* they have enjoyed peace. On occaſion they ſend ambaſſadors

to

to the neighbouring Princes and States. At *Rome* they have their Protector, who at preſent is cardinal *Carlo Barberini*, to whom they ſometimes ſend preſents, *viz.* 100 little cheeſes or a butt of *muſcatella*. They acknowledge no ſuperior under God, but have abſolute power in civil and criminal cauſes. If a perſon baniſhed from other places retires hither, they ſometimes give him protection, but it is done by the major vote of the council. If one man kill another, though in his own defence, he is ſentenced by the commiſſary or judge to pay 100 *Scudi*, but he petitioning the council, they uſually bring it down to twenty five. If one murthers another and flies, he is baniſhed for ever and all his goods confiſcate. This republick maintains a phyſician and a ſurgeon at the publick charge. The muſcatella's of this place are much eſteemed, and the gentry hereabout in ſummer-time come ordinarily hither to drink them, and enjoy the *freſco*. Cows they have none, but ſheep and goats good ſtore; of whoſe milk they make little cheeſes that eat well. From the hill we had a proſpect of *Monte Leone*, a ſtrong fortreſs formerly belonging to this republick, but taken from them by the duke of *Urbin*. They have four great fairs, every year, the chiefeſt of all is on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, at which time there is a general muſter of all their forces. At theſe fairs there is great abundance of young cattle ſold. Many veals driven as far as *Florence*. Theſe fairs and markets diſguſt the neighbouring Princes, as being a great diminution of their tolls.

The government of St. *Marino* is by a council of forty five, which they call *Corpo di Prencipe*. Of theſe fifteen are gentlemen (for there are about twenty families of gentlemen in this ſtate) fifteen artiſans or tradeſmen, and fifteen farmers or countrymen. They continue for their lives, and when one dies another is choſen by the two third parts of the votes, when a gentleman a gentleman, and ſo of the reſt. Theſe counſellors chuſe out of their own number from ſix months to ſix months two *capitanei* (which have the like power as conſuls, or mayor, with us) after this manner. When the old captains go out of office they nominate twelve; the names of theſe are written in ſix ſcrolls of paper, *viz.* two names in a ſcroll. Theſe ſcrolls are put into a hat or box, and a boy

puts in his hand and draws out three. Theſe three the elder captain takes and carries to the church of the ſacrament, and *Te Deum* being ſung, a prieſt puts the three ſcrolls into a hat, and a young child puts in his hand and draws out one, and they whoſe names are therein written are *capitanei* for the next ſix months. Theſe *capitanei* cannot be elected again for two years following. Beſides, the great council elect out of themſelves by major vote a leſſer council of twelve, *viz.* four out of each order. And to this council civil and criminal cauſes and quarrels of right and wrong are referred. This commonwealth hath a commiſſary or judge, who muſt be a doctor of law, and always a foreigner. He is elected by the council and continues eighteen months. His ſtipend is ten crowns the month. His ſentence is confirmed, or may be repealed or mitigated by the council. The chancellor is elected in like manner. He is a notary and his allowance is ſixty ſcudi or crowns *per annum*. They have alſo a captain of the *militia*, who continues in office as long as the council pleaſes. But enough and more than needs will moſt readers think of this petty commonwealth; concerning which I ſhould not have been ſo large, but that no body that I know of before me hath made any particular deſcription of its ſtate and government, as accounting it not worth their while to enquire into it, or their pains to ſet it down.

3. We travelled from *Rimini* to *Ravenna*. We paſſed the famous bridge over the river *Rimino*, begun by *Auguſtus* and finiſhed by *Tiberius*. The people ſay that the ſtones are joined together without any cement. Indeed the ſides or walls of it are of vaſt ſtones, each as high as the border and of breadth proportionable, immediately contiguous without any morter or cement between that I could diſcern. There is upon it an inſcription in large letters ſignifying when and by whom it was built. At fifteen miles diſtance from *Rimini* we paſſed through a *Ceſenatico.* little town called *Ceſenatico*; then *Cervia* about five miles *Cervia.* further, a place environed with fens. It is a biſhop's ſee, and therefore hath the title of a city, yet is it but a mean and pitiful town. All the way between *Cervia* and *Ravenna* till we came within two or three miles of the town, we had a wood of pine-trees on our right hand called *Pigneda*,

Pigneda, bearing fruit enough (as *Schottus* ſaith to ſerve all *Italy*.

Ràvenna ſtands between two rivers [*Bedeſis* and *Mon-tone*] one running on one ſide, and the other on the other. It is a large town but ragged and not well built, the houſes are all very low. It hath five gates, an old caſtle of brick; three very fair convents, one called the *Claſſe*, belonging to the *Monachi Claſſenſes*, the church whereof is dedicated to St. *Romualdo*. A ſecond called the *Porto*, becauſe it is dedicated to St. *Maria Portuenſis*. It belongs to the *Canonici regulares Lateranenſis*. A third of *Benedictine* monks dedicated to St. *Vitale*. The church of this convent is a double octagon, the one concentrical to and included in the other, built as they told us by *Juſtinian*. The monks ſhewed us here two marble pillars, for which they ſaid the *Venetians* offered them their weight in ſilver; but we have ſeen the like elſewhere, *viz.* in the library at *Zurich*, and at *Verona* in our Lady's chapel in the garden of Seignior *Horatio Giuſti*. Their generation at firſt was of a maſs or heap of ſmall flints and pebbles united into one body by a cement petrified as hard as themſelves and capable of poliure. Probably this cement was ſeparated by degrees from a fluid wherein theſe ſtones lay. To theſe monks belongs the *Rotonda*, a little round church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, about 1 4th of a mile without the walls: the intire roof whereof is of one ſingle ſtone, notwithſtanding that the diameter of the church is fourteen of my ordinary paces, which are near ſo many yards. In the midſt of this ſtone is a round hole to let in the light. Upon the top of it formerly ſtood a porphyry monument of *Theodoricus*, a *Gothic* king, who is ſuppoſed to have built it. This monument is now taken down and ſet in the wall of the convent of the *Succolanti*, by the way-ſide with this inſcription, *Vas hoc Porphyriacum ol. Theodorici Gottor. imp. cineres in Rotundæ apice recondens, huc Petro Donato Cæſio Narnien. præſule favente tranſlatum ad perennem memoriam Sapientes Reip. P P. C. MDLXIII.* *Ravenna.*

The monaſtery of the *Succolanti* is one of the faireſt we have ſeen belonging to that order, and the church dedicated to St. *Apollinaris* deſerves notice taking, as well for the double row of marble pillars brought from

Conſtanti-

Conſtantinople by *Theodoricus*, as for the ancient figures of Moſaic work in the walls. In the *Domo* we noted the figures of the archbiſhops of *Ravenna* in Moſaic work. Eleven of them had a dove ſtanding upon their heads, which they ſay were choſen by a dove alighting and ſitting upon their heads, the legend whereof may be ſeen more at large in *Schottus*. Near the *Franciſcans* cloiſter is the monument of *Dante* the famous poet, which is an arch erected to his memary by *Bernardus Bembus*, the *Ventian Podeſta* in *Ravenna*; under which is his effigies, and two inſcriptions in *Latin* verſe,

I.

Exigua tumuli Dantes *hic ſorte jacebas,*
Squallenti nulli cognite pene ſitu;
At nunc marmoreo ſubnixus conderis arcu,
Omnibus & cultu ſplendidiore nites.
Nimirum Bembus muſis incenſus Etruſcis
Hoc tibi quem inprimis hæ coluere dedit.

II.

Jura monarchiæ, ſuperos, Phlegetonta lacuſque
Luſtrando cecini voluerunt fata quouſque:
Sed quia pars ceſſit melioribus hoſpita caſtris,
Auctoremque ſuum petiit felicior aſtris,
Hic claudor Dantes *patriis extorris ab oris,*
Quem genuit parvi Florentia *mater amoris.*

Theſe verſes are ſaid to have been made by *Dante* himſelf, *ſed Muſis parum faventibus*, and if he had not compoſed better in *Italian* he had not deſerved the reputation of ſo great a poet. This city may boaſt of its antiquity and what it hath been, not what it is, and yet the cardinal legate, governor of *Romandiola*, uſually reſides here. It is very ill ſerved with fiſh, notwithſtanding it is ſo near the ſea: there is ſcarce a good inn in town, it lying out of the way of travellers, and ſtrangers, and being no thorough-fare. What was true of old is true ſtill here; it's harder to get good water than good wine, *Sit ciſterna mihi quam vinea malo Ravennæ*, the water being all brackiſh: neither yet

yet was the wine we met withal any of the beſt. I wonder this city ſhould not be more populous and rich: the country, on the north ſide all along to *Faenza*, ſeeming to be fat and fertile land, and being planted after the manner of *Lombardy*. It lies indeed very low, yet I believe now a-days is never overflown.

We obſerved, in this journey from *Rome* to *Venice*, a great difference between the temperature of the air on this ſide, and on the other ſide the *Appennine* mountains; on the other ſide it being very temperate and warm, but on this ſide as cold and raw as it is at any time in winter with us, or indeed can well be in open weather; and that this cold did not proceed from a general change of weather ſince our coming on this ſide, we are well aſſured; for we heard of no ſuch change, and we found ſnow lying here in the low grounds in many places, which on the other ſide was all melted and gone, even upon the hills, before our coming over. The reaſon of this is obvious, becauſe this ridge of hills being higher than the lower region of the air, or place where the ſun-beams are reflected, hinders the commixture of the warm ſoutherly and weſtern air with the cold northerly and eaſtern, but eſpecially ſtopping on one hand the ſouth and weſt winds, which elſe would drive the temperate air and tepid vapours into theſe parts; and, on the other hand, the cold northern and eaſtern blaſts, which elſe would temper and much abate the warmth of thoſe beyond the mountains. Hence I do not think incredible, nor much wonder at what is related by ſome travellers of a mountain in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on the one ſide whereof it is ſummer, when on the other it is winter.

We left *Ravenna*, and rode along the banks of the river *Montone* till we came within four or five miles of *Faenza*. The country on each ſide this river was much like to *Lombardy*. The river ran very ſwiftly, notwithſtanding to the eye the country ſeem'd to be an exact level. From *Ravenna* to *Faenza* we had twenty long miles. *Feb.* 5.

Faenza is a pretty little city, incompaſs'd with a ſtrong brick wall, at preſent neglected and out of repair; famous for earthen ware made here, eſteem'd the beſt in *Italy*. Before we enter'd the town we paſs'd a little *Faenza*.

ſuburb,

ſuburb, and then the bridge, in the midſt of which ſtands a tower. Upon St. *Thomas*'s day yearly all the gentlemen of *Faenza* meet and chooſe magiſtrates for all the year, *viz.* eight *Antiani*, or ſenators, and a chief, who is called prior, for every month; ſo that for every year there are twelve ſeveral ſenates.

Imola. From *Faenza* we travell'd on to *Imola* ten miles. The way was very ſtreight; I ſuppoſe part of the *Via Æmilia*. About the mid-way between *Faenza* and *Imola* we paſſed through a little wall'd town called *Caſtel Bolognese*. Half a mile ſhort of *Imola* we ferried over the river *Senio*.

Imola, anciently *Forum Cornelii*, is a leſſer town than *Faenza*, hath a fair ſquare piazza, with a cloiſter or *Portico* on one ſide it.

6. *Bologna.* We travell'd to *Bologna* upon the *Via Æmilia*.

In this ſide of *Italy* they have a cuſtom to boil their wines to make them keep the better. The boil'd wine, which they call *Vin Cotto*, ſeem'd to us much ſtronger than the wine unboil'd, which they call *Vin Crudo*.

7. We took the *Florentine* procaccio's boat to *Venice*. Paſſing through nine *Soſtegni*, we came to *Mal Albergo*, where we ſhifted our boat, going down from a higher to a lower channel, which brought us to *Ferrara*, which they reckon to be forty-five miles diſtant from *Bologna*.

Ferrara. From *Ferrara* we were towed by a horſe up a ſtreight artificial channel to a place called *Ponte*, where we changed our boat again, coming into the river *Po*. In the *Po* we rowed down ſtream about twenty-ſeven miles to *Corbola*; where we ſhifted our boat the fourth time; not for any neceſſity of the place, as before, but becauſe we then came into the *Venetian* territory, and ſo muſt take a *Venetian* boat. We went but two or three miles further down the *Po*, and then ſtruck into a channel on our left hand, paſſing a ſluice to a little town call'd *Loreo*, and, proceeding on about fifteen miles further, we paſs'd near

Chioza. to *Chioza*, a large town built among the *Lagune*, and *Peleſtrina*, a village ſtanding upon the *Argine* or *Lido*, we enter'd into the *Lagune* at the haven of *Malamocco*, and ſoon after arrived at *Venice*, *Feb.* 9. of which city we have already written as much as ſuffices for our purpoſe.

We

We began our journey from *Venice* to *Geneva* by the way of *Rhætia* and *Switzerland*. Paſſing by boat to *Meſtre* ſeven miles, and from *Meſtre* to *Treviſo* by coach twelve miles. At *Treviſo* we took horſes and a vitturine for *Trent*: in which journey we ſpent two days and an half, it being almoſt eighty miles riding. The firſt day we paſſed through *C. Franco* twelve miles, and then over a fair champaign country to *Baſſano*, a very handſome and pleaſant walled town upon the river *Brenta*, over which there is a good bridge of wood. This town drives a great trade of weaving ſilks. *March* 13. *Treviſo.* *Caſtel Franco.* *Baſſano.*

As ſoon as we were paſt *Baſſano* we enter'd among the mountains, going up beſide the river *Brenta* fourteen miles, and lodged at *Pont Sigiſmund*. The ſecond day we rode ſtill up beſide the river, and about two miles from *Ponte* we paſſed through a gate where we paid *Datii* to the archduke of *Inſpruck*. At this paſs is hewn out of the rock a box or little caſtle called *Cauolo*, a great height above the road, to which there is no avenue at all, but both the ſoldiers that kept it and all their proviſions muſt be drawn up by rope and pulley, only there is a fountain of freſh water in it. Notwithſtanding that this fortreſs belongs to the arch duke, yet the *Venetian* territory extends four or five miles further to a place called *Cauolo.*

Sixteen miles riding brought us to a pretty little town called *Borgo*, and thirteen miles more to *Perzine* a rich and populous burgh, five miles ſhort of *Trent*. Near this town is a good valley, but at our being there the ſnow was not melted. Between *Baſſano* and *Ponte* the country on the left hand the river *Brenta* as we went up belongs to the *Sette Commune*, and on the right-hand to *Baſſano*. Upon the river were ſeveral ſaw-mills, and a great quantity of timber floated down the ſtream to *Padua*. As ſoon as we got among the mountains we every where found ſtoves in the houſes inſtead of chimnies. The plants we obſerved in this journey were *Erica Pannonica* 4. *Cluſ.* now in flower upon the ſides of the mountains and the rocks plentifully: *Fumaria bulboſa*; *Leucoium bulboſum vulgare* C. B. & *Leuc. bulboſum minus triphyllon* J. B. *Perzine.*

We

16. *Trent.* We got early to *Trent*, a pretty little city, ſeated upon the river *Atheſis* at the foot of the mountains, which do incompaſs it almoſt round, ſave the valley where the river runs. The inhabitants ſpeak altogether *Italian*; and the *Venetian* money paſſes current among them, notwithſtanding their preſent Prince is archduke of *Inſpruck*. Beſide the north door of the *Domo* we found the monument of *Matthiolus* having on it theſe inſcriptions.

Above,

Herbarum vires nec rectiùs edidit alter,
Nec mage te clarus hac ſuper arte fuit.
Si mens ut corpus depingi poſſet, imago
Una Dioſcoridis Matthiolique foret.

Under his effigies this,

D. O. M.

Petro Andreæ Matthiolo Senenſi III *Cæſarum*
Ferdinandi, Maximiliani & Rudolphi Conſiliario.

Et Archiatro,

Et Hieronymæ Comitiſſæ ex antiqua & illuſtri
Caſtellanorum ſeu Comitum Varmi familia,
Ferdinandus Matthiolus Cæſari Ferdinando Auſtriæ Archiduci, & Joanni Georgio Saxoniæ Electori à conſiliis & cubiculis medicus;
Apoſtolica & Imperiali auctoritatibus Sacri Palatii Lateranen. Aulæque Cæſareæ comes,
Et armatæ militiæ eques auratus,
Una cùm Maximiliano fratre
Anniverſariis precibus inſtitutis
Parentibus bene merentiſſimis PP. Ann. MDCXVII.
Vixit ille an. LXXVII.
Ann. Chriſti MDLXXVII. obiit Tridenti.
Vixit illa an. XXXII.
Obiit ibidem An. Dom. MDLXIX.

Below this diſtich,

Saxa quidem abſumit tempus, ſed tempore nunquam
Interitura tua eſt gloria Matthiole.

On

On the front of the choir is this following inſcription concerning the council held in this city.

Sacroſanctum poſtremum Oecumenicum generale Concilium fuit in hac celeberrima civitate celebratum; & quidem ſub Papa *Paulo* III, anno MDXLV, XIII Decembris pro felice inchoatione fuit facta Proceſſio generalis per totam Urbem, ab Eccleſia Sanctiſſimæ Trinitatis ad hanc Eccleſiam Cathedralem; quâ finitâ primus Cardinalis Præſidens, qui poſtea fuit Papa *Julius* III, [prout etiam alter Card. Præſidens fuit Papa *Marcellus* II nominatus] in hoc loco eminentiore, tunc magis amplo, ad celebrandum Concilium & Seſſiones faciendas deputato, ad altare S. & Glorioſiſſimi martyris *Vigilii* hujus Eccleſiæ patroni celebravit miſſam de Spiritu S. Ac reliquis cæremoniis peractis fuerunt ſub D. *Paulo* III. celebratæ octo publicæ Seſſiones cum decretis, & aliæ tres ob vaſtam peſtem in hac Urbe graſſantem *Bononiæ*, ubi nihil fuit decretum, Anno MDXLVII. Poſtea ceſſante peſte & bellis fuit reductum hoc Conſilium, & in hoc eodem loco fuerunt Papa ſub *Julio* III celebratæ aliæ publicæ ſex Seſſiones cum Decretis Annis 1551, 1552, quibus interfuerunt tres Sereniſſimi Principes Eccleſiaſtici, S. R. I. Electores Archiepiſcopi, *Moguntinus*, *Trevirenſis*, *Colonienſis*, 1 Die Septemb. 1551. hanc Urbem ingreſſi; prout etiam Sereniſſimus Elector Brandenburgenſis duos oratores huc ablegavit. Demum ſub Papa *Pio* IV. Anno 1561 & 1563. fuerunt celebratæ ultimæ novem publicæ Seſſiones cum Decretis in Eccleſia S. *Mariæ* majoris hujus urbis, iſtius Eccleſiæ Reverendiſſimo Capitulo incorporata, ſicuti etiam Eccleſia S. Petri. Et nihilominus ad pedes Sanctiſſimi Crucifixi tum in hoc loco exiſtentis & nunc aliò tranſlati pro Decretorum corroboratione ſemper fuerunt publicata omnia dicti Concilii Decreta. Interfuerunt ſub dictis ſummis Pontificibus celebrationi Cardinales Legati 13, inter quos *Chriſtophorus Madrucius*; non Legati 4, inter quos *Ludovicus Madrucius*: Oratores Principum totius Europæ 29: Patriarchæ 3: Archiepiſcopi 33: inter quos Archiepiſcopus Roſſanienſis, qui poſtea fuit *Urbanus* VII. nominatus: Epiſcopi 233: Abbates 18: Generales ordinum 12. Theologiæ

logiæ Doctores 148 : Procuratores 18 : Officiales Concilii 3 : Cantores 9 : Notarii 4 : Curſores Papæ 2.

Sacroſancto Spiritui S. omnium Conciliorum directori ſacratiſſima Die Pentecoſtes, Anno 1639, dicatum.

Here are no remarkable churches or other buildings. The biſhop is both ſpiritual and temporal Prince. Under him there is a governor, who yet can do nothing without the council, which conſiſts of eight perſons, *viz.* the *Podeſta* or mayor of the city; the *Capitaneo*, two canons of the church, and four gentlemen or citizens. All theſe are nominated and appointed by the biſhop, and continue in power during life, *modo bene ſe geſſerint*. There be 14 canons belonging to the cathedral, all noblemen, and by theſe the biſhop is choſen. The biſhop's name then was *Sigiſmundus* earl of *Tirol*, commonly called Archduke of *Inſpruck*.

Of the natural Abilities, Temper and Inclinations, Manners and Cuſtoms, Virtues and Vices of the Italians.

THE *Italians* are, by the general confeſſion of all that write of them, ingenious, apprehenſive of any thing, and quick-witted. * *Barclay* (who is not too favourable to them in the character he gives of them) ſaith, they have *animum rerum omnium capacem*; and again, that there is nothing ſo difficult *ad quod Italici acuminis præſtantia non tollatur*.

* *Icon. anim.*

They are patient and aſſiduous in any thing they ſet about or deſire to learn, never giving over till they maſter it and attain the perfection of it.

They are a ſtill quiet people, as being naturally melancholy; of a middle temper, between the faſtuous gravity of the *Spaniard*, and unquiet levity of the *French*, agreeing very well with the *Engliſh*, as the *Scots* are obſerved to do with the *French*, and *Spaniards* with the *Iriſh*.

They are very faithful and loving to their friends, mindful of a courteſy received, and if it lies in their way

way or power, for one good turn will do you two. This I had from a very intelligent perſon, who hath lived and converſed long enough among them to know them thoroughly. *Barclay* himſelf confeſſeth, that where they do truly love *omnia diſcrimina habent infra tam humani fœderis ſanctitatem.* Underſtand it of the better ſort; for ſhopkeepers and tradeſmen are falſe and fraudulent enough; and innkeepers, carriers, watermen, and porters as in other places horribly exacting, if you make not an explicit bargain with them before-hand, inſomuch that in many places the ſtate hath thought it neceſſary, by publick *Bando* and decree, to determine how much inn-keepers ſhall receive of travellers for their dinner, and for their ſupper and lodging.

They are not eaſily provoked, but will bear long with one another; and more with ſtrangers than their own country-men. They are alſo very careful to avoid all occaſions of quarrel; not to ſay or do any thing that may offend any perſon, eſpecially not to abuſe any one by jeſting or drollery; which they do not like, nor can eaſily bear.

No people in *Europe* are more ſcrupulous and exact in obſerving all the *punctilio*'s of civility and good breeding (*bella creanza*) they call it) only methinks the epithets they beſtow upon mean perſons are ſomewhat extravagant, not to ſay ridiculous, as when they ſtile a mechanick or common tradeſman *Signor molto magnifico*, and the like.

When they are in company together, they do not only give every man his turn of ſpeaking, but alſo attend till he hath done, accounting it a piece of very ill breeding to interrupt any man in his diſcourſe, as hating to be interrupted themſelves. Contrary to the manner of the *French* and *Dutch*, who make no ſcruple of interrupting one another, and ſometimes talk all together. As careful are they, not to whiſper privately one to another when in company, or to talk in an unknown language, which all the company underſtands not. They do alſo ſhew their civility to ſtrangers in not ſo much as asking them what religion they are of, avoiding all unneceſſary diſputes about that ſubject, which are apt to engender quarrels; which

thing we could not but take notice of, becauſe in *France* you ſhall ſcarce exchange three words with any man, before he ask you that queſtion.

It is not eaſy for a ſtranger to get acquaintance and familiarity with the *Italians*, they not much delighting to converſe with ſtrangers, as not knowing their humours and cuſtoms. Yet is their converſation when gotten pleaſant and agreeable, their diſcourſe profitable and carriage obliging.

Moſt of them, even of the ordinary ſort of people, will diſcourſe intelligently about politick affairs, and the government and intereſt of their own country; being much addicted to, and delighted in politick ſtudies and diſcourſes.

Moſt of them are very covetous of liberty, eſpecially ſuch cities as have been formerly commonwealths, diſcourſes or treatiſes of that ſubject making deep impreſſions on their minds; ſo that in ſome places not only books but alſo diſcourſes about former revolutions are prohibited. *Barclay* alſo ſaith, that they are *glorioſæ libertatis cupidi, cujus adhuc imaginem vident.* Hence the Princes of *Italy* build ſtore of caſtles and citadels in their territories, not ſo much to defend themſelves againſt their enemies as to bridle their ſubjects, and ſecure themſelves againſt tumults and inſurrections. A ſtrange thing it is, that of all the people of *Italy*, the *Neapolitans*, who never taſted the ſweetneſs of liberty, nor mended their condition by their commotions, but always (as we ſay) *leap'd out of the frying-pan into the fire*, ſhould be the moſt tumultuous and given to rebel againſt their Princes. *Leti* tells us of one of thoſe petty ſubordinate Princes in this kingdom of *Naples*, called *Thomaſo Ferrari*, who governed his ſubjects not like vaſſals, but with that ſweetneſs and gentleneſs, as if they had been his own children; yet ſome of theſe fellows taking arms come into their Prince's preſence, and ſay to him, *Sir Prince, we are come to drive you out of your palace, and burn all your moveables. Why* (anſwers the Prince) *can you find fault with my government? Are you aggrieved in any thing and it ſhall be redreſſed. No* (replied they) *but becauſe we underſtand that many of our country-men have revolted from their lords,*

lords, we alſo to ſhew, that we love revolutions, are reſolved to rebel againſt you.

The *Italians* are greatly delighted in pictures, ſtatues, and muſick, from the higheſt to the loweſt of them, and ſo intemperately fond of theſe things, that they will give any rate for a choice picture or ſtatue. Though all of them cannot paint, or play on the muſick, yet do they all affect skill and judgment in both: and this knowledge is enough to denominate a man a *virtuoſo*. Many of them are alſo curious in collecting ancient coins and medals.

They are great admirers of their own language, and ſo wholly given to cultivate, poliſh, and enrich that, that they do in a great meaſure neglect the *Latin*, few of them now a-days ſpeaking or writing well therein; but mingling ſo many *Italian* idiotiſms with it, that you have much ado to underſtand what they ſpeak or write. As for the *Greek*, few or none have any tolerable skill in it, the ſtudy thereof being generally neglected and laid aſide.

They are very temperate in their diet, eating a great deal of ſallet and but little fleſh. Their wine they drink well diluted with water, and ſeldom to any exceſs. We ſaw only one *Italian* drunk by the ſpace of a year and half that we ſojourned in *Italy*. Whether it be that in hot countries men have not ſo good ſtomachs as in cold; or whether meat, as being better concocted, nouriſhes more there; or that the *Italians* are out of principle, temper, or cuſtom more ſober and temperate than other nations. Their herbs ſeemed to me more ſavory and better concocted than ours. Their water alſo was not ſo crude. But for fleſh ours, in my judgment, much excels theirs, being much more ſucculent and ſapid. Yet in *Rome* have I eaten beef not inferior to ours: but I ſuppoſe it might be of *German* oxen; of which (as we were inform'd) there are many driven thither: and for ſucking veal the *Romans* (as we have already noted) think theirs preferable to any in the world.

The *Italians*, eſpecially thoſe of inferior quality, are in all things very ſparing and frugal: whether it be becauſe they are ſo educated and accuſtom'd, or becauſe the gabels and taxes which they pay to their governors

are ſo great, that they cannot afford to ſpend much on themſelves; or becauſe, naturally loving their eaſe, they had rather live nearly than take much pains.

The nobility and great perſons chooſe rather to ſpend their revenues in building fair palaces, and adorning them with pictures and ſtatues; in making ſtately and ſpacious orchards, gardens, and walks; in keeping coaches and horſes, and a great retinue of ſervants and ſtaffiers, than in keeping great houſes and plentiful tables; giving board-wages to their ſervants and attendants, which in my opinion is the better way of ſpending eſtates, theſe things finding poor people employment, ſo that the money comes to be diſtributed among them according to their induſtry; whereas the other way maintains in idleneſs ſuch perſons for the moſt part as leaſt deſerve relief: thoſe that are modeſt and deſerving chooſing rather (if poſſibly they can) to maintain themſelves and their families by the labour of their hands, than hang about great houſes for a meal's meat. Beſides that great houſe-keeping is very often, not to ſay always, the occaſion of great diſorder and intemperance. Were I therefore God's ſteward for a great eſtate (for ſuch all rich men are or ought to be) I ſhould think it more charity to employ poor people, and give them money for their work, than to diſtribute my eſtate among them freely, and ſuffer them to live in idleneſs; I mean ſuch as are able to labour.

The inferior gentry affect to appear in publick with as much ſplendor as they can, and will deny themſelves many ſatisfactions at home, that they may be able to keep a coach, and therein make the *tour à la mode* about the ſtreets of their city every evening.

The *Italians* when they call, ſpeak to, or of one another, uſe only the chriſtian name, as *Signor Giacomo*, *Signor Giovanni*, &c. unleſs it be for diſtinction's ſake; ſo that you may converſe among them, perchance, ſome months before you hear any man's ſurname mention'd.

The *Italian* gentry live for the moſt part in the cities, whence it is that the cities are ſo ſplendid and well built, ſo populous and rich, and the country ſo poor and thinly inhabited. Yet are the noblemen's palaces rather great and ſtately, than commodious for habitation. In many cities

cities the paper windows (which are for the moſt part tatter'd and broken) diſgrace the buildings, being unſuitable to their magnificence.

The houſes are generally built of ſtone, thick-wall'd and high-roof'd, which makes them warm in winter, and cool in ſummer: but they contrive them rather for coolneſs than warmth, and therefore they make the windows large to give them air enough.

Of the gentry in *Italy*, eſpecially in *Venice*, if there be many brothers of one houſe, only one uſually marries, and that the eldeſt, if he pleaſes: if he be not diſpoſed, then any other, as they can agree among themſelves. The reſt do what they can to greaten him that is married, to uphold the family. The brothers that marry not keep concubines or whores; which though it be a ſin, yet their confeſſors can eaſily abſolve them of it.

In moſt of the cities and towns of *Italy* there are *Academies* or ſocieties of *Virtuoſi*, who have at ſet times their meetings and exerciſes, which are for the moſt part proluſions of wit and *Rhetoric*, or diſcourſes about moral ſubjects, curious queſtions and problems, or paradoxes, ſometimes extemporany, ſometimes premeditated. Theſe have their head whom they call Prince, and a certain number of academiſts, who are choſen by balloting, but they ſeldom refuſe any that offer themſelves to election. Many of theſe academies aſſume to themſelves conceited or fanciful names, and take a ſuitable *impreſe* or coat of arms; as for example the *Academiſts* of *Bergamo* call themſelves *Eccitati*, and their impreſs is the picture of the morning. In *Mantua* the academiſts called *Acceſi* have taken for their emblem a looking-glaſs reflecting the ſun-beams; thoſe called *Timidi* a hare. As for the other cities of *Italy*, in *Rome* there are three *Academies*, the *Humoriſti*, the *Lyncei*, and the *Fantaſtici*: in *Padua* three, the *Ricovirati*, *Infiammati*, and *Incogniti*: in *Bologna* three, *Ardenti*, *Indomiti*, and one innominate: in *Venice* two, *Diſcordanti* and *Guſſoni*: in *Naples* two, *Ardenti* and *Intronati*: in *Luca* two, *Oſcuri* and *Freddi*: in *Florence la Cruſca*: in *Siena Intronati*: in *Genoa Addormentati*: in *Vicenza Olympici*: in *Parma Innominati*: in *Pavia Affidati*: in *Milan Naſcoſti*: in *Ferrara Elevati*: in *Rimini Adagiati*: in *Ceſena Offuſcati*: in *Ancona Caliginoſi*;

liginoſi: in *Fabriano Diſuniti:* in *Perugia Inſenſati:* in *Viterbo Oſtinati:* in *Breſcia Occulti*: in *Faenza Philoponi:* in *Treviſo Perſeveranti:* in *Fermo Raffrontati:* in *Verona Philarmonici:* in *Macerata Catenati:* in *Aleſſandria Immobili:* in *Urbin Afforditi.*

Moſt of the *Italians* of any faſhion wear black or dark coloured cloths, and for the faſhion of them follow the *French* (but not too haſtily) excepting thoſe countries which are ſubject to the King of *Spain*, which uſe the *Spaniſh* habit.

As for their vices, they are chiefly taxed for three.

1. *Revenge*; they thinking it an ignoble and unmanly thing to put up or paſs by any injury or affront. Many times alſo they diſſemble or conceal their diſpleaſure and hatred under a pretence of friendſhip, that they may more eaſily revenge themſelves of whom they hate by poiſoning, aſſaſſinating, or any other way; for nothing will ſatisfy them but the death of thoſe who have injured them: and there be *bravo*'s and cut-throats ready to murther any man for a ſmall piece of money. Beſides, which is worſt of all, they are implacable, and by no means to be truſted when they ſay they pardon. Hence they have a proverb among them, *Amicitie reconciliate & meneſtre riſcaldate non furono mai grate.* The women alſo provoke their children to revenge the death of their fathers by ſhewing them the weapons wherewith they were murthered, or cloths dipp'd in their blood, or the like, by which means feuds between families are maintained and entail'd from generation to generation. Theſe are the qualities for which we uſually ſay, an *Engliſhman Italianate* is a devil incarnate.

2. *Luſt*, to which the inhabitants of hot countries are by the temper of their bodies inclined. Hence it is that all cities and great towns do ſo ſwarm with courtezans and harlots; and to avoid worſe evils, the State is neceſſitated to give them public toleration and protection. As for maſculine venery and other works of darkneſs, I ſhall not charge the *Italians* with them, as not having ſufficient ground ſo to do; and becauſe (as *Barclay* ſaith) *Hæc ſcelera tenebris damnata & negari facilius à conſciis poſſunt, & ab æmulis fingi.*

3. *Jea-*

3. *Jealouſy*, which ſtrangely poſſeſſes this people; ſo that for every little ſuſpicion they will ſhut up their wives in a chamber, and carry the key with them, not ſuffering them to ſtir abroad unleſs themſelves accompany them. To ſalute an *Italian*'s wife with a kiſs is a ſtabbing matter; and to call a man *cornuto* or cuckold in good earneſt is the greateſt affront or diſgrace you can put upon him. The married women in *Italy* by this means have but bad lives, being for the moſt part confined to their houſes except when they go to church, and then they have an old woman attending them: the doors of their houſes ſhut up at dinner and ſupper; all viſits and familiar diſcourſes with men denied them; neither can they ſpeak or ſmile without ſuſpicion: one reaſon of this among others may be, becauſe the husbands knowing themſelves to be ſo diſhoneſt and falſe to their wives, they preſume that had they opportunity they would not be more true to them. And yet for all this guarding and circumſpection are not the *Italian* dames more uncorrupt than the matrons of other nations, but find means to deceive their husbands, and be diſhoneſt in ſpight of jealouſy.

To theſe I might add *Swearing*, which is ſo ordinary among all ſorts, the prieſts and monks themſelves ſcarce abſtaining from oaths, that I believe they account it no ſin.

It is a general cuſtom all over *Italy* to ſleep an hour or two after dinner in ſummer-time; ſo that, from two of the clock till four in the afternoon, you ſhall ſcarce ſee any body ſtirring about the ſtreets of the cities. Indeed if one ſits ſtill it is very hard to keep his eyes open at that time. Either this cuſtom did not prevail when the ſchool of *Salerno* wrote their phyſick precepts, or that direction, *Sit brevis aut nullus tibi ſomnus meridianus*, was calculated for *England*, to whoſe King that book was dedicated. And yet the *Italian* phyſicians ſtill adviſe people either not to ſleep at all after dinner, or if they muſt ſleep, to ſtrip of their cloths and go to bed, or only to take a nod in their chair ſitting.

In many cities of *Italy* are hoſpitals where pilgrims and poor travellers are entertained, and have their diet and lodging for three days (if they have reaſon to ſtay

ſo long) *gratis*, beſides a piece of money when they go away.

There are alſo hoſpitals to receive expoſed children, if I may term them; that is, any without exception that ſhall be brought and put in at a grate on purpoſe, whither upon ringing a bell an officer comes preſently and receives the child, and asking the party that brought it, whether it hath been baptized? carries it to a nurſe to give it ſuck; and there it is maintained till it be grown up. The place where it is put in is ſo ſtrait as to admit only children new born or very young. This I look upon as a good inſtitution in great cities, taking away from women the temptation of murthering their new born children, or deſtroying their conceptions in the womb, to hide their ſhame. I know what may be objected againſt it, *viz.* that it emboldens them to play the wantons, having ſo fair a way of concealing it: *Sed ex malis minimum.*

In *Rome*, *Venice*, and ſome other cities of *Italy* they have a way of exerciſing charity little uſed among us. Several confraternities of well-diſpoſed perſons raiſe ſums of money by a free contribution among themſelves, which they beſtow yearly in portions for the marrying of poor maids, which elſe might want husbands, and be tempted to diſhoneſt practices to maintain themſelves. This I look upon as well-plac'd alms and worthy the imitation; it being very convenient and in a manner neceſſary, that new-married people ſhould have ſomewhat to furniſh their houſes and begin the world with; and no leſs fitting, that young perſons ſhould be encouraged to marry, as well for multiplying of people, wherein the ſtrength of the commonwealth chiefly conſiſts, as for the preventing thoſe evils to which young and ſingle perſons are ſtrongly tempted and inclined.

It is a troubleſome thing to travel with fire-arms in *Italy*, you being forced in moſt cities to leave them at the gate with the guard, who give you a tally or token; and when you leave the city you bring your tally and receive your arms. This is done to prevent aſſaults and murthers, which are ſo frequent in many cities of *Italy*. For this the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* is much to be commended, there being no ſuch murthers and outrages committed in

any

any of the cities under his dominion as in other places: ſo diligent is he in ſearching out, and ſevere in puniſhing *bravo*'s, cut-throats, aſſaſſins, and ſuch kind of malefactors. As much might be ſaid for the Pope in the city of *Rome*, but in other cities in his territories there is killing enough.

When you depart from any city you muſt be ſure to to take a *bill* of *health* out of the office that is kept every where for that purpoſe: without which you can hardly get to be admitted into another city, eſpecially if it be in the territory of another Prince or State. If any one comes from an infected or ſuſpected place, he is forced to keep his *quarantain* (as they call it) that is, be ſhut up in the *lazaretto* or peſt-houſe forty days before he be permitted to come into the city. So ſcrupulouſly careful are they to prevent contagion.

In *Rome* and other cities of *Italy* we have often obſerved many labourers that wanted work, ſtanding in the market places to be hired; whither people that want help uſually go and bargain with them. Which cuſtom illuſtrates that parable of our *Saviour* recorded in the beginning of the xxth chapter of St. *Matthew*'s goſpel, wherein the houſholder is ſaid *to go out about the third hour, and ſee others ſtanding in the market-place*, ver. 3. and in *ver.* 6. he is ſaid *to find others about the eleventh hour*, and to ſay to them, *why ſtand ye here all the day idle*; and *ver.* 7. they anſwer, *becauſe no man hath hired us.*

In *Italy* and other hot countries ſo ſoon as they have cut down their corn they threſh and winnow it uſually, or at leaſt a great part of it, on a floor made in the open air, before they bring it into the houſe. Hence in the ſcripture we read of threſhing floors as open places without roof or cover. Such I ſuppoſe was that where *Boaz* winnowed barley, *Ruth* iii. 3. Neither is it any wonder that he ſhould lie there all night: for at *Aleppo* and even in *Malta* in ſummer-time they ſet their beds upon the roofs of their houſes, and ſleep *ſub Dio*, in the open air.

One cuſtom we have in *England*, which (as far as I could obſerve) is no where uſed beyond the ſeas, and that is for children to beg their parents and godfathers bleſſing upon the knee.

One cuſtom, which prevails generally in foreign countries,

tries is but little uſed in *England*, that is, to ſalute thoſe that ſneeze by vailing the bonnet, and praying God to bleſs, aſſiſt, or defend them, *&c.*

There is a kind of ſport or game much uſed this day by the *Italians*, called *Gioco di mora*, which ſeems to have been uſed by the ancients and called *micare digitis*. It is for the moſt part between two, who put out juſt at the ſame time each of them as many fingers as they pleaſe, and alſo name each of them what number he thinks fit; and if either of them happens to be the number of the fingers which both of them together threw out, then he that names that number wins one.

Several Sorts of Meats, Fruits, Salle ts, &c. *uſed in* Italy, *and other Obſervations about Diet.*

1. IN *Lombardy* and other parts of *Italy*, *Tartufale* (as they call them) i. e. *Tubera Terræ*, a kind of ſubterraneous muſheroom, which our herbariſts *Engliſh Trubs*, or after the *French* name *Trufles*, are accounted a choice diſh, held by naturaliſts to be incentive of luſt. The beſt of all are gotten in *Sicily*, and thence ſent over into *Malta*, where they are ſold dear. The way to get them is to turn ſwine into a field where they grow, who find them by the ſmell, and root them up out of the ground, and ſet one to follow the ſwine, and gather them up.

2. *Snails* boiled and ſerved up with oil and pepper put into their ſhells are alſo accounted a good diſh: I am ſure they are ſold dear at *Venice* and elſewhere, eſpecially the great whitiſh or aſh-coloured ſhell-ſnails, which we had not then ſeen in *England*, but have ſince found plentifully upon the downs near *Darking* in *Surry*, whither (as we were informed by the honourable *Charles Howard*, Eſq;) they were brought from beyond ſeas by

Mr. *Martin Liſter* hath found them on the banks of that hollow lane, leading from *Puckeridge* to *Ware*. Theſe ſnails before winter ſtop up the mouth or aperture of

of their ſhells with a thick hard white paſte like a good lute or plaiſter, and are kept all winter in barrels or other veſſels, and ſold by the poulterers. The firſt place where we met them to be ſold in the market was *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where they imitate the *Italians* as well in their diet as in the manner of their buildings.

3. *Frogs* are another *Italian* viand which we in *England* eat not. Theſe they uſually fry and ſerve up with oil. At *Venice* they eat only the loins and hind-legs, as alſo at *Florence*, and that upon fiſh-days. In ſome places of *Lombardy* they eat their whole bodies, and beſides their frogs are of a larger ſize than ordinary. Their fleſh ſhews white and lovely as they lie in the markets skinn'd, and ready prepared to be fried. Howbeit even there in *Italy*, *Kircher* in his book *de Peſte* condemns them as an ambiguous and dangerous meat, and I think deſervedly; wherefore we do well, having plenty of better food, wholly to abſtain from them.

4. *Land Tortoiſes* are accounted with them a better meat than ſea-tortoiſes, and are commonly to be ſold in the markets. They are eaten by thoſe orders of friars whoſe rule obliges them them to abſtain from fleſh, as *Carthuſians*, *Carmelites*, &c.

5. They eat alſo many ſorts of *Shell-fiſh*, which we either have not or meddle not with, as purples, periwinkles of ſeveral ſorts, *Patellæ* or limpets, ſea-urchins, which laſt are to be found every day in the markets at *Naples*. They alſo eat the ſea-tortoiſes, of which the blood put into the ſtomach and boiled is the beſt part.

6. *Paſte* made into ſtrings like pack-thread or thongs of white-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if leſſer *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *meneſtra* or broth of, much eſteemed by the common-people. Theſe boiled and oiled with a little cheeſe ſcraped upon them they eat as we do buttered wheat or rice. The making of theſe is a trade and myſtery; and in every great town you ſhall ſee ſeveral ſhops of them.

7. They ſcrape or grate *Cheeſe* upon all their diſhes even of fleſh; accounting that it gives the meat a good reliſh; which to thoſe that are unaccuſtomed makes it rather nauſeous or loathſome.

8. *Cheſnuts*

8. *Cheſnuts* roaſted and the kernels ſerved up with juice of lemon and ſugar are much eſteemed, and by ſome called the *Piſtachio*'s of *Italy*. At *Bononia* they grind them and make little cakes of the flower of them, which though eaten by the poor are no deſireable dainty to a delicate palate. Roaſted cheſnuts are a great part of the diet of the poor peaſants in *Italy*; as we have elſewhere noted.

9. They eat all manner of *ſmall birds* as well as the *Germans*, viz. *wrens*, *ſtares*, *titmice*, *butcher-birds*, &c. and ſeveral great ones which we touch not in *England*, as *magpies*, *jayes*, *wood-peckers*, *jack-daws*, &c. nay we have frequently ſeen *kites* and *hawks* lying on the poulterers ſtalls; as we have already noted in our deſcription of *Rome*.

10. They uſe ſeveral herbs for *Sallets*, which are not yet, or have been but lately uſed in *England*: *v. g. Selleri*, which is nothing elſe but ſweet ſmallage, the young ſhoots whereof, with a little of the head of the root cut off, they eat raw with oyl and pepper: in like manner they eat fennel; artichoke alſo they eat raw with the ſame ſauce; [the ſame part of it that is eaten boil'd.] In *Sicily* at the higheſt village upon that ſide mount *Ætna* that we aſcended, they gave us to eat for a ſallet the ſtalks of a tall prickly thiſtle, bearing a yellow flower, I ſuppoſe it was the *Carduus Chryſanthemus* Dod. which the rankneſs of the ſoil had cauſed to mount up to that ſtature. Beſides, in moſt of their ſallets they mingle rocket (*Rachetta* they call it) which to me gives them an odious taſte. *Curl'd Endive* blanch'd is much uſed beyond ſeas; and for a raw ſallet ſeemed to excel lettuce itſelf; beſides it hath this advantage, that it may be kept all winter.

11. Many *fruits* they eat, which we either have not, or eat not in *England*, v. g. *Jujubes*, ſold by the huckſters while they are yet green: *L'azarole*, the fruit of the *Meſpilus Aronia*, of a pleaſant acid taſte: both fruit and tree exactly like the common hawthorn, but bigger. *Services* or *Sorbes* the true, as big as little pears; thoſe that grow with us are the fruit of the *Sorbus torminalis*: *Green figs* both white and blue in great plenty; a moſt delicate fruit when fully ripe, comparable for the

the taſte to the beſt marmalade, and which may be eaten freely without danger of ſurfeiting: The husks or cods of *Carobs*, called in *Latin Siliqua dulcis*, in *Greek* κερατία, the word uſed *Luke* xv. 16. and therefore by ſome ſuppoſed to be the husks the prodigal is ſaid to have deſired to fill his belly with. Indeed we thought them fitter meat for ſwine than men; for though they had a ſweet taſte, yet afterwards they troubled our ſtomachs and purged us: but they have not upon all men the like effect; for the *Italians* and *Spaniards* eat them ordinarily without any ſuch trouble: *Love-apples*: *Mad-apples* both raw and pickled: *Water-melons*; which they uſe to eat to cool and refreſh them, and ſome phyſicians allow ſick perſons to eat them in fevers. They are almoſt as big as pompions, have a green rind and a reddiſh pulp with blackiſh ſeed when ripe. The *Italians* call theſe *Cucumeri*, whereas cucumbers they call *Citrulli*. Several ſorts of gourds, as *Cucurbita lagenaria*, and *Cucurbita flexuoſa ſive anguina*; which eats very well boil'd in pottage: *Cucumis anguinus*, which is more eſteemed and indeed better taſted than the cucumber. The common people both in *Italy* and *Sicily* eat green chich-peaſe raw, as our people do common peaſe.

12. In their dyſerts and ſecond courſes they commonly ſerve up pine-kernels, and in time of year green almonds: alſo a kind of ſweet-meat or confection made up of muſtard and ſugar, which they call *Italian* muſtard.

13. To cool and refreſh their wines, they uſe generally ſnow, where it may eaſily be had, elſe ice, which they keep in conſervatories all ſummer. Without ſnow they that are uſed to do it do not willingly drink, no not in winter.

14. In the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* they make a ſort of cheeſe which they call *Caſco di cavallo*, i. e. horſe-cheeſe, for what reaſon I could not learn. Theſe cheeſes they make up in ſeveral forms; ſome in the faſhion of a blown bladder, ſome in the faſhion of a cylinder, and ſome in other figures. They are neither fat nor ſtrong, yet well taſted and acceptable to ſuch as have eaten of them a while. The pulp or body of them lies in flakes, and hath as it were a grain one way

way like wood. They told us that they were made of buffles milk, but we believed them not, becauſe we obſerved not many buffles in thoſe countries, where there is more of this cheeſe made than of other ſorts.

15. In *Italy* and other hot countries, their meat is not only naturally more lean and dry than ours, but they roaſt it alſo till it be ready to fall from the bones, and there be little juice left in it. Beſides, when they roaſt their meat, they draw coles under the ſpit, and let the fat drop on them, the *nidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our guſt who are not uſed to it, and what they loſe in dripping they ſave in fewel. Their roaſting differs not much from our broiling or carbonading. I ſpeak this of ordinary inns and mean peoples houſes, in great houſes and inns it is otherwiſe.

The *Italians* count not their hours as we do, from twelve to twelve, beginning at mid-day and mid-night; but from one to four and twenty, beginning their count at ſun-ſet, which is a much more troubleſome way; the ſetting of the ſun being a moveable point or term, and they being therefore neceſſitated to alter and new-ſet their clocks every day: whereas mid-day and mid-night being fix'd points, the clocks need no ſetting a-new. As for *Italy* in general, though the *Italians* imagine it to be the beſt country in the world, and have a proverb among them that *Italy is the garden of the world:* yet ſetting aſide *Lombardy*, *Campania felix*, and ſome few other places, the reſt is mountainous and barren enough: the earth ſo parched by the ſun-beams that it bears no graſs, and (as *Barclay* ſaith) ſeldom yieldeth grain enough for three years ſucceſſively to ſupply the neceſſities and uſes of its inhabitants, whatever they may boaſt of the *Itala gleba*. The reaſon why the *Italians* are ſo conceited of their own country is, becauſe they ſeldom travel abroad, and ſo ſee not the beauty and fertility of others.

I might have taken notice of the vaſt and incredible number of religious houſes there are in *Italy*. I have ſometimes thought they might in all of both ſexes amount to eight or ten thouſand. Of theſe the gentle-

men

men make advantage. For ſuch of their daughters as either they cannot get husbands for, or are not able to give portions to, ſuitable to their birth and quality, they can in one of theſe houſes for a ſmall matter honourably diſpoſe of and ſettle for their lives. The inſtitution of ſuch houſes as theſe, whither young women of quality, who for want of ſufficient fortunes or perſonal endowments cannot eaſily provide themſelves ſuitable matches, might retire and find honourable proviſion, might perchance be tolerable, yea commendable, were they purged from all ſuperſtition, the women not admitted too young, and under no vow of perpetual chaſtity, only to leave the houſe in caſe they married. But becauſe of the danger of introducing monkery, I think it more ſafe for a Chriſtian ſtate not to permit any ſuch foundations.

Buffles are a common beaſt in *Italy*, and they make uſe of them to draw their wains as we do of oxen: only becauſe they are ſomewhat fierce and unruly, they are forced to lead them by an iron-ring put in their noſes, as our bear-wards do their bears.

1. The *Cicadæ* before mentioned.

2. The *flying glow-worms*, which are there every where to be ſeen in ſummer time. Theſe flying or winged glow-worms are nothing elſe but the males of the common creeping or unwinged glow-worm. *Fabius Columna* relates, that *Carolus Vintimiglia* of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, having out of curioſity kept many unwinged glow-worms in a glaſs, did put in among them a flying one, which preſently in his ſight did couple with them one by one after the manner of ſilk-worms, and that the next day the unwinged ones or females began to lay their eggs. That the males are alſo flying inſects in *England*, though they do but rarely or not at all ſhine with us, we are aſſured by an eye-witneſs; who ſaw them in conjunction with the common ſhining unwinged glow-worms. Here by the way it may not be amiſs to impart to the reader a diſcovery made by a certain gentleman and communicated to me by *Francis Jeſſop* Eſq; which is, that thoſe reputed meteors call'd in Latin *Ignes fatui*, and known in *England* by the conceited names of *Jack with a Lanthorn*, and *Will with a Wiſp*, are nothing elſe but ſwarms of

of theſe flying glow-worms. Which if true, we may give an eaſy account of thoſe ſtrange *Phænomena* of theſe ſuppoſed fires, *viz.* their ſudden motion from place to place and leading travellers that follow them into bogs and precipices.

3. *Scorpions*, which in *Italy* ſting not, or at leaſt their ſtings are not venenoſe, as the learned *Franciſcus Redi* affirms; though by experience he found the ſtinging of the *African* ſcorpions to be mortal or at leaſt very noxious.

4. *Tarantula*'s, ſo called becauſe found about *Tarentum*. (though we have ſeen of them at *Rome*) which are nothing elſe but a large ſort of ſpiders; the biting whereof is eſteemed venomous, and thought to put people into phrenetick fits, enforcing them to dance to certain tunes of the muſick, by which means they are cured, long and violent exerciſe cauſing a great evacuation by ſweat. Theſe fits they ſay do alſo yearly return at the ſame ſeaſon the patient was bitten. But Dr. *Thomas Cornelius* of *Coſenza* before mentioned, a learned phyſician and virtuoſo in *Naples*, diligently enquiring into this generally received and heretofore unqueſtioned ſtory, that he might ſatisfy himſelf and others whether it were really true in experience.

5. *Cimici*, as the *Italians* call them, as the *French Punaiſe*. We *Engliſh* them chinches, or wall-lice, which are very noiſome and troubleſome by their bitings in the night-time, raiſing a great heat and redneſs in the skin. They harbour in the ſtraw of the bolſters and mattreſſes, and in the wood of the bedſteads; and therefore in ſome *Noſocomia*, or hoſpitals for ſick perſons, as for example, at *Genoa* the bedſteads are all of iron. This inſect, if it be cruſh'd or bruis'd, emits a moſt horrid and loathſome ſcent, ſo that thoſe that are bitten by them are often in a doubt whether it be better to endure the trouble of their bitings, or kill them, and ſuffer their moſt odious and abominable ſtink. We have of theſe inſects in ſome places of *England*, but not many, neither are they troubleſome to us.

We departed from *Trent*, intending for *Coira* or *Chur* in the *Griſons* country, called in *Latin Curia Rhætorum*. We rode up the valley where the river *Atheſis* runs, call'd *Val Veneſta*, every five miles paſſing through a large village,

lage, and one handſome little town called *Burgo*, and lodg'd at a ſmall place call'd *Brunſole*.

We rode through *Bolzan*, a conſiderable town, and, for bigneſs, comparable to *Trent*; and ten miles further *Maran*, a large town, and lodg'd at a village called *Raveland*. 19. *Bolzan.* *Maran.*

We paſſed through *Latourn*, *Slach*, *Schlanders*, *Maltz*, all villages and towns of note; and laſt of all *Cleurn*, a pretty great walled town, and then ſtruck up on the left hand among the mountains to a village called *Tavers*, where we lodg'd. 20.

We rode on through the ſnow to *Monaſtero*, where the *Griſons* country begins, and St. *Maria*, a ſmall *terra*, and ſtopp'd at *Gherf*, a village at the foot of the high mountains. In this country the people uſe a peculiar language of their own, which they call *Romanſch*, that is, *Lingua Romana*. It ſeems to be nearer *Spaniſh* than *Italian*, though diſtinct from both. Beſides their own language they generally ſpeak both *Italian* and *Dutch*: ſo that after we had loſt *Italian* in the vallies, we wonder'd to find it here again among the hills. Their wines they bring all out of the *Valtelline*, from *Tirano*, about two days journey diſtant. The country at this time was all over cover'd with ſnow, ſo that they are fain to keep their cattle within doors for ſix months: yet the people ſaid that hereabouts the ſnow did not lie all ſummer, no not on the tops of the higheſt mountains. Here we obſerved that, to draw their ſleds over the ſnow, inſtead of oxen they made uſe of bulls, one bull drawing a little ſled. About *Tavers* we obſerv'd them ſowing of duſt upon the ſnow, which they told us was to make the ſnow melt ſooner: I ſuppoſe it was rather for manure. 21.

They uſe ſtoves in all places, and good reaſon they have, the country being ſo cold. A great number of *Chamois* or *Gemps* [*Rupicapræ*] are taken all over theſe countries upon the high hills, as, though the people had not told us, we muſt needs have gather'd from the multitude of horns we ſaw ſtuck up in the houſes where we lodged. Bears there are, and wolves among the high mountains, but not many. The men generally wear ruffs and long buſhy beards. All the people (as far as

we had experience, or could judge of them in the ſhort ſtay we made among them) we found to be honeſt, hearty, and civil, and the common ſort very mannerly. Their houſes are built of ſtone, and cover'd with ſhingles of wood, the walls thick, and the windows very ſmall to fence againſt the cold. They have no ſtrong holds or fortified places among them; nor will they permit any to be erected; having ſo much confidence in their own valour, that they think they need no other defence: indeed their country is ſuch as one would think none of their neighbouring Princes ſhould covet, unleſs for the ſecurity of his own territories.

22. We paſſed the mountain of *Bufalora* in ſeven or eight hours. In the top of the mountain, in the mid-way between *Cherf* and *Zernetz*, is an inn called *Furno*. From *Zernetz* we rode in the valley of the higher *Engadine* through *Zuotz*, a great *terra*, and two other villages, and lodg'd at a little place called *Ponte*.

OF

OF THE

GRISONS.

THE *GRISONS* are divided into three leagues, and each league ſubdivided into *Communes:* each *Commune* contains ſeveral villages; not all an equal number, but ſome more, ſome fewer. The *Lega Griſa* (according to *Simler*) hath nineteen *Communes*. The *Lega della caſa di Dio* hath twenty one *Communes*, which are ſometimes contracted into eleven. *Cleurn*, *Tavers*, and *Maltz* have lately revolted from this league, and put themſelves under the archduke of *Inſpruck*. The *Dieci Dritture* have ten, as the name imports. Each *Commune* hath its annual chief magiſtrate, whom in ſome places they call *Maeſtrale*, and a certain number of aſſeſſors or judges, which in their language are called *Truæder*. Each *terra* or village chuſes its judges by majority of votes. [Sometimes the people chuſe only a certain number of delegates, which delegates are to make choice of the judges.] All the people, as well rich as poor, as well ſervants as maſters, have their ſuffrages ſo ſoon as they come to the age of ſixteen years. The time of their election is *St. Matthias*'s day. The *Commune* of *Engadina alta* hath ten great villages (*terre* they call them) ſixteen judges called *Truæder*, one *Maeſtrale*, one chancellor or notary. The *Maeſtrale*, the chancellor, and four *Truæder* are always of *Zuotz*. The other *terre* have ſome one, ſome two, according to their bigneſs. [In other communities the ſeveral *terre* have the *Maeſtrale* and other officers by turns.] Theſe magiſtrates are changed every two years, but confirmed every year, and may be put out by the people if they pleaſe. The *Maeſtrale* (called in ſome places *Landam-*

man) is the chief, and aſſembles the *Truæder* together, makes proceſſes, and in ſum hath the executive power. When they have occaſion to meet to decide any buſineſs, or judge in any criminal cauſe, he that is caſt or condemned, if he hath goods, bears the charges, if he hath none, then the *Commune* bears the charges; ſo that every *Commune* is a common-wealth by itſelf, and its government purely democratical. Every two years they have two diets or general councils: the firſt diet (when the officers which they ſend to their ſeveral *Præfecturæ* are elected) is at *Michaelmas*, the ſecond (when they take an account of their officers) is on *St. John Baptiſt's* day. To theſe diets each *Commune* ſends its delegates, *Meſſi* they call them, or commiſſioners, ſome one and ſome two. Theſe delegates muſt act according to the inſtructions given them by their ſeveral communities. Each league hath its head or chief. The burgomaſter of *Coira* is always head of the league *della caſa di Dio*. In the *Lega Griſa* there are four communities that by ancient cuſtom have the head (who is here called *Landtreichter*) by turns. In the *Dieci Dritture* ſix communities have the choice of the chief, who is called *Landamman*. Thoſe ſix *Communes* ſend each its delegates to *Tavas*, and the delegates by the major vote chuſe the new *Landamman*. Theſe ſometimes with ſome aſſiſtants meet as a leſſer council, but have no abſolute or deciſive ſentence. There lies an appeal from the general diet to the communities, and what the major part of thoſe concludes or agrees upon is valid. The *Griſons* pay no ſort of datii, gabels, or taxes, In *Italy* the county of *Chiavena* and the *Valtelline* are ſubject to the *Griſons*. To the county of *Chiavena* they ſent formerly two podeſta's or bailiffs, one to *Plurs*, which town was miſerably deſtroyed by the falling of a mountain upon it, and one to *Chiavona*, who is called *Commiſſario*.

Near *Plurs* are made pots and veſſels of ſtone turned after the manner of wood, which will endure the fire. The *Valtelline* according to *Simler* is divided into ſix *Præfecturæ*, whither the *Griſons* ſend *Podeſta's* or governors. Thoſe are *Bormio*, which ſome make a county by it ſelf, *Tirano*, *Tellio*, *Sondrio*, *Morbegno*, and *Travona*. They named to us two more, *viz. Ponte*

and

and *Chiur*. Theſe *Podeſta*'s are changed every two years, the principal or head of them is the præfect of *Sondrio*, who is not called *Podeſta*, but *Governatore* as we were told, as *Simler* ſaith *Capitaneo*. In the chuſing of præfects the order both of the leagues and of the communities is obſerved. So that for example, if the *Lega Griſa* chuſes the governor of *Sondrio* for this two years, the *Lega della caſa di Dio* ſhall have the choice of him the next two, and the *Dieci Dritture* the following. The like order is obſerved in the ſeveral communities of each league. The people of *Valtelline*, the county of *Bormio*, and the county of *Chiavena* pay no taxes or gabels more than for the maintenance of their governors or *Podeſta*'s.

We left *Ponte*, and paſſed over another high moun- *Mar.* 24.
tain called in a very bad ſeaſon, for that it ſnowed exceeding faſt all the while we were abroad, which in many places ſo filled up the track, that we could ſee no way at all, only we could preſently find when we were out, for then our horſes were almoſt up to the belly in ſnow: beſides a brisk gale of moſt bitter cutting wind blew juſt in our faces, which did ſo affect my eyes, that I could not open them without great pain for three days, nor eaſily endure to look upon ſnow for a great while after. The reaſon why my eyes were more afflicted than others, I conceive was, becauſe I was not careful to wipe the ſnow off my face, but ſuffered it to freeze to the hair of my eyebrows and eyelids: the cold whereof, being contiguous to them, ſtupified, and would in time have quite mortified my eyes. And here by the way we may take notice, that the people living in this mountainous cold country look more ſwarthy and dusky, at leaſt their faces and parts expoſed to the air, and have not ſo good complexions as thoſe that live below in a milder and more temperate region. It is an obſervation of *Bodin* in his *Method* of *Hiſtory*, that the inhabitants of the temperate zone, as you go further and further from the tropic, are ſtill whiter and whiter, till you come to a certain degree of latitude, and then they grow dusky and dark-colour'd again; witneſs the *Greenlanders*, *Laplanders*, *&c.* extremity of cold parching

and tanning the skin as well as exceſs of heat. And we found this true by our own experience; for our faces were ſo hack'd and burn'd (if I may take leave ſo to uſe that word) by the cold in our paſſage over theſe mountains that for ſome time after we look'd like ſo many gypſies. This night we lodg'd in a *terra* called *Bergun*.

25. *Coira* or *Chur*. We went to *Coira*, the capital city of the *Griſons*, a pretty little town ſtanding on a ſmall river that falls into the *Rhine*, about half a mile below, environed almoſt with mountains, ſave only on that ſide the river *Rhine* runs; where there is a pleaſant valley, having very good meadow and paſture grounds. The inhabitants of *Coira* are all *Proteſtants*, excepting the biſhop (who coins money that is current here) and twenty four canons. The biſhop hath nothing at all to do in the government of the town. The form of government is much like that of *Zurich* and *Baſil*, *viz.* the citizens are divided into five tribes or companies, each of which chuſes fourteen ſenators, which make up the great council of ſeventy. Theſe are called *Ratſheren*, and are choſen by the people anew every year on St. *Martin*'s day; anew I ſay, for the ſame are uſually choſen again ſo long as they live. Out of this great council are choſen yearly of each tribe five into the leſſer council, to which are added the five maſters of the companies for the laſt year, who make up the number of thirty. Half theſe are called ſenators, and govern the commonwealth. The chief officers who preſide in the ſenate are the two burgomaſters, who rule alternately, one one year, the other the next. The council of thirty with the regent burgomaſter, who is called *Stattvoght*, judge in criminal cauſes. Beſides there is a bench of judges made up of the five maſters of the companies, and ten out of the council of thirty, wherein the prætor of the city called *Stattrichter* preſides, which determines civil controverſies and actions of debt. But from them there lies an appeal to the council of thirty.

Plants obſerved about *Coira*. In the mountainous paſtures about this town, we obſerved growing plentifully *Crocus vernus flore albo, & flo. cæruleo, & flo. ex albo & cæruleo variegato*;

He-

Hepatica nobilis ubique; *Leucoium bulboſum Tab. & Ornithogalum flore luteo.* Beſides *Coira* the *Griſons* have two little towns which they call cities, *Mayfield* and *Eylandts.* For their religion the *Griſons* are divided; ſome communities being *Romaniſts*, ſome *Proteſtants*; but moſt *Proteſtants*, of whom they told us there were in all the country about 17000 fighting men.

We travelled from *Coira* to *Walenſtat*, ſituate beſide a ſmall lake, thence called *Walenſtatter-Sea:* paſſing by the way through *Mayfield*, *Ragats*, and *Sargans.* Both *Sargans* and *Walenſtat* are *Voghtia*'s or *Præfecturæ* belonging to the ſeven cantons. *Mar.* 29. 1665. *Walenſtat.*

We ferried over the lake to *Weſen*, and from *Weſen* rode to *Glaris*, one of the thirteen cantons of *Switzerland.* Here we ſaw the horns of the *Ibex* (which they call *Steinbuck.*) They are ſomewhat like to goat's horns, but larger. They told us, that there were none of theſe beaſts found hereabouts, but that in *Wallisland*, and in the archbiſhoprick of *Saltzburgh* in *Germany*, there were of them. But of the *Rupricapræ* or *Gimpſes*, and *Mures Alpini majores*, called *Marmotto*'s, they have good ſtore. Of birds they have in plenty *Merulæ torquatæ*, which they call *Ringer-Amzel*; *Merulæ aquaticæ*, which they call *Waſſer-amzel*; *Urogallus*, or *cock of the wood*, *Lagopus*, a milk white bird ſomewhat bigger than a *Partridge*, feathered down to the very toes and claws, of the *heath-cock* kind; but more of theſe in the *Griſons* country, where they brought them us to ſell. The people of this canton of *Glaris*, as alſo *Appenzel*, are mixed, two third parts *Proteſtants*, and one third *Roman-Catholicks.* They both make uſe of the ſame church for their ſeveral ſervices: firſt the prieſt comes and does maſs, then the miniſter, and preaches. 30. *Glaris.* The Steinbuck or Ibex. *Chamois.* or *Gemps.* *Marmotto's.*

The governments of the ſeveral cantons of *Switzerland* may be reduced to three forms or heads. The firſt is of thoſe cantons which have no cities, whoſe chief officer is is called *Landamman*; and in theſe the ſupreme power is in all the people, by whoſe counſel all buſineſſes of moment are decided. Of this ſort are *Uri*, *Suits*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel.* The ſecond, of thoſe which have cities that were either built by, or ſometime ſubject to Princes, whoſe chief officer is

called *Scultetus* or ſcout: this form is moſt ariſtocratical of all others; and of this ſort are *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Solothurn*. The third, of thoſe which have cities divided into ſeveral tribes or companies, by whoſe ſuffrages the magiſtrates are yearly choſen; of this order are *Zurich*, *Baſil*, and *Schaffhauſſe*.

GLARIS

Is divided (according to *Simler*) into fifteen parts, but as we were told there into twelve pariſhes, of which ſome have five counſellors, ſome ſix; ſome more, ſome leſs, according to their bigneſs. Theſe make up the ſenate or council, which conſiſts of ſixty, whereof two parts are of the *Reformed* religion, and one of the *Romiſh*, beſides the *Landamman* and other chief officers, who have the privilege of ſitting in council when their term is expired. The chief and ſupreme power is in the whole people. Upon the laſt *Sunday* in *April* yearly there is a general convention of all the males above ſixteen years of age, together with the magiſtrates at a place called *Schuandan*. This general meeting or convention is called *Landtskmein*: and by theſe by majority of ſuffrages the magiſtrates and officers are choſen; and firſt the *Landamman*, who continues in office ſometimes two, ſometimes three years. Into this office they may chooſe out of all the people whom they pleaſe without any regard of place. 2. The *Statthalter*, who is the *Landamman*'s lieutenant. Theſe offices in this canton are thus divided between the *Proteſtants* and *Papiſts*. Three years the *Landamman* is a *Proteſtant*, and the *Statthalter* a *Papiſt*; then the two following the *Landamman* is a *Papiſt*, and the *Statthalter* a *Proteſtant*. 3. The *Seckelmaſter* or treaſurer. 4. *Pannerheer* or ſtandard-bearer. 5. *Landtſhauptman* or chief captain, and under him in time of war a lieutenant. 6. *Landtſfondricht* or enſign. Theſe three laſt continue for life. 7. Three *Landtſchrieben*, *i. e.* ſecretaries or chancellors, who are preſent in council, but have no ſuffrages. 8. *Landtweible* or apparitor; he gathers the votes in the general convention, ſummons the council by proclamation in the church, *&c.* The *Landtſemein* chuſes alſo the *Landtvogts* or prefects, and either confirms or abrogates

gates publick edicts and conſtitutions. The ſixty ſenators uſually continue in office during life *modo bene ſe geſſerint*, yet are they yearly choſen a-new or confirmed at the general convention, not by the whole convention, but each one by that part or pariſh to which he belongs, and by which he was choſen; who alſo when any one dies chuſe another into his place. The *Landamman* when his office is expired is called old *Landamman*, and may ſtill ſit in council, which is a favour allowed him in regard of his former dignity. The aforementioned officers do alſo ſit in council. The *Landamman* puts men in priſon by his authority, propounds buſineſs to the council, appoints the days of the council's meeting, and to that end appoints the officer to give them notice in the church. In this canton, to avoid the ambition and inordinate expences of candidates for offices, who were wont to court and feaſt the people, they have lately introduced lottery in the choice of officers and governors. All the candidates are firſt put to the vote, and thoſe eight (if there be ſo many for any one place) who have moſt ſuffrages are ſet in the middle. Then the *Landtſchrieb* or ſecretary takes eight balls, one of which is gilt, and wraps them up in ſingle papers, and puts them into a hat which he holds under his arm, whilſt a little child puts in his hand and takes out the balls one by one, and gives them to the eight. He who happens to have the gilt ball is the officer. Beſides theſe councils there are alſo two conſiſtories of judges; one conſiſting of nine, choſen by the *Landtſkmein* out of the council or *Ratſheeren*, to whom the *Landamman* is added preſident, who determine all cauſes of injuries, and all buſineſs of inheritances, and where money is gained with hazard of life: the other conſiſting of five who determine actions of debt. Theſe conſiſtories (ſaith *Simler*) ſit only in *May* and *September*. Private quarrels by conſent of the parties are uſually referred to a counſellor of the pariſh. To the general diet at *Baden* the *Reformed* ſend the *Landamman* when he is a *Proteſtant*, and the *Roman Catholicks* the *Statthalter*, and ſo *vice verſa*.

The territory of *Glaris* is about eight hours long, that is, allowing three *Engliſh* miles to an hour, twenty four miles:

miles: the number of freemen of both religions about 2500. This canton hath one *vogtia* or bailiwick proper to itſelf, that is *Werdemberg*, to which every three years they ſend a new *landtvogt* or prefect, who is a *Proteſtant.*

In the cantons of *Baſil*, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Schaffhauſſe*, *Triburg* and *Soloturn*, the citizens only are freemen, and the territory or country round about with all the towns therein are ſubjects, and divided into ſeveral bailiwicks or *præfecturæ* (*Vogties* they call them) to every of which the cities ſend a *bailiff* or *landtvogt*, who is governor there, whom they change in ſome cantons every ſecond, in ſome every third, in ſome every ſixth year. In the other cantons where there are no cities, all the countrymen inhabiting the canton, properly ſo called, are freemen; I ſay the canton properly ſo called; for theſe alſo have their ſubjects, whom they govern likewiſe by their præfects or landtvogts. Beſides the proper there are alſo common præfectures or *vogties*, ſome to two, ſome to three, ſome to ſeven, ſome to twelve, and ſome to all the cantons: to which the cantons concerned by courſe ſend their *landtvogts*. To the twelve cantons (*Appenzel* is the excluded) belong the four *Italian præfecturæ*, which they obtained by the donation of *Maximilian Sforze* Duke of *Milan*, *An.* 1513. *viz. Lugano*, *Logarno*, *Mendriz*, and *Val Madia*. To the ſeven cantons, that is *Zurich*, *Lucern*, *Suitz*, *Uri*, *Underwald*, *Glaris* and *Zug*, belong *Baden*, *Liberæ Provinciæ*, and *Sargans*: to theſe ſeven and *Bern* belongs *Turgow*; to theſe ſeven and *Appenzel* belongs *Rhineck* or *Rheinthall*. To the three cantons, *i. e. Uri*, *Suitz*, and *Underwald* belongs *Bellinzona* in *Italy*, whoſe territory is divided into three bailiwicks, to which thoſe three cantons ſend landtvogts by courſe, viz. *Bellinzona*, *Val Palenſa*, and *Riviera*. To the two cantons of *Suitz* and *Glaris* belong *Uznach*, *Weſent*, or *Caſtra Rhætica*.

At *Glaris* they told us, that in their own country thoſe of the canton of *Suitz* were good ſoldiers, but living moſt upon milk and white meats, they could not laſt and endure abroad. That thoſe of *Uri*, *Appenzel*, and the lower part of *Glaris* made the beſt ſoldiers of all.

April 1. We travelled from *Glaris* through *Nafels* a little village, and ſeveral other villages near the lake of *Rapperſville*

ville or the *Zurich-ſea*, eſpecially *Lachen*, where they uſually take boat for *Zurich*, and after an hour's riding by the lake's ſide, and in ſight of *Rapperſville* and the long bridge croſs the lake, we climb'd up a very high mountain on our left hand, to the top of which when we were aſcended we rode through a country all covered with ſnow, which in the ſummer time ſeems to be a very pleaſant place. Here we found *Eynſidle*, where is a famous monaſtery of *Benedictine* friars, in whoſe church is an image of our Lady, which works great miracles, *ſi credere fas ſit*. This is a place of great devotion, viſited by ſtrangers and pilgrims after the manner of *Loretto*. And as there is the *holy houſe*, ſo here is a *chapel divinely conſecrated*, ſet in the body of the church, and incloſed in a caſe of marble, given by an archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*. Near the door of this church is an alley of ſhops of beads and medals, as at *Loretto*; and here as there an incredible number of beggars continually waiting. The canton of *Swytz* is protector of this abbey. If any one deſire to know more of this place he may conſult the hiſtory of it, intitled (as I remember) *Sanctæ Virginis Eynſiddlenſis*. *Eynſidle.*

We rode again over the ſnow for about three hours, and then deſcending by degrees we paſſed through three villages, and at laſt arrived at *Swyts*, a fair village (for it's counted no other, though it be comparable to the beſt of our market towns) having a large *piazza* handſomely paved. 3. *Swyts.*

The government of this canton is much what the ſame with that of *Glaris*. The whole canton is divided into ſix parts or quarters. Each diviſion hath ten counſellors; ſo that the council or ſenate conſiſts of ſixty, which they call *Ratſheeren*. When a ſenator dies, that quarter to which he belonged chuſes another by the major vote of all the people. Every quarter hath its head, who is called *Siebener*: becauſe they are ſeven in all, the *Landamman* making one of the number; which make a leſſer council to manage and take care of the publick revenue. The ſenators are obliged in important cauſes to take each his man to be his aſſiſtant, and in the moſt weighty of all (as concerning peace or war) each two men; ſo that then the council is tripled. The laſt *Sunday* of *April* (as at *Glaris*) is the convention of the whole canton called the The government of the canton of *Swytz*

the *landtskmein*, when all the males above sixteen years of age meet and elect by major vote the *landamman* and other officers and *landvogts*. To this meeting all the people that can conveniently are obliged to come; and every one to swear fidelity to their country, to maintain their liberties, &c. The officers are the same as at *Glaris*. This canton and every one of the rest send two *Messi* to the general diet at *Baden*, of which the *landamman* is usually one. This canton hath also the like two little councils or consistories as *Glaris*.

3. *Altorff.* We rode about three miles to a place called *Brunen*, beside the lake of *Lucern*, and there embark'd for *Altorf*, spending in our passage upon the water about three hours, and then we had but a mile to the town. From *Schwytz* to *Altorf* there is no travelling by land (as they told us) unless we would go some scores of miles about. *Altorf* hath no piazza, yet is it a larger town than *Schwytz*, and hath a pretty church and a monastery of *Capucines*. Here we heard at large related to us the story of *William Tell*, and the *landtvogt*, which he that is desirous to know may consult *Simler*. On the top of a pillar over one of their fountains in the street is set the statue of this *Tell*, with his cross-bow on his shoulder, and leading his son by the hand. At some distance stands a tower on which are painted the several passages of the story.

The government is almost all the same with that of *Schywtz*. The number of senators, and manner of their election the same. The officers and magistrates the same, only they mention'd a *Suk-heer*, who hath the charge of the ammunition, whom they told us not of in other cantons, and six fiersprachts, *i. e.* proctors or counsellors, but not of the council. The senators, being to judge in criminal causes, take to them another man, so that then the council is doubled. They have also a lesser council of fifteen, called the *Landtram*, which decides civil causes. These are taken out of the great council, and go round in a *rota*. They meet the first *Monday* every month. A third council also they have called the *Poderade*, which sits weekly about actions of debt where the sum exceeds not sixty livers. The senators (as they told us) have no salary or allowance at all. When one of the council is chosen *landtvogt* he is put out of the council. *Uri* is the first canton that set itself at liberty.

We returned to the lake of *Lucern*, and taking boat, we went by water within one hour of *Stantz*, the principal village of *Underwald*, where we lodged. As we ſailed upon this lake, we happen'd to ſee a great fall of ſnow from the tops of ſome mountains hanging over the lake, which made a rattling and report not unlike thunder, as Monſieur *des Cartes* in his meteors notes. At *Stantz* they have a very fair church, and two convents, one of *Capucine* friars, and one of nuns. Here and at *Altorf*, *Swytz*, and *Lucern*, &c. we obſerv'd in the church-yards croſſes ſet upon the graves, ſome of wood, ſome of iron, and on ſome of them hanging a little copper kettle with holy water in it. Some women we ſaw coming with a bunch of herbs in their hands, which they dipp'd in the kettle, and ſprinkled the water therewith upon the graves. Theſe, I ſuppoſe, were widows or mothers who ſprinkled the water upon the graves of their dead husbands or children. *April* 4. *Underwald.*

This canton is divided into two parts, *Oberwald*, or the upper, whoſe capital village is *Stanner*, and the lower, or *Underwald*, the head whereof is *Stantz*. In the lower are ſixty ſenators, choſen by eleven *Communes*; ſome whereof have more, and ſome fewer, according to their bigneſs. The officers are the ſame, and choſen in like manner as in *Schwytz* and *Uri*; only the *Landamman* and *Statthalter* continue in office but one year.

The *Landtweibel* or apparitor, and ſeven judges, choſen one out of a *Commune*, judge in civil cauſes. From theſe there is an appeal to another tribunal of eleven, conſiſting of the *Landamman*, and one elected out of each *Commune*, ſave that the *Landamman* is of. Theſe eleven are choſen out of the council, the ſeven indifferently. In capital cauſes the council of ſixty judges, and beſides any one of the country may be preſent, and give his ſuffrage, if he pleaſes, though ordinarily none do but the ſenators, who are all thereto by oath obliged. The ſenators and officers of this canton have all ſalaries. Here and in *Uri* all the males of all conditions that are fourteen years old and upward have their ſuffrages at the *Landtskmeind*. *Oberwald* hath likewiſe a council, *Landamman*, and other officers by themſelves, indeed nothing common with *Underwald*.

derwald. They nominate *landtvogts* and ambaſſadors by turns. They might be eſteem'd two cantons, were it not for that they have but two delegates at the diet at *Baden*, as the other cantons have.

Theſe three cantons, *Uri*, *Swytz*, and *Underwald*, conſiſt chiefly, not to ſay wholly, of paſture ground: no corn-fields or vineyards here. Their wine is imported from *Italy*, their corn from ſeveral parts. They boaſt that by this means their ground is not ſo ſubject to the caſualties of weather, or injuries of bad ſeaſons, as either plowed fields or vineyards, and yields to the owners a more certain profit. It's well if one reaſon, why they maintain all their ground paſture, be not becauſe they are unwilling to take pains in husbandry. Wine is dear here. At *Altorf* and *Stantz* they have it from *Logarno*. At *Swytz* they have both *Valtelline* and *Logarno*-wine. The people are very honeſt and good-natur'd, keep their houſes neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. The men are given much to drinking. The meat ſtands before them three or four hours, and they now and then eat a bit, but the main buſineſs is drinking.

April 5. *Lucern.* We travell'd to *Lucern*, croſſing over a part of the lake. This is a very neat city, and pleaſantly ſituate upon the lake: divided into parts by a river which runs out of the lake; over which there are three bridges, one for carts and horſes, the other two handſome foot-bridges cover'd over with a roof or penthouſe, one near a quarter of a mile long. Beſides, there is a fourth bridge, which leads towards the church, cover'd like this laſt, and longer than it. The great church ſtands without the city wall; a very handſome, tall, and lighſtome ſtructure. Over the weſtern door is the greateſt organ that ever I ſaw: a man might very well creep into the hollow of the greater pipes of it.

The account of the government that was given us here was much different from *Simler*'s. They told us that the great council conſiſted of 136, whereas he writes that it conſiſts of no more than 100: but theſe may be reconcil'd; for that, I ſuppoſe, he excludes the leſſer council, which they included.

They

They continue in office during life; and when one dies, the reſt of the council chooſe another into his place out of the citizens whom they think fit. *Simler* ſaith, that the leſſer council of the laſt half year chooſe the new ſenators. This council hath two preſidents whom they call *Scutelti*, who preſide *alternis annis*, and continue in office during life. *Simler* ſaith they are choſen yearly by the ſuffrages of both the councils. The manner of chooſing officers and ſenators is this. Behind a curtain, according to the number of competitors, are placed two, three, or more boxes. Every ſenator hath given him a little medal or piece of money for that purpoſe; and ſo the ſenators go one by one behind the curtain, and put the medal into what box they pleaſe, and he that hath moſt of theſe pieces is underſtood to be choſen.

Out of the great council is choſen a leſſer of the moſt ancient and wiſe, who alſo continue during life, and judge in civil cauſes, and take care of the ordinary concerns of the city; and for that purpoſe they ſit daily. They are divided into two equal parts, eighteen for the ſummer, and eighteen for the winter. If one of the winter dies, thoſe of the ſummer elect one into his place out of the hundred, and *vice verſâ*. The great council of 136 judge in criminal cauſes. Thoſe of the leſſer council have five *Batz* [about 10 *d.* or 1 *s. Engliſh*] and thoſe of the great council two *Batz per diem*, for every day they ſit in council. All the people of the territory of this city are ſubjects, and divided into nineteen or twenty *Præfecturæ:* the number of fighting men about 18000. The ſubjects in time of peace pay no more tribute than five *Batz*, or a hen the man *per annum*, to the *landtvogt*.

From *Lucern* we travelled to *Zugh* called in *Latin Tugium*, about fifteen miles. This city is by one half leſs than *Lucern*; it ſtands by the ſide of a little lake. The government of this canton is popular like thoſe of *Uri*, *Swytz*, and *Underwalden*. Beſides the city there are three *Communes* which have an intereſt in the government, *viz. Eyry*, *Menſinguen*, and *Baar*. They have a council of forty (as they told us there) but according to *Simler* of forty five; nine out of each commune and eighteen out

April. 6. *Zugh.*

The government of the canton of *Zug.*

out of the city. The three *Communes* have the *Landamman* ſix years and the city three. So that when the *Landamman* is of a *Commune* he continues in office but two years, when of the city three years. When one of the council dies another is choſen into his place by major vote of all the males above eighteen years of age of the city, or that community to which he that died belonged. The magiſtrates are the ſame and elected in like manner as in *Uri* and *Swytz*, &c. All the *Præfecturæ* (which are in number eight) belong to the city only. The city together with its ſubjects can arm 4000 ſoldiers; the three communities not 2000. Yet are they obliged by ancient convention to bear two third parts of the charge, in caſe there be any war. In criminal cauſes they have twelve judges taken out of the council, three of the city and three of each community. In civil the ſenators judge in their ſeveral communities. To the general *Diet* at *Baden* the city ſends one, and the three communities another. The nomination of the common *Landtvogts* the city hath once, and the communities twice. When the *Landamman* is of the communities, he is obliged during his office to reſide in the city.

The lake of *Zugh* hath great variety of fiſh, more than any other lake of *Switzerland*, if the people there may be believed. They named to us *eels*, *carps*, *perches*, *trouts*, *ſalmons*, which is very ſtrange, there being no way for them to get thither but up the *Rhine*, and ſo they muſt have a courſe of above 500 miles; and beſides there being at *Waſſerfal* a huge cataract of the whole river, which one would think it were impoſſible to paſs. *Eſch* called by the *Italians Temelo*, and in *Engliſh Grayling*, *Triſea* or *Traſine*, in *Engliſh Eelpcut*, *pikes* (of which we ſaw one taken that weighed thirty pound) *weiſſ-fiſh* or *Alberlin*, called at *Geneva Farra*. This fiſh is taken in the lake of *Bala* in *Merionethſhire* in *Wales*, and there called *Guiniad* from the whiteneſs of it: and in *Hulls-water* near *Pereth* in *Cumberland* and there called *Schelley*: *Haſſler*, which I take to be the *Charre* of *Winandermere* in *Weſtmoreland*, and the *Torgoch* of *North-wales*: *Balla*; *Naſe*, called by naturaliſts *Naſus*, *breams*, *creviſes*, and a great many ſorts more to the number

number of at leaſt fifty. In many of the ſhady lanes we paſſed through about *Stantz*, *Zug*, and elſewhere we obſerved growing plentifully *Anblatum Cordi* or *Dentaria aphyllos.*

We travelled from *Zug* to *Zurich*, which is five good hours riding. But of that city we have already written. *April* 7. *Zurich.*

From *Zurich* we rode to *Mellingen* a free town not far from *Baden*, four good leagues; and then through a little walled town belonging to the *Berneſe* called *Lensburg*, and lodged at *Arauw* a conſiderable town upon the river *Aar*, ſubject alſo to the *Berneſe*, four ſhort leagues. 13. *Mell. g n. Lensburg. Arauw.*

We travelled a ſtreight rode paſſing no conſiderable town till we arrived at *Soloturn*, nine leagues diſtant from *Arauw*. This, though it be the head of a canton, is no large town, nor very conſiderable for its ſtrength. 14. *Soloturn.*

We diverted out of the common rode to *Geneva* to ſee *Bern*, ſix hours diſtant from *Soloturn*. This is a handſome city, built all of ſtone, though the houſes be not tall. It hath one fair long ſtreet with narrow portico's or cloiſters on each ſide. It lies ſtretched out in length upon a hill which I may call a *Peninſula*, it is ſo almoſt begirt about with the river . On that ſide where it is not compaſſed with the river it is ſtrongly fortified with good baſtions and outworks. The founder of this city as alſo of *Friburg* in *Switzerland*, and *Friburg* in *Briſgoia*, was *Berchtoldus* duke of *Zerin*; as appears by the inſcription upon their monies. To him they have erected a monument in the great church. This church is one of the handſomeſt ſtone-fabricks in all *Switzerland*,

The territory of this city is more than one third part of the country of the *Switzes*, and is divided into ſixty *Præfecturæ* or bailiages, beſides four which are common to them with *Friburg*. For this reaſon there muſt needs be many rich men in the city, though they have but little trade. The *Landtvogts* or bailiffs continue in office ſix years, during which time they enrich themſelves well; yet do not their ſubjects complain, but acknowledge themſelves well uſed by their governors. Here they keep five or ſix bears in a pit.

Theſe bears I obſerved to climb the fir-trees growing in the pit, and delighting to ſit on the tops of them like birds on a perch. The arms of the town is alſo a bear, which they took I ſuppoſe alluding to their name *Bern:* and they firſt coined the money called *Batzes* from the figure of a bear ſtamped upon it: which afterward all the cantons imitated, calling it alſo by the ſame name.

From *Bern* we rode to *Friburg* a handſome town and the head of a canton, built upon a hill almoſt begirt with a river after the manner of *Bern*, and by the ſame founder, on all ſides environed with hills, ſave where it is contiguous to the land. Their territory is ſurrounded with and incloſed in the territory of *Bern*.

18. *Lauſanna.* *Morges.* From *Friburg* we travelled through *Maulton* to *Lauſanna*, a great town and an univerſity, and from *Lauſanna*, *April* 19. through *Morges* a large town, *Rolle* and *Nion* conſiderable towns by the lake of *Geneva*'s ſide, and *Verſoy* a little town on the lake near *Geneva*, belonging to the *French*, and came to our lodging at *Geneva*, where we reſted and ſojourned near three months.

The governments of *Soloturn*, *Bern*, and *Friburg* are much like that of *Lucern*. In *Soloturn* the number of the leſſer council is thirty five, and of the greater one hundred and fifteen. When one of the thirty five dies, the thirty four remaining chuſe one into his place out of the one hundred and fifteen. When one of the one hundred and fifteen dies, or is advanced, the reſt chuſe one into his place out of the number of the citizens. In *Bern* the greater council conſiſts of two hundred, and the leſſer (as we were told there) of forty two, though *Simler* makes them but twenty ſix. Theſe councils are choſen by twenty electors, and the *Sculthes*, *viz.* the four *Signiferi* of the city, and ſixteen whom they pick out of the whole body of the citizens, and join with themſelves. In *Friburg* the leſſer council is of twenty four, and the greater of two hundred. When one of the leſſer council dies they chuſe one into his place out of the greater: and when one of the greater dies, or is removed, the leſſer (as I underſtood them) chuſe one into his place out of the number of the citizens. All theſe

cities

cities have two *Sculteti* or conſuls who rule *alternis annis*. He that deſires a more full and particular account of the government of theſe cities may conſult *Simler de Repub. Helvetiorum*. Each of the cantons have ſome ſaint or other to be their patron and protector, whoſe image the *Popiſh* cantons ſet on the reverſe of their monies, *v. g. St. Oſwald* a king of *England*, protector of *Zug*. In their church they have his relicks, and have ſet up his image on horſeback. The *Proteſtant* cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Baſil*, *Schafhauſſe*, part of *Glaris*, and part of *Appenzel*. That which moſt frequently breeds differences and quarrels among the *Switzers* is the buſineſs of the common *vogties* or bailiwicks. For moſt of theſe [I mean the *Dutch* ones] being of the *Reformed* religion are oppreſſed and and injured by the *Popiſh Landtvogts*, the *Proteſtant* cantons not knowing how either to help and relieve them or retaliate. For, the *Popiſh* cantons being more in number than the *Proteſtants*, they ſend *Landtvogts* to theſe places twice to the *Proteſtants* once. This one of the miniſters of *Zurich* told me was *fundi ſui calamitas*, and occaſioned the two late breaches among them.

The *Switzers* on each ſide are very ſtiff in their religion; the *Papiſt* not permitting or tolerating one *Proteſtant*, nor the *Proteſtants* one *Papiſt* in their proper territories. Tho' the cantons adhering to the church of *Rome* are more in number, yet the *Reformed* are much the greater, beſides that their land is better, very like ours in *England*. The *Romaniſts* are accounted the better ſoldiers, and good reaſon they have, being more exerciſed in war, ſerving the *Spaniſh* and *French* Kings, as being of the ſame religion. Beſides, the *Zurichers*, who antiently had the reputation for valour, are now much given to merchandiſe and to accumulate riches, and ſo taken off from martial ſtudies and exerciſes. The *Berneſe* though they have far the greateſt and beſt territory of all (ſo that it's ſaid they can arm as many men as the dutchy of *Milan*; ſend into the field 100000 ſoldiers and yet leave enough at home to till the land) yet have they no reputation for ſoldiers; they loſt their credit quite in the late skirmiſh with the *Lucerneſe*, who account them rather *Savoyards* than *Switzers*. All the cantons of *Switzerland* co in money

except *Appenzel*, *Underwald*, and *Glaris*, of which *Glaris* formerly hath coined though now it doth not. All the *Switzers* in general are very honeſt people, kind and civil to ſtrangers. One may travel their country ſecurely with a bag of gold in his hand. When we came to our inns they would be troubled, if we diſtruſted them ſo far as to take our portmanteaus into our lodging-chambers and not leave them in the common dining rooms. They keep their houſes very clean and polite like our houſewives in *England*. For plants, going from *Zurich* to *Mellingen* we obſerved common *Gooſeberry* in the hedges and by the way-ſides very plentifully, and in ſome places *Barberries*. *Sigillum Solomonis* and *Herba Paris* are the moſt common plants that grow in this country in the woods and hedges every where: *Annoymus flore Coluteæ* on the mountains near *Zurich*. From *Arauw* to *Soloturn* *Helleboraſter maximus* on the hills ſides, as alſo *Chriſtophoriana*, not to mention *Fumaria Bulboſa* every where growing in the ſhady lanes.

Geneva. *Geneva* is pleaſantly ſeated at the lower end of the *Lacus Lemanus*, now called *Genffer-zee* or the lake of *Geneva*, upon a hill ſide reſpecting the lake; ſo that from the lake you have a fair proſpect of the whole town. It is divided by the river *Rhodanus* or *Rhoſne* into two parts, which are joined together by two wooden bridges, one of which hath on each ſide a row of houſes after the manner of *London-bridge*, only they are low. The two principal and indeed only conſiderable ſtreets in the town are the low ſtreet [*Rue bas*] which runs along by the river and lake's ſide; and the high ſtreet or great ſtreet [*Rue Grand*] which runs up the hill. The city is indifferently ſtrong, and they have lately been at great expences to fortifie it *à la moderna* with ramparts and baſtions of earth. Though it be ſmall yet is it very populous, being ſuppoſed to contain 30000 ſouls. St. *Peter's* church, formerly the cathedral, is handſome and well built, and in it is a ſtately monument for the duke of *Rohan*. The citizens are very buſy and induſtrious, ſubſiſting chiefly by trading: the whole territory of this republick being not ſo great as ſome one nobleman's eſtate in *England* for extent of land. All proviſions of victuals are very plenti-

ful

ful and cheap at *Geneva*, eſpecially milk-meats, the neighbouring mountains feeding abundance of cattle.

The tops of *Jura*, *Saleve*, and other high mountains of *Savoy*, *Daulphiny*, and the *Alps*, where they are bare of wood, put forth very good graſs ſo ſoon as the ſnow is melted off them, which uſually is about or before the middle of *May*. And then the country people drive up their cattle to paſture, and feed them there for three months time. Upon theſe hill tops they have here and there low ſheds or dairy houſes, which ſerve the men to live in, and to make their butter and cheeſe in, ſo long as they keep their beaſts above. The men I ſay, for they only aſcend up thither and do all the dairy work, leaving their wives to keep houſe below; it being too toilſome for them to clamber up ſuch high and ſteep hills. By reaſon of theſe cotes it is very convenient ſimpling upon the mountains, for, if a man be hungry or thirſty, he may ſoon find relief at one of them. We always found the people very kind and willing to give us ſuch as they had, *viz.* brown bread, milk, whey, butter, curds, *&c.* for which we could ſcarce faſten any money upon them.

For the temper of the air, in reſpect of heat and cold, *Geneva* I think is very like *England*, there being no great exceſs of either extreme. The city is well governed, vice diſcountenanced, and the people either really better or at leaſt more reſtrained than in other places: though they do take a liberty to ſhoot and uſe other ſports and exerciſes upon the Lord's day, yet moſt of their miniſters diſallow it, and preach againſt it.

Our long ſtay here at *Geneva*, and that in the proper ſeaſon for ſimpling, gave us leiſure to ſearch for, and advantage of finding many *ſpecies* of plants in the neighbouring fields and mountains, of which I ſhall here preſent the reader with a catalogue: ſuch as are native of *England* are in the *Roman* letter. Plants obſerved about *Geneva*.

In Colle la Baſtie *dicto & Sylvis clivoſis ad Rhodani ripas.*

Colutea ſcorpioides : Meliſſophyllon Fuchſio flore albo atque etiam vario : *Lilium flore nutante ferrugineo majus* J. B. *Monophyllon* Ger. *Orobus Pannonicus* 1 Cluſ. *Hepaticum trifolium* Lob. Frangula ; *Chamædrys falſa maxima*, &c. J. B. *Bellis ſylvatica* J. B. *Trifolium purpureum majus folio & ſpica longiore* J. B. Orobus *ſylvaticus viciæ foliis* C. B. *Tithymalus cyparifſias* J. B. *Tithymalus non acris flore rubro* J. B. *Horminum luteum* ſive *Colus Jovis* ; Aquilegia vulgaris.

In monte Saleve *dicta unâ circiter leucâ à Geneva diſtante.*

Cotoneaſter Geſneri J. B. *Dioſpyros* J. B. *Bellis cærulea Monſpeliaca* Ger. *Scabioſa* 10 *ſive repens* Cluſ. *Alſine muſcoſa quibuſdam* J. B. Ad rivulos prope *Saleve*. *Ageratum purpureum Dalechampii* J. B. ad radices montis. *Sanicula Alpina guttata*, in ſummitate prope fontes. Pes cati flo. albo & ſuaverubente *ibid. & copioſiſſime*. *Gentiana major* Ger. In paſcuis prope ſummitatem montis abunde. *Gentianula quæ Hippion* J. B. ibid. *Cacalia quibuſdem* J. B. in ſylvoſis ſuprema montis parte. *Polygonatum anguſtifolium*, ibid. Polygonatum floribus ex ſingularibus pediculis J. B. In rupibus & ſaxoſis ad latera montis. *Draba alba ſiliquoſa repens*, juxta fontes prope montis ſummitatem. *Heſperis ſylveſtris latifolia flore albo parvo* Park. *Ribes Alpinus dulcis* J. B. In ſylvoſis ſummo montis cacumine. *Anagyris ſive Laburnum*, In ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Ferrum equinum Gallicum ſiliquis in ſummitate* C. B. *Periclymenum rectum fructu rubro* Ger. *Doronicum vulgare* J. B. *Dentaria heptaphyllos* C. B. In ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Barba capri*, J. B. ibid. Lilium convallium, ibid. Chriſtophorina, ibid. *Lilium floribus reflexis montanum* C. B. Aria Theophraſti ; Meliſſophyllum Fuchſii ; Polygonatum vulgare ; Polemonium petræum *Geſn. Colutea ſcorpioides* ; *Thlaſpi oleraceum* Tab. Fraxinus bubula ; Alchimilla vulgaris, in paſcuis in ſuprema montis parte abunde. Pyrola vulgaris ; *Pyrola fol. mucronato ſerrato* C. B. utraque in ſylvoſis. Filix ramoſa minor J. B. *Libanotis Theophraſti minor* Park. In ſaxoſis ad latera montis. *Siler montanum Officinarum* J. B. Carum : *Lactuca ſylvatica purpurea* J. B. *Cyclaminus folio anguloſo* J. B. *Filix Saxatilis non ramoſa minima* ; *caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus*

mus; *Aconitum lycoctonum luteum* C. B. *Vicia maxima dumetorum* J. B. in ſylvis in aſcenſu montis. *Sedum Alpinum hirſutum luteum* C. B. E ſaxorum rimis emergit. Peucedani facie puſilla planta *Lob.* E. rupium fiſſuris. *Sedum ſerratum* J. B. *Uva urſi*; *Colus Jovis*; *Gramini Luzulæ affine flore albo* J. B. In ſylvoſis & dumetis prope imam montis partem. *Thlaſpi Alpinum minus capitulo rotundo* C. B. In rupibus humidioribus. *Rubia cærulea elatior* J. B. inter ſegetes. *Phalangium pulchrius non ramoſum* J. B. Androſæmum Campoclarenſe *Col. Helianthemum Alpinum folio Piloſellæ minoris Fuchſii* J. B. *Helleborine ex albido ſublutea* J. B. In ſylvoſis ad radices montis. *Aſtragalus Monſpeliano candidior & Onobrychis quorundam* J. B. In ſaxoſis. *Helleborine flore albo*, In ſylvis ſuprema montis parte. *Aſtrantia nigra*, In pratis montoſis. *Cicutaria latifolia hirſuta* J. B. ibid. *Pentaphylloides erectum* J. B. Prope arcem antiquam jam dirutam. Chamænerium vulgare: *Piloſellæ majoris ſive Pulmonariæ luteæ laciniatæ ſpecies minor* J. B. *Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphyllo criſpum ubi ſiccatum* J. B. ad radices montis. *Orchis ſtrateumatica minor* J. B. *Pſeudo-aſphodelus quibuſdam.* J. B. In paludoſis ad radices montis. Orchis parva autumnalis lutea *J. B.* ibidem. *Dioſpyros* J. B. In ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Thymelæa quædam incana.* Ad pedalem & ſeſquipedalem altitudinem aſſurgit, & in plures ramos dividitur hic frutex. Lignum ejus ſupra modum fragile, Cortex cinereus; Folia Mezerei Germanica ſed minora, acuminata, utrinque hirſuta, glauca. Flores in ſummitatibus ramulorum 4 aut 5, aut etiam plures ſimul conferti, pediculis nullis, nullo calice, e tubo longiuſculo in 4 foliola alba acuminata expanduntur, Staminula crocea intus continentes. Floribus ſuccedunt baccæ longiuſculæ quæ nondum maturuerant. Floret initio Maii; in ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Dentaria Pentaphyllos*; Damaſonium *purpureum dilutum ſive Helleborine* 4 Cluſ. J. B. In ſylvoſis ad latera montis. Calceolus Mariæ *ibid. Carduus Cirſium dictus folio laciniato nigrius* J. B. *Pentaphyllum rectum* J. B. è rupium fiſſuris. *Campanula repens flore minore cæruleo* J. B. *Digitalis flore minore ſubluteo, anguſtiore folio* J. B. *Alſine maxima* Hiſt. Lugd. *Valeriana Alpina* J. B. Hanc Patavini Va-

lerianam Trachelii folio denominant, aptâ ſane appellatione: Sunt enim ei folia Trachelii majoris. Radix valdè aromatica eſt & odorata. *Valeriana Alpina altera foliis integris, inodora: Radices* longæ, repentes, fibris donatæ ſubinde germina protrudunt. *Folia* valerianæ minoris ſylv. ex rotundo oblonga pediculis longis inſident, non laciniata, ne illa quidem quæ in caule conſiſtunt, ad margines obiter nonnunquam dentata, violæ foliis quodammodo ſimilia. Radix nec ſaporem nec odorem (quem quidem ego ſentire potui) aromaticum habuit. Caulis pedalis, rotundus, ſtriatus, concavus, dulplici plerunque foliorum pari, quæ ſine pediculis illos amplectuntur, præditi. Flores albi, Valerianæ ſylveſtris ſimillimi, uti ſunt & ſemina. *Scabioſa maxima dumetorum folio non laciniato* J. B. *Herba Doria*, propè Carthuſianorum cœnobium. *Ranunculus magnus valdè hirſutus flore luteo* J. B. ibid. Sedum an potiùs Draba minima ſiliquoſa flore albo. *Radice* nititur ſimplici, fibrosâ, albâ: *Folia* juxta terram plura Senecionis aut Bellidis majoris ſed minora & pro magnitudine breviora, per oras rarioribus inciſuris dentata, extremitatibus ſubrotundis, atrovirentia, rarioribus pilis iis tamen rigidiuſculis aſpera. E medio foliorum emergunt caules rotundi, rubentes, rarioribus pilis hirſuti, foliis nudi præterquam ad florum pediculos. Flores in ſummitatibus caulium ſingulorum 5 vel etiam 6 & nonnunquam plures, albi, quadrifolii, è calice longiuſculo, herbaceo, quadrifolio exeunt. In ſummitate montis ſub initium Maii florere incipit.

In monte Jura circa vertices Thuiri & la Dolaz *rariores.*

Helleborus albus in paſcuis montoſis copioſiſſimè. *Tuſſilago Alpina minor folio rotundo* J. B. in ſummis verticibus. *Soldanella Alpina quibuſdam* J. B. ibid. *Scabioſa montana maxima* Park. In vertice *Thuiri Ranunculus albus ſimplici flore* J. B. In ſylvoſis propè ſummitates montis. *Ranunculus montanus albus hirſutus* J. B. ibid. *Thalictrum majus folliculis anguloſis, caule lævi.* J. B. ibid. *Oxalis maxima ſylvatica* J. B. *Oxalis folio rotundiore repens* J. B. ibid. *Lonchitis altera cum folio denticulato, ſive Lonchitis altera Matthioli* J. B. In ipſo montis vertice in rupibus. Sedum majus vulgare *ibid.* Sedum tridactylites Alpinum, *ibid. Chamædrys Alpina flore Fragariæ albo* J. B. *Auricula*

muris pulchro flore, folio tenuiſſimo J. B. Accedit hæc planta ad Saxifragam noſtram paluſtrem Anglicam. *Antithora flore luteo Aconiti* J. B. In ſummis montis jugis. *Linaria purpurea parva* J. B. *Dentaria quinquefolia* J. B. in ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Coralloides altera ſive ſeptifolia* J. B. ibid. *Cacalia quibuſdam* J. B. ibid. *Pentaphyllum ſive potiùs Heptaphyllum argenteum flore muſcoſo* J. B. Carum; *Phyllon thelygonon Dalechampii*; *Sigillum Solomonis anguſtifolium. Echium Alpinum luteum* C. B. *Libanotis Theophraſti minor* Park. *Aſtrantia nigra*; *Sanicula Alpina guttata*; *Helianthemum Alpinum folio Piloſellæ minoris Fuchſii* J. B. *Crocus vernus latifolius flore purpureo minore* J. B. *Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum luteo flore* J. B. ad radices montis. Pes cati; *Ribes Alpinus dulcis* J. B. *Lactuca ſylvatica purpurea* J. B. *Valeriana Alpina*; *Cyanus major*; *Polygonatum floribus ex ſingularibus pediculis* J. B. *Digitalis lutea magno flore* J.B. Ad radices montis. *Thora folio Cyclamini* J.B. i.e. *Phthora Valdenſium*; in ſummitate montis copioſè. *Dioſpyros* J. B. In ſylvoſis ad latera montis. *Plantago anguſtifolia Alpina* J. B. *Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum glabrum* J. B. *Chamæmeſpilus* J. B. *Acini pulchra ſpecies* J. B. *Veronica ſaxatilis* J. B. *Chamædryi vulgari falſæ aliquatenus affinis Alpina, an Clinopodium Alpinum Ponæ?* J. B. *Gentiana Alpina magno flore* J. B. in altiſſimo vertice *Thuiri*. Biſtorto minima *J. B.* an Biſtorta Alpina media *C. B? Orchis palmata flore viridi* C. B. In paſcuis montoſis. *Orcheis rotunda Dalechampii* J. B. Lunaria Botrytis *J. B.* Ranunculus flore globoſo, quibuſdam Trollius flos *J. B. Piloſella ſive Pulmonaria lutea anguſtiore folio* J. B. E rupium fiſſuris exoritur. *Naſturtiolum Alpinum tenuiſſimè diviſum* J. B. *Aſter purpureus montanus* J. B. *Viola martia lutea* J. B. *Sideritis Valerandi Dourez brevi ſpica* J. B. *Geranium phæo ſive pullo flore Cluſii* J. B. *Daucus Creticus ſemine hirſuto* J. B. *Apium montanum nigrum* J. B. Ad radices montis. Circa verticem *La Dolaz* dictum.

Sonchus cæruleus latifolius J. B. *Tuſſilago Alpina folio longo* J. B. *Rapunculi genus folio ſerrato rotundiore* J. B. *Orchis palmata minor odoratiſſima purpurea ſive nigra* J. B. In paſcuis montoſis. *Pentaphyllum Alpinum ſplendens aureo flore* J. B. *Gnaphalium Alpinum pulchrum*, In ſummo montis cacumine. *Aſarum*, In ſylvis non longè ab Ab-

batia

batia de *Beaumont*. Helleborine flore atro-rubente. *Chamæ-iaſme Alpina* J. B. in Append. in altiſſimo vertice *la Dolaz*. Hieracium Alpinum flo. ſingulari magno cauli cubitali inſidente. ibid.

Iterum in monte Thuiri.

Piloſella minore flore, hirſutior & elatior non repens J. B. *Aſtragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis* J. B. *Caryophylli ſylveſtris quædam ſpecies*, flore purpureo odorato, foliis glaucis. *Caryophyllus flore tenuiſſime diſſecto* C. B. *Solidago Saracenica*; *Siler montanum*; *Pulſatilla alba* J. B. *Lunaria major ſiliqua longiore* J. B. *Hieracium latifolium montanum Genevenſe folio Conyzæ majoris Monſpeſſulanæ* J. B. Ad latera montis *Caryophyllus montanus tenuifolius Lini flore*. Radix ei lignoſa, vivax: Cauliculi ex eadem radice plurimi ut in caryophyllis, lignoſi, cortice cinereo tecti, [vetuſtiores intelligo] geniculis crebris intercepti. Ad ſingula genicula ramulorum hornotinorum folia ex adverſo bina Tunicæ minimæ vel Spergulæ purpureæ, anguſta, graminea. Cauliculi in ramulos diviſi, inferius fere glabri, ſuperne hirſuti, in ſummitatibus ſuis flores geſtant amplos in pediculis longis hirſutis, albos, pentapetalos, ſtriatos, Lini floribus ſimiles; foliis quippe compoſitos ſubrotundis, & minime bifidis cujuſmodi ſolent eſſe Alſines & Lychnidum, non tamen caducos ut in Lino, ſtamina continentes plurima herbacea ſeu luteola. Vaſculum ſeminale longiuſculum, craſſum. Floret circa finem Junii & Julii initio. *Pſeudoſtachys Alpina* C. B. *Ranunculus tenuifolius montanus luteus* J. B. *Bellis Alpina major rigido folio* C. B. Salix pumila latifolia folio utrinque glabro, ſuperne autem ſplendente. Ramos per terram ſpargit minimi digiti craſſitudine, annoſos cortice glauco, juniores virente præditos, in plurimos ſurculos diviſos, adeo ut terram cooperiant. Folia in ramulis crebra alternatim poſita, pediculis brevibus fulta, parva, ex rotunditate acuminata, utrinque glabra, ſuperne ſaturo virore ſplendentia, nervoſa, unciam plerumque rarius ſeſcunciam longa. Julos profert creberrimos, breviuſculos è pluribus vaſculis ſeminalibus in acutum apicem ex latiori baſe paulatim faſtigiatis compoſitos. In altiſſimis jugis montis Juræ. *Veronica Saxatilis parva caulibus nudis*. Eodem modo repit & in varios dividitur cæſpites quo Cotyledon

tyledon Matthioli, aut Sedum ſerratum. *Folia* ei Veronicæ parva, ſubrotunda, hirſuta; ad margines ſerrata. Caules eodem modo exurgunt quo in Phyllo Dalechampii thelygono, duorum triumve digitorum altitudine, rotundi, foliis deſtituti. Flores in ſummo 5, 6 aut etiam plures Chamædryos ſpuriæ aut Veronicæ, cærulei, quadrifolii. Vaſcula ſeminalia magna Thlaſpeos aut Veronicæ vulgaris repentis. *Sedum minimum montanum non acre flore purpuraſcente parvo.* Radix ei alba, tenuis, nec ultra annum (ut mihi viſum eſt) vivax, pluribus fibris capillata. Caulis nunc ſimplex, nunc plures, ſemipalmares, erecti, rotundi, rubentes, foliis veſtiti creberrimis, circumcirca nullo ordine poſitis, craſſis, teretibus fere, apicibus obtuſis, rubentibus. Flores in ſummis caulibus velut in umbellas digeſti, exigui, pentapetali, vix ſe pandentes. Florum petala acuta, purpuraſcentia, linea per medium ſaturatioris purpuræ decurrente. Vaſcula ſeminalia quinquepartita, ſtellata.

In pratis, paſcuis, ſatis, collibus, dumetis, aggeribus, alveis, muris, viis publicis, & alibi circa urbem.

Thlaſpi oleraceum Tab. *Campanula Perſicifolia*, in dumetis. *Chamædrys foliis laciniatis*; *Mezereon Germanicum*; *Chriſtophoriana*; Eryngium campeſtre; Sigillum Solomonis; Lilium convallium; Chamæpitys; *Uva urſi*; *Rhamnus ſecundus* Cluſ. In arenoſis ad Rhodanum. Aria Theophraſti; Berberis; Thlaſpi minus quibuſdam, allis Alyſſon minus *J. B.* paſſim. *Rapunculus Spicatus C. B.* in dumetis. *Pulmonaria maculoſa* Lob. *ibid. Sinapi Genevenſe ſylveſtre* J. B. In muris ad pontem *Arvæ* flu. *Pentaphyllum parvum hirſutum* J. B. *Saponaria minor quibuſdam* J. B. *Tanacetum inodorum* Cluſ. *Typha minor* J. B. in ſaliceto non longè à ponte *Arvæ* flu. *Trifolium pratenſe album à Fuchſio depictum ſive mas* J. B. *Tythymalus cyparisſias* J. B. In agris ſiccioribus ad aggeres ubique. Tithymalus platyphyllos Fuchſii J. B. *Pſyllium majus erectum*, in arenoſis propè fluvium *Arvæ*. *Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa ſpecioſa anguſtifolia* J. B. In alveo flu. *Arvæ*. *Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta*, ibidem & copioſè. *Chamædrys vulgaris*; Abrotanum campeſtre, *Phyteuma Monſpelienſium*, J. B. *Peryclemenum rectum fructu rubro & nigro*

nigro J. B. In ſepibus & dumetis. *Betonica coronaria ſive Caryophyllus ſylveſtris vulgatiſſimus* J. B. in pratis. *Gallitrichum ſylveſtre vulgo, ſive ſylveſtris Sclaræa flore purpureo cæruleóve magno* J. B. Orchis galea & alis fere cinereis *J. B.* Orchis myodes; Orchis fuciflora galea & alis herbidis; in aggeribus ſylvoſis utraque & copioſe. *Aſclepias flore albo*; *Tamarix Germanica, ſive minor fruticoſa* J. B. Ad *Arve* fluvium. *Polemonium petræum* Geſneri; Ad *Rhodani* ripas, inque ipſis urbis muris. *Criſta galli utraq; mas & fœmina* J. B. in pratis. *Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea Monſpelienſis* J. B. *Chamæmelum vulgare amarum.* J. B. inter ſegetes. *Chamæbalanus leguminoſa ſive Terræ glandes*; in vineis & ſeget. extra portam *S. Gervaſii. Lathyrus flore vario ex coccineo & albo*, inter ſegetes: *Roſa rubello flore ſimplici non ſpinoſa* J. B. in collibus. *Gramen cyperoides exiguum ſeminibus bullatis*; *Melampyrum multis ſive Triticum vaccinum.* J. B. inter ſegetes. Melampyrum criſtatum *J. B. Aſphodelus bulboſus Dodonæi, ſine Ornithogalum ſpicatum flo. virente* J. B. inter ſegetes. *Orchis magna latis foliis, galeâ fuſcâ vel nigricante* J. B. Ad latus ſylvoſi cujuſdam collis propè montem *Saleve. Thlaſpi umbellatum arvenſe amarum* J. B. In arvis non procul à *Thuiri* copioſè. *Allium umbelliferum pratenſe* J. B. *Rapiſtrum monoſpermon*, in aggeribus foſſarum. *Campanula rotundifolia minima* J. B. in glareoſis ad fluv. *Arve. Roſa ſylveſtris rubella parvo frutice* J. B. in collibus & dumetis copioſiſſimè. *Medica major erectior floribus purpuraſcentibus* J. B. feritur aliquibus in locis ad pabulum jumentorum. Rubia erecta quadrifolia *J. B. Melilotus quinta Tragi* J. B. i. e. Securidaca flo. vario ſiliquis articulatis: *Blattaria flo. albo & luteo*, ad vias. *Chamædrys ſpuria anguſtifolia* J. B. in dumetis. *Piloſella minor folio anguſtiore, minùs piloſo, repens.* J. B. *Hyacinthus maximus botryodes, comâ cæruleâ* J. B. inter ſegetes paſſim. Thlaſpi minus juxta *S. Gervaſii*, in muris. *Sedum parvum folio circinnato, flore albo* J. B. in muris. *Heliotropium majus*, ad ripas fl. *Arve.* Stachys *Fuchſii*, ad vias. *Cynogloſſum minus* J. B. in ruderatis & ad vias. Cardiaca, ibid. Lathyrus ſiliquâ hirſutâ *J. B.* inter ſegetes circa *Champe. Atractylis*, juxta vias propè urbem. *Saxifragia Venetorum*, in collibus ad *Arvam* fl. *Anonis lutea non ſpinoſa, Dalechampio Natrix*

J. B.

J. B. juxta fl. *Arve. Armeria prolifera* Ger. Ad vias paſſim. *Orobus ſive Ervum multis*, inter ſegetes non longe ab oppido *Jay. Lathyrus anguloſo ſemine* J. B. Hujus duæ varietates circa Genevam ſeruntur, alia flore albo, alia flore dilutè cæruleo & ſtriato. *Conyza media Monſpelienſis, quibuſdam Aſteris Attici genus folio glabro rigido* J. B. *Tragorchis minor flore fuliginoſo* J. B. In paſcuis quibuſdam trans *Rhodanum. Sedum echinatum vel ſtellatum flore albo* J. B. in muſcoſis ſepium aggeribus. *Allium ſphærocephalum purpuraſcens. Bulbus* ei ſimplex albus velut parvæ cepæ. *Folia* fiſtuloſa, glauca tria quatuòrve. *Caulis* dodrantalis, in cacumine *flores* geſtans in orbiculare ferè capitulum conglobatos, è membranaceo purpuraſcente involucro, ſtriato, in duas carinas dehiſcente erumpentes. *Floſculi* ſingulares brevibus pediculis nixi, ſex foliolis conſtant longiuſculis, acuminatis, pallidè purpureis, ſaturatiore lineâ purpureâ per medium decurrente, ſtamina ſex brevia cum apiculis purpureis occultantes. Floret initio Julii: in arenoſis ad *Rhodanum* fluv. *Gramen cum panicula molli rubente* J. B. Beſides theſe which we found out *J. Bauhine* obſerved ſome few others, which we had not the hap to meet withal, viz. *Carduus pratenſis Tragi*, in monte *Thuiri: Eryngium Alpinum latis foliis, magno capite oblongo cæruleo*, ibid. *Ledum Alpinum minus hirſutum*, ibid. *Galega montana Dalechampii*, ibid. *Lapathum folio acuto Alpinum.* ibid.

From *Geneva* we travelled to *Lyons*, the ſecond city in *France* for greatneſs, handſome building, trade, riches, and multitude of people; if any, ſetting aſide *Paris*, may compare with it for any one of theſe, for altogether I am ſure none can. But becauſe we were hurried out of *France* by the King's declaration before we had finiſhed one third part of our intended travels there: and becauſe this relation is already ſwelled to a greater volume than I at firſt intended, I ſhall only ſet down the names of the chief places we ſaw, and plants we found in that part of *France*, where we ſpent our time till we returned home to *England*. In our journey from *Geneva* to *Lyons* we took notice only of two plants which were ſtrangers to us, *viz. Valeriana rubra anguſtifolia*

folio J. B. about *Nantua* a conſiderable town in *Savoy* and *Anchuſa lutea*, in ſome barren fields we paſſed through about a day's journey ſhort of *Lyons*.

July 25. *Grenoble.* *Le grand Chartruſe.* From *Lyons* we travelled to *Grenoble*, and thence to the grand *Chartruſe*. By the way thither, but eſpecially upon the mountains about this cloiſter, we found a great many plants which we had not met with any where before, to wit *Linariæ aliquatenus ſimilis folio Bellidis* J. B. In ſome fields about five or ſix leagues from *Lyons* in the way to *Grenoble* : *Catanance Dalechampii folio Cyani, flore Coronopi* J. B. On the ſides of the mountains about half a league above *Grenoble* in the way to the grand *Chartruſe*, *Melampyro affinis Parietaria cærulea quorundam* J. B. ibid. in ſylvoſis. In the mountains about the cloiſter, *Sambucus* racemoſa : *Circæa minima* Col. *Helleborus niger* Lob. Trachelium majus Belgarum ; Radix Rhodia, copioſiſſime ; *Gentianella Alpina verna magno flore* ; *Pulſatilla alba* J. B. *Solidago Saracenica* ; *Periclymenum rectum fructu nigro* Park. *Xyloſteum Allobrogicum* i. e. *Periclymenum rectum fructo rubro* Ger. *Chamæmeſpilus Geſneri* ; *Imperatoria vulgaris* ; *Sonchus cæruleus latifolius* J. B. *Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum glabrum* J. B. *Auricula urſi* ; *Victorialis longa* ; *Trifolium Alpinum argenteum* Park. *Helleborus niger Sanicula folio minor*. Park. Pedicularis ſive Criſta galli montana ; *Radix* ei ſimplex, alba, paucis fibris donata, magnitudine & figura radicis Tragopogi, niſi quòd longior ſit, ſapore non ingrato nucis Avellanæ paulo amariore. *Folia* ad radicem pauca [unum aut duo] alata, ex pluribus pinnarum conjugationibus Filicis ferè in modum compoſita, inferius hirſuta, in acutum deſinentia, pallide viridia. Singulæ pinnæ ad margines ſerratæ Criſtæ galli vulgaris folia benè imitantur. *Caulis* ab eadem radice ſingularis, dodrantalis aut pedalis, rotundus, firmus, nonnihil hirſutus, intus concavus, in ſummitate geſtans ſpicam palmarem florum denſè ſtipatorum, pallidè luteorum, *Criſtæ galli* ſimilium, niſi quod vix ſeſe aperiant, è calice ventricoſo pentagono emergentium, pediculis nonnullis. In calice latet vaſculum ſeminale turbinatum ſeminibus minutis rotundis repletum. Unum habet hæc planta in caule folium infra Spicam : in ipſa Spica ad ſingulos flores ſingula folia.

Hor-

Horminum ſeu *Pſeudo-ſtachys quædam Alpina. Radice* nititur oblique acta, multis fibris prædita. *Folia* longis pediculis hirſuti, inſident hirſuta & ipſa, rugoſa, urticæ ſimilia circa margines ſerrata vel dentata denticulis majoribus. *Caules* pedales hirſuti, medulla farcti, ſtriati & quodammodo quadrati, plerunque duobus, interdum uno duntaxat foliorum pari veſtiti : *Folia* quæ in caule iis quæ ad radicem ſimilia, ſed minora, & brevioribus pediculis (ut in hoc genus plantis ſolenne eſt) fulta. In ſummitate caulium *ſpicæ* breves compactæ, Betonicæ æmulæ. *Floſculi* galeati, lutei, è calicibus in 5 molliores ſpinulas terminatis exeunt. Julii 17 jam penè defloruerat.

Aſteri montano purpureo ſimilis J. B. *Radix* ei ſatis craſſa, obliqua, intus nonnihil lutea, ſapore acriuſculo, fibris aliquot donata. *Folia* ad radicem plura, longa, anguſta, figurâ ferè Polemonii petræi *Geſneri*, ſaturo virore ſplendentia, ad latera nonnihil piloſa, neq; dentata neq; ſerrata. *Caules* ſemipedales aut dodrantales, ſurrecti, foliis veſtiti alternatim poſitis, iis quæ ad radicem ſimilibus, ramoſi, ſingulis ramulis florem ſuſtinentibus Bellidis minoris, niſi quod limbus ſeu corona foliorum radiatorum in margine minoribus brevioribuſq; foliolis conſtet colore purpuraſcente præditis, interiores afloſculi qui fundum floris componunt inter viridem quaſi & luteum colorem ambigunt. In aſcenſu montium *Julii* 17 florentem inveni, & *Bellidem Alpinam Ramoſam flore purpuraſcente* denominavi.

Ptarmica folio alato. Radix ei alba, obliqua, recens, fibris longis crebris firmata. *Caules* erigit cubitales, rotundos, inanes, brevi & vix perceptibili lanugine præditos, *foliis* crebris alternatim poſitis veſtitos. *Folia* alata 4 aut 5 pinnarum conjugationibus conſtant ; ſingulæ pinnæ circa margines dentatæ, & ſubinde etiam altius inciſæ. *Flores* in ſummitate caulis velut in umbella, albi & Ptarmicæ vulgaris vel potiùs Abſinthii albi umbelliferi floribus omnino ſimiles. Nullus in hac planta vel odor vel ſapor inſignis : initio guſtanti ſubamara videtur. In ſylvis montoſis *Junio* floret. *Bellis cærulea caule nudo* C. B. Hæc à Globularia vulgari Monſpel. omnino ſpecie diverſa eſt.

Pen-

Pentaphyllum argenteum Alpinum flore albo. Radicem non obſervavi. *Folia* quinquepartita reliquorum hujus generis more, exigua lanugine, molli, argentea utrinq; cadentia, in extremitatibus duntaxat crenata. *Caules* ex eadem radice plures, pariter villoſi, infirmi, foliis duobus tribuſve tripartito ut plurimùm diviſis veſtiti; quæ appendicibus duabus caulem applectuntur, *flores* in ſummitate ſuſtinentes duos vel tres pentapetalos, albos, cum numeroſis intus ſtaminulis purpureis apicibus ornatis. Vice ſtyli congeries & velut faſciculus quidam filamentorum. *Calix* (ut in reliquis hujus generis) 10 foliolis hirſutis conſtat, quinq; nimirum latioribus, quinque anguſtioribus alternatim poſitis: Eſt hoc Pentaphyllum foliis infernè, & ſuperne incanis *J. B.*

Muſeus Alpinus flore inſigni dilute rubente J. B. Hæc planta rectiùs meo judicio Caryophyllus aut Lychnis inſcriberetur.

Cerinthe quorundam major, verſicolore flore J. B. Perennis eſſe videtur hæc planta; foliis eſt maculoſis, *floribus* purpuraſcentibus pentagonis; *ſeminibus* reliquis ſui generis minoribus, cum planta ipſa omnium maxima ſit.

Alſine minima Alpina flore albo majore.

Hypericum nummulariæ folio C. B.

Planta quædam umbellifera Pimpinellæ ſimilis, quam deſcribere neſcio quomodo omiſi.

Orange. From *Grenoble* we travelled to *Orange,* in which journey we obſerved *Echinopus minor* J. B. which grows plentifully all over *Gallia Narbonenſis*; *Jacea cum ſpinoſis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia* J B. which is as common; *Thymum vulgare rigidius folio cinereo* J. B. This alſo is found every where in the ſtony grounds in this country; *Pulegium cervinum* by the *Rhoſne* ſide at *Pont S. Eſprit*; *Lavendula major ſive vulgaris* Park. As common every where as Thyme; *Dentellaria Rondeletii*; *Acanthium Illyricum*; *Chondrilla viſcoſa caule κυνμιδοφόρῳ* Col. *Echii ſive Anchuſæ* quædam ſpecies *flore carneo,* An *Lycopſis?*

Avignon. From *Orange* we proceeded to *Avignon,* whereabout we obſerved whole fields ſown with *Fœnum Burgundiacum:* and beſides what we found about *Orange, Paliurus*; *Ciſtus Ledon Monſpelienſium*; *Ciſtus fœmina folio Salviæ*; *Malus granata*; quæ per totam Galliam Narbonenſem

fre-

frequentissima est. *Catananse Dalechampii flore cyani folio Coronopi* J. B. per Galliam Narbonensem passim. *Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo* J. B. *Helianthemum flore albo, folio angusto hirsuto* J. B. *Fœniculum tortuosum* J. B. *Millefolium odoratum*; *Millefolium tomentosum luteum* J. B. quod non adeo vulgare circa Monspelium; *Stœchas citrina tenuifolia Narbonensis* J. B. *Capparis*; *Ilex coccifera*; *Genista Hispanica*; *Botrys*; *Cucumis asininus*; *Aspalathus* 2. *Monspeliensis* J. B. and many others which grow also about *Montpellier*.

Our next stage was *Nismes*, where, besides those mentioned about *Avignon*, most of which are also found here, we noted *Thlaspi biscutatum asperum hieracifolium & majus* C. B. *Psyllium semper virens*, *Camphorata Monspeliensum*, *Trifolium bituminosum*; *Ruta sylvestris*, *Peganium Narbonensium*; *Tithymalus serratus*; *Lotus arbor*; *Convolvulus spicefolius*, *Plumbago Plinii*, *Scabiosa montana calidarum regionum* Lob. *Tithymalus Characas Amygdaloides*, Papaver corniculatum luteum; *Clematis sive Flammula repens* C. B. *Phyteuma Monspelienſum*; *Sideritis verticillis spinosis*; *Alkekengi*; *Clematis daphnoides major*; *Lepidium vulgare*; *Chondrilla viscosa caule κυνμιδοφόρῳ*, Col. Et quod nusquam alibi hactenus invenerim, *Abrotanum fœmina foliis Ericæ* sive *Unguentaria Lutetianorum*. *Nismes.*

From *Nismes* we travelled to *Montpellier*, where we abode all the autumn and part of the winter, during which time, though the season of the year for simpling was past, we observed the following plants. *Montpellier.*

Absinthium Seriphium Narbonense Park. ad mare. *Acarna flore purpuro-rubente patulo* C. B. in aggeribus. *Acarna major caule folioso* C. B. in arvis non procul a *Miravalle*: Juxta vias eundo a *Monspelio* ad *Pedenatium*. *Alsine oblongo folio serrato, flore cæruleo* J. B. in muris. *Althæa frutescens folio rotundiore incano* C. B. In scopulis non longè à specu *Frontignana*. *Alypum montis Ceti*, &c. Lob. In Promontorio *Ceti*; vidimus etiam in montibus propè oppidum *S. Chamas* in Galloprovincia. *Anchusa angustifolia* C. B. in collibus juxta *Castelneuf* & *aux Garigues*. *Anchusa Monspeliaca* C. B. in colle arenoso non longè à *Castelneuf* versus *Grammontium* lucum. *Androsace* Matth. in fundo stagni Volcarum *Estang* dicto copiosissi-

me. *Ariſtolochia Piſtolochia dicta* ; in arvis quibuſdam *aux Garigues* copioſè. *Anonis puſilla fruticans Cherleri* J. B. in collibus ficcioribus. *Aphyllantes Monſpelienſibus* J. B. in collibus propè *Caſtelneuf* aliiſq ; oppido vicinis. *Ariſtolochia Saracenica* Ger. in vineis, foſſis & aggeribus frequens. *Aſpulathus* 2 *Monſpelienſis* J. B. in collibus petroſis abunde. *Aſter conyzoides odoratus luteus* hort. Eyſt. Ad viarum aggeres variis in locis. *Bellis cærulea Monſpeliaca. Bupleurum folio rigido* C. B. In ſylva *Grammontia* & ſylva prope *Selneuf. Bupleurum anguſtifolium* ; in locis ſaxoſis non longè à *Boutonet. Caltha ſimplici flore*, in agris frequens. *Carduus bulboſus Monſpelienſis, ſive Acanthus ſylveſtris quibuſdam foliis laciniatis* J. B. In pratis circa Monſpelium paſſim. *Carduus chryſanthemus Hiſpanicus* Cluſ. Via inter *S. Lupian* & *Pedenatium*, & alibi propè urbem. *Carduus lanceolatus ferocior* J. B. Propè montem *Lupi. Carduus ſolſtitialis*, ubique fere. Chamelæa tricoccos (*Chamæpitys ſive Iva moſchata Monſpelienſium* J. B. in collibus ſaxoſis. *Chondrilla lutea* J. B. in aggeribus ipſius urbis. *Ciſtus mas 4 folio oblongo albido* J. B. *Ciſtus Ledon Monſpelienſium* J. B. *Ciſtus fœmina* Ger. Omnes hæ ſpecies in collibus & ſylvis frequentes. *Clematis ſive Flammula repens* C. B. in ſaxoſis collibus & arvis arenoſis. *Convolvulus ſpicifolius* Park. *Conyza maritima cærulea* an *Jacobæa quædam ?* Circa *Peroul. Coris cærulæa maritima* C. B. in arenoſis ad mare præſertim. *Cyanus pulchro ſemine Centaurii majoris* J. B. i. e. Crupina Belgarum *Lob.* in collibus propè flu. *Ladum* juxta *Caſtelneuf. Cyparus paniculâ ſparſâ ſpecioſâ* J. B. in pratis propè *Boutonetum* & *Caſtrum novum. Dorycnium Manſpelienſe* J. B. in aggeribus ſepium frequens. *Echinopus minor* J. B. i. e. Carduus cæruleus ſphærocephalus minor *C. B.* in collibus & ad vias paſſim. *Erica arboreſcens Monſpelienſis, flore purpuraſcente, ramulis ternis* J. B. in luco *Grammontio. Erica arboreſcens floribus luteolis vel herbaceis minimis* J. B. ibid. *Ferula* Lob. *Fœniculum tortuoſum*, paſſim. *Geranium folio Althææ* C. B. juxta munitiones arcis, non procul à nivis reconditorio. *Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longiſſimâ* C. B. Ad agrorum margines & in aggeribus. *Gingidium umbellâ longâ*, in prato quodam juxta viam quæ *Frontignanam* ducit copioſè, *Gnaphalium ad Stœchadem citrinam accedens*,

dens, juxta fluv. *Ladum*. *Gramen minimum Dalechampii* J. B. in vineis, vere primo floret. *Gramen parvum pulchrum paniculâ compressâ nigricante* J. B. in aquosis. *Hedypnois Monspessulana sive Dens leonis Monspessulanus* J. B. in aggeribus terrenis passim.

Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo J. B. in collibus aridioribus passim. *Helianthemum flore albo folio angusto hirsuto* J. B. in collibus *Castro novo* vicinis & alibi. *Herba Doria* Lob. Ad *Ladum* amnem copiose. *Herniaria glabra*, in prato quodam juxta lucum *Grammont*. *Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphyllo* J. B. in arenosis collibus prope *Sellam novam* & alibi passim. *Holosteum Plantagini simile* J. B. in aggere quodam inter urbem & *Ladum* amnem. *Hypericum tomentosum* J. B. in humidioribus circa *Selneuf* & albi. *Ilex coccifera*, in collibus saxosis. *Jacea cum spinosis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia* J. B. passim. *Jacea montana capite magno Strobili* J. B. in collibus juxta *Castelneuf*, *Selneuf*, &c. *Jacea lutea capite spinoso* C. B. satis frequens in pascuis & collibus. *Kali majus semine cochleato* Ger. In litoribus maris & salsis palustribus. *Lathyrus major Narbonensis angustifolius* J. B. in collibus quos *Garigues* vocant. *Leucoium maritimum angustifolium*, in lingua illa inter stagnum Volcarum *Estang* dictum & mare. *Linum marinum luteum* Ad. in pratis circa *Sellam novam*, *Castrum novum*, itemq; ad mare. *Linaria lutea parva annua* J. B. in summitate montis Lupi. *Lotus siliquosa lutea Monspelienſis* J. B. in collibus & pascuis. *Marrubium nigrum longifolium* i. e. *Herba venti* Monspelienſium, in aggeribus & ad vias. *Moly moschatum capillaceo folio* C. B. prope sylvam non longe à *Selneuf*; & in collibus quos *Garigues* vocant.

Orobus receptus herbariorum Lob. in agris passim. *Peucedanum vulgare* propè sylvam *Grammontium*. *Phyllon arrhenogonon & thelygonon* J. B. in aggeribus fossarum & præcipue secus fluvios, *Phyteuma*, passim. *Polemonium sive Trifolium fruticans* Ger. in sepibus vulgatiss. *Prunella angustifolia* J. B. *Pulegium cervinum angustifolium* J. B. in locis ubi per hyemem aquæ stagnârant. *Polygoni quædam species erecta*, an *Arenaria* J. B. Ad agrorum margines. *Rhus folio Ulmi* C. B. in collibus propè *Castelneuf* copiosè. *Rhus myrtifolia Monspeliaca*. Ad sepes, præ-

cipuè verò ad ripas *Ladi* amnis. *Rubia maritima*, in lingua illâ inter *Eſtang* & mare. *Scammonea Monſpeliaca foliis rotundioribus* C. B. ad mare prope *Peraux*, *villam novam*, &c. *Scorpioides ſiliqua campoide hiſpida*, in aggeribus munitionum. *Securidacæ genus triphyllon* J. B. in collibus prope *Caſtelneuf*. *Sideritis Monſpeſſulana* J.B. Prope patibulum, *aux Garigues*, &c. *Sideritidis genus verticillis ſpinoſis* J. B. in agris copioſe. *Sinapi echinatum* J. B. inter ſegetes. *Smilax aſpera* J. B. Ad ſepes paſſim. *Sonchus lanatus Dalechampii* J. B. *Sonchis affinis Terracrepola*, *in* paſcuis. *Stœchas Arabica*, in *Grammontia* ſylva copioſe & in ſylva prope *Selneuf*. *Stœchas citrina tenuifolia Narbonenſis* J. B. paſſim. *Stœchadi citrinæ affinis capitulis parvis raris ſquamoſis*, *in pappos evaneſcentibus* J. B. in fiſſuris rupium juxta *Caſtelneuf* & alibi. *Tamarix major ſive arborea Narbonenſis* J. B. Ad mare copioſe. *Telephium ſcorpioides* J. B. circa *Caſtelneuf*. *Thlaſpi clypeatum ſerpylli folio* C. B. *Thlaſpi fruticoſum ſpinoſum* C. B. in rupibus in ſumma parte montis *Lupi*. *Thlaſpi umbellatum tenuiter diviſo folio amarum Narbonenſe* J. B. in arvis prope patibulum & alibi. *Thymum vulgare rigidius folio cinereo* J. B. in aridioribus paſſim. *Tragos* ſive *Uva marina minor*, ad mare copioſe. *Tribulus terreſtris*, in agris paſſim. *Trifolium argentatum floribus luteis* J. B. in collibus prope *Caſtelneuf* & alibi in agro *Monſpeliaco*. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale* ſeu *Lotus Libyca Dalechampii*, ad ripas *Ladi* amnis. *Trifolium ſtellatum purpureum*, circa patibulum & alibi. *Valeriana rubra anguſtifolia* C. B. in rupibus montis *Lupi*. *Verbaſcum ſyveſtre Monſpelienſe flore luteo hiante* J. B. in collbus ſaxoſis. *Vinca pervinca major*. Ad ſepes.

OF

OF

MONTPELLIER.

MONTPELLIER is a round town, ſtanding upon a hill in the midſt of a ſtony country; ſomewhat bigger than *Geneva* but not ſo populous. The number of inhabitants at preſent being about 25000, of which two third parts are *Papiſts* and one *Proteſtants*. The *Proteſtants* have two churches (temples they call them) in town. The ſtreets of this city are very narrow, ſhort, and crooked, without any uniformity or beauty at all, ſo intricate that it's half a year's work to underſtand them all, and learn the way from place to place. The houſes are many of them well built of free-ſtone, which, were they ſet well together in order, would make three or four handſome ſtreets. No large piazza or market-place in town. The number of apothecaries in this little city is ſcarce credible, there being thirty ſhops, and yet all find ſomething to do: their *cypres powder*, *ſweet-bags*, *caſſolets*, *treacle*, *confectio alkermes*, & *hyacintha* having a name all *France* over. The Queen of *Hungary*'s water (as they call it) made here is likewiſe much bought up. It is nothing but common ſpirit of wine in which *roſemary* flowers have been macerated, diſtilled from the ſaid flowers. The wines hereabout are very ſtrong and bear water well. Their vineyards are of dwarf vines without any ſupport, the ſtandards, when the branches are prun'd off, being like the ſtandards of our oſier-gardens.

The manner of making verdet.

At *Montpellier* the beſt verdet or verdegreece (*Viride æris*) is made. They told us that ſo good could not be made elſewhere though they uſed the ſame method and the ſame materials, whether it be to be attributed to the juſt temper of heat, or the nature of the wine they uſe, or ſome other unknown quality. The manner thus,

Firſt they take grape-ſtalks well cleanſed from the raiſins and from all filth, and putting in the bottom of a pot a quantity of the beſt red wine, they ſet ſticks croſs a little above the wine, and upon them lay a quantity of grape-ſtalks firſt alſo drenched in wine, and let them alone about fifteen days, more or leſs, according to the ſeaſon, till they come to make (as they call it) a roſe, that is, the outſides become to appearance dry, and the middle only wet. Theſe grape-ſtalks being thus prepared, they put in the bottom of a large earthen pot of the beſt red wine that begins to be ſowre, but is not yet come to be vinegar, to the quantity of about two or three inches depth; ſomewhat above the wine they ſet ſticks croſs the pot, and having ready many little plates of copper, they lay upon the croſs ſticks firſt a layer of the prepared grape-ſtalks, then a layer of copper plates, and ſo alternately S S S till the pot be full. In the middle of the pot they uſually leave a hole all along for the vapour of the wine to aſcend; neither are the copper plates laid near together for the ſame reaſon.

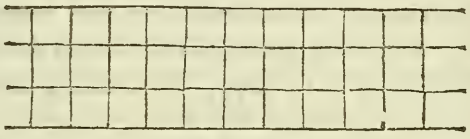
When they have filled up the pot they cover it, and ſet it in a cellar, and after ſome five or ſix days turn the copper plates, letting the pot remain in the cellar three or four days more. In eight or ten days, according to the ſeaſon, the *Verdet* will be come. Then they take out the plates, and, laying them ſix or ſeven on a heap, put them in a trough, and ſprinkle the edges of them with the ſame wine for three or four days: next they preſs them with heavy weights for four or five days; and laſt of all ſcrape off the *Verdet* with knives, and, moulding it with a little wine, dry it and ſell it.

The ſame plates are again put into pots, and uſed as before. So then the *Verdet* is nothing but the ruſt or ſcurf of the copper calcin'd by the vapour of the wine.

Here

Here alſo we ſaw the manner and proceſs of blanching of bees wax.

Firſt they melt the wax in a great copper cauldron, then they have ready a mould or form of wood of the figure of a ſugar-loaf, or the block of a ſteeple-crown'd hat, which, having beſmear'd over with ſlime of ſnails, they dip into the wax thus melted. This takes up a skin or film of wax, as candles upon dipping do. This they ſmooth with their hands and dip in water, and when it is cold take it off the form, from which, by reaſon of the anointing the form with the foremention'd mucilage, it will readily ſlip in the form of a cone, or long crucible. Theſe cones (ſo let me call them) are ſet in a garden in ranks ſingly one by one, ſupported with canes or reeds croſſing one another on this faſhion,



Round about they ſet pots with water, wherewith they ſprinkle the wax often to keep it from melting. In ſummer-time, when the ſun lies hot upon it ſome ſix or ſeven times a day, otherwiles but three or four times. In fourteen or fifteen days the upper end of theſe cones will grow white, and then they turn them to whiten the other end. In a month's time, more or leſs, according to the weather, they will become white all over. Then they melt the wax again in earthen pans like *Metæ* or ſcuttles, and run it ſo melted through the neb of a tin pot into water, and as it runs down into the water, a man either breaks it with his hand into grains, or works it into round figures like ſpiral wreaths or *corellæ*, and theſe they expoſe again to the weather in the garden, and order as before, till they become purely white; and then melt into great pieces to ſell. The mucilage wherewith they beſmear the forms is made of ſnails taken alive, ſhells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or *viſcus*. The form once beſmear'd well over with this pap will laſt dipping many times. Wax whiten'd is almoſt twice as dear as

yellow wax. Yellow wax is ſolutive, and uſed where there is an inflammation and the ſore not ripe; white wax on the contrary very aſtringent. They ſay *Montpellier* is a place proper for the whitening of wax; and that the ſame workmen, coming over into *England*, found the air of a different temper, and not convenient for this trade.

Confectio Alkermes. At *Montpellier* is made the beſt *Confectio Alkermes*, as reaſon there is it ſhould, the grain which gives it its denomination being in no country of *Europe* found ſo plentifully as here. The manner of the preparation of this grain for the making the confection you may find ſet down in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, *Numb.* 20. *pag.* 362. and I ſhall therefore here omit. Theſe grains have formerly been thought to have been proper to the dwarf or ſhrub *Ilex*, called therefore *Ilex coccifera*, and a by-fruit or excreſcency of the twigs of that plant. But my learned and ingenious friend Mr. *Martin Liſter*, who hath been very happy in making diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, hath found the like grains here in *England* upon the twigs of cherry and other trees, and judged them to be the work of an inſect, and by her affixed to the twigs for neſts to breed and harbour her young; and indeed to me they appeared to be ſo, eaſily receding and falling off from the wood when the young are hatched and gone. As for the grains themſelves they are ſo like the *Kermes* grains, that they are ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed and grow to the twigs juſt in the ſame places and manner. But, for a more full and compleat hiſtory of them, I refer the reader to Mr. *Liſter*'s Letters publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.

The manner of making oil olive. At *Montpellier* I obſerved the manner of making oil olive: firſt they take olives, whether freſh gathered or laid a while on a heap it matters not (as they told me) and bruiſe or grind them to a paſte, as we do apples to make cyder, with a perpendicular mill-ſtone running round in a trough. This paſte, or the olives thus bruiſed, they put in round thin baskets made of *Spartum* like frails, having a round hole in the top; but both top and bottom clapping together, ſo that when preſſed they look like a thin round cake. Half a ſcore or more of theſe baskets filled with olive pouce they lay on a heap in the preſs, and

and, letting down the preſs-beam, ſqueeze them at firſt without any mixture. Then winding up the beam they take out the baskets, and into each one put a good quantity of ſcalding water (which they have always ready) and ſhaking the basket mingle it with the pouce, and then, piling them one upon another as before, preſs them down a ſecond time. This ſecond operation they repeat again, and then taking out the pouce put in new, and proceed as before. The oil, together with the water, runs out into veſſels ſet to receive it. The water, with the *Amurca*, ſinks to the bottom, and the oil ſwims above it, which they take off with a copper diſh like a fleeting diſh, as good houſewives skim the cream from their milk. The water mixed with the red juice of the olive becomes red and thick, not at all mingling with the oil, ſo that it cannot eaſily the leaſt drop of it be taken up without perceiving it. It's ſaid that in *Provence* they ſpread their olives on a floor after they are gathered, and there let them reſt thirty days to dry, and for that reaſon their oil is better than that of *Languedoc*. Others lay them on a heap a while to let them ſweat, as they call it. It is worth the noting that though the olives be very bitter and of a fiery ungrateful taſte, yet the oil which is drawn from them is ſweet; the like is obſerved in bitter almonds, and it is very likely might be in all other bitter fruits; which is a ſufficient proof that the taſte of ſuch fruits doth not inhere in the oil, at leaſt which is made by expreſſion; and it deſerves examination, whether the chimical oil may not alſo be deveſted of the taſte of the vegetable from which it is extracted.

Olives when they come to maturity change colour and become black as ſome other plums do, but it is very late in the year firſt. They are then notwithſtanding of a horrid and ungrateful taſte, firing the throat and palate of one that eats them. They afford moſt oil when full ripe, but beſt (as they told us) when gathered and preſſed green. Sometimes they pickle ripe olives, but they will not laſt; therefore thoſe which they pickle to ſend abroad are gathered green. The pickle they uſe is nothing elſe but a brine of ſalt and water.

Near *Peroul* about a league from *Montpellier* we ſaw a boiling fountain (as they call it) that is, the water did heave The boiling fountain.

heave up and bubble as if it boiled. This phænomenon in the water was cauſed by a vapour aſcending out of the earth through the water; as was manifeſt, for that if one did but dig any where near the place, and pour water upon the place new digged, one ſhould obſerve in it the like bubbling, the vapour ariſing not only in that place where the fountain was but all thereabout. The like vapour aſcending out of the earth, and cauſing ſuch ebullition in water it paſſes through, hath been obſerved in Mr. *Hawkley*'s ground about a mile from the town of *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*, which vapour by the application of a lighted candle, paper, or the like, catches fire and flames vigorouſly. Whether or no this vapour at *Peroul* would in like manner catch fire and burn I cannot ſay, it coming not in our minds to make the experiment.

From *Montpellier* we took a journey of pleaſure to ſee the adjacent country, and firſt we rode to *Frontignan*, a little walled town by the eſtang ſide, three miles diſtant, which gives name to the ſo famous muſcate wine. The country about this town toward the ſea ſouthward lies open to the ſun, but toward the land northward it is encompaſſed with a ridge of hills in form of a bow, touching the ſea at each end; ſo that the whole is like a theatre: in the *Arena*, and on the ſides of the hills, grows the muſcate grape of which this wine is made. In this ſpace are contained two other little towns, the one called *Miraval*, the other *Vich*. This laſt gives name to a mineral water, ſpringing near it, much uſed hereabout. It hath an acid vitriolic taſte, but nothing ſo ſtrong as our ſpaw-waters, and therefore I gueſs the operation of it is much weaker.

The manner of drying grapes to make raiſins.

At *Frontignan* and other places we ſaw the manner of making raiſins [*uvæ paſſæ.*] They take the faireſt bunches, and with a pair of ſciſſers ſnip off all the faulty grapes, and tie two bunches together with a ſtring. Then they dip them in a boiling ley [*lixivium*] into which they put a little oil, till they are very plump and ready to crack. *Jo. Bauhinus* ſaith, that they let them continue ſo long in the boiling *lixivium*, *quoad flacceſcant tantum & corrugentur*. But we obſerved no ſuch thing, for they did not continue the bunches half a minute, but preſently

preſently took them out again and waſhed them in a veſſel of fair cold water, then they put them upon wooden poles for two or three days in the ſhade to dry, and after that expoſed them to the ſun, taking them in the night-time or rainy weather. *Cyprianus Eichovius* deſcribes the manner of making raiſins in *Spain* thus: There are (ſaith he) two ſorts of *Uvæ paſſæ*, or raiſins: the one of thoſe thoſe call raiſins of the ſun, of a blue colour, the other of the *Uvæ paſſæ Lixæ*, which they call frail or basket-raiſins. In preparing the firſt ſort they thus proceed. When the bunch they deſign for that purpoſe begins to grow ripe, they cut the foot-ſtalk of it half aſunder, that ſo the radical juice or moiſture may be at leaſt in a great meaſure detained, and not paſs to the grapes; and ſo they leave it hanging on the vine. Then by the heat of the ſun the grapes are by degrees dried. When they are ſufficiently dry they gather them and put them up in veſſels.

The ſecond ſort they make on this faſhion. When they prune their vines, they bind up the cuttings in faggots and reſerve them till the vintage time. Then they burn them and of their aſhes make a ley or *lixivium*, which they boil in great veſſels, and therein immerſe the bunches of grapes one by one. Afterwards to dry them they ſpread them upon a paved floor clean ſwept, made for that purpoſe in the vineyard, that ſo they may be the more ſpeedily dried by the ſun-beams. When they are ſufficiently concocted and dried they put them up in frails or baskets. After the ſame manner they prepare figs for to dry, by dipping them in a *lixivium* made of the aſhes of the dried branches of the fig-tree cut off in pruning. But however they ſuperſtitiouſly obſerve to make their *lixivium* for raiſins of the aſhes of branches pruned off the vine, *&c.* I doubt not but the aſhes of any wood indifferently taken would ſerve as well for that purpoſe.

From *Frontignan* we rode to *Balleruch*, to ſee the hot waters which are uſed as well inwardly as outwardly. At our being there, which was in the beginning of *September*, the water was ſcarce lukewarm; they told us that in the winter it was very hot. The bath is not above two flight-ſhots diſtant from the eſtang, and the water thereof taſtes very ſalt and brackiſh; whether Baths at *Balleruch*.

by

by reaſon of the ſea's being ſo near it, or becauſe the water comes from ſome ſalt mine I know not, yet the latter ſeemeth the more probable, becauſe, ſhould it come from the ſea, the water ſtraining through ſo much ſand would probably loſe its ſalt by the way, as we have found by experiment in *England*.

A fountain of *Petroleum*.

At *Gabian* about a day's journey from *Montpellier* in the way to *Beziers* is a fountain of *Petroleum*. It burns like oil, is of a ſtrong pungent ſcent, and a blackiſh colour. It diſtils out of ſeveral places of the rock all the year long, but moſt in ſummer time. They gather it up with ladles and put it in a barrel ſet on one end, which hath a ſpiggot juſt at the bottom; when they have put in a good quantity they open the ſpiggot to let out the water, and when the oil begins to come preſently ſtop it. They pay for the farm of this fountain about fifty crowns *per annum*. We were told by one monſieur *Beauſhoſte* a chymiſt in *Montpellier*, that *Petroleum* was the very ſame with the oil of jet, and not to be diſtinguiſhed from it by colour, taſte, ſmell, conſiſtency, virtues, or any other accident, as he had by experience found.

Upon the coaſt of the *Mediterranean* ſea in ſeveral places, as at *Berre*, near *Martegue* in *Provence*, at *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, &c. they make * ſalt of the ſea-water drawn into ſhallow pools and evaporated by the ſun-beams in ſummer time. Firſt, they let the water into a large ſhallow plain like the cooler in a brew-houſe, and there being well heated they run it into ſeveral ſhallow beds like the beds of a garden; when the ſun hath dried up all the water they let in more, and ſo again three or four times till the ſalt remaining at the bottom of theſe receptacles come to be three fingers thick, and then they take it up with ſhovels, and heap it on little hills: but the whole proceſs of this operation being exactly deſcribed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions Numb.* 51. *page* 1025. I ſhall forbear to enlarge any further concerning it.

Now that I have mentioned *Martegue*, I ſhall add the manner of making † *Botargo*, out of Mr. *F. Willughby*'s notes. At *Martegue* they take abundance of mullets [*Mugiles* not *mulli* as one would be apt to think by the *Engliſh* name] in their *Burdigo*'s, which are places in the

* Making of ſalt by evaporating ſea water by the ſun-beams.

† The preparation of *Botargo*.

ſhallows, incloſed with hedges of reeds. The male mullets are called *Allettants*, becauſe they ſhed the milt [*Lac piſcium.*] The females *Botar*, of which *Botargo* is made. They firſt take out the ſpawn intire, and cover it round with ſalt for four or five hours: then they preſs it a little between two boards or ſtones; then they waſh it, and at laſt dry it in the ſun for thirteen or fourteen days taking it in at nights.

Decemb. 7. 1665. from *Montpellier* we made an excurſive voyage into *Provence*. The principal cities and towns that we ſaw were 1. *Lunel*, about four leagues diſtant from *Montpellier*. 2. *Arles*, a conſiderable city once the head of a kingdom, called anciently *Arelate*, ſtanding upon the river *Rhoſne*, which a good way above this city divides itſelf into two branches, and makes an iſland called the *Camarg*. All this iſland is full of *Vermicularis frutex* growing by the ditch ſides all along. Beyond this city in the way to *Marſeilles* we paſſed over a large plain or level all over covered with ſtones, called now the *Craux* or *les Champs pierreux*, anciently *Campi lapidei*, to 3. St. *Chamas*, a large burgh ſtanding upon the ridge and on each ſide a narrow hill, which is perforated like *Pauſilypus*. Upon the rocks near this town I found *Seſeli Æthiopicum frutex* growing in great plenty, as alſo *Alypum montis Ceti*; *Coris Monſpeſſulana*; *Ruta ſylveſtris minor*; *Colutea caule Geniſta fungoſo* J. B. We obſerved alſo this day, all along as we rode upon the hills and by the way ſides, our common furze or *geniſta ſpinoſa*.

Lunel. *Arles.* St. *Chamas.*

4. *Marſeilles*, an ancient city not great but well built with tall ſtone-houſes for the moſt part, and very populous. We were told that the number of ſouls was about 120000. The ſtreets are narrow as in moſt of the ancient towns in this country, to keep off the ſcorching beams of the ſun in ſummer time. The haven is the moſt ſecure and commodious that I have ſeen: the entrance into it is ſo ſtrait and narrow that a man may eaſily caſt a ſtone croſs it, but the haven within large enough to contain 500 veſſels or more: of an oval figure. On one ſide of this haven the town is built which compaſſes it more than half round, having before it a handſome kay well paved, which ſerves the citizens for a walk or promenade. This haven is not capable of ſhips of above 600 tun. On the

Marſeilles.

the rocks near this town I found growing plentifully the ſame *Colutea* I obſerved at St. *Chamas*: *Valeriana rubra* Dod. *Carduus galactites* J. B. By the ſea-ſide *Tragacantha Maſſilienſium* plentifully. *After luteus ſupinus* J. B. *Tithymalus myrſinites anguſtifolius*; *Coronopus Maſſilienſis* Lob. 5. *Bauſſet*. 6. *Olliole*, two little towns. 7. *Toulon*, no great town, but well fortified, and the beſt haven the King of *France* hath on the *Mediterranean* ſea, having a large bay capable of the greateſt veſſels, where there is good riding for ſhips. At *Toulon* they make holes in their ſtone-walls at three or four foot diſtance, near the ground, and there plant capers, the fruit whereof they prepare and pickle after this faſhion. They gather the buds or bloſſoms of the flowers before they be explicated, and, ſpreading them thin, lay them in the ſhade to wither for three or four hours, to prevent the opening of the flower. Then they put them in a veſſel, and pour vinegar upon them, covering the veſſel with a board, and ſo let them ſtand for nine days; at the end whereof they take them out and preſs them gently, and put them in freſh vinegar, letting them ſtand as long as before: this done the third time, they put them up in barrels with vinegar. Some mingle ſalt with their vinegar, which is the beſt way, and preſerves the capers for three years both for colour and taſte as good as at the firſt. I obſerved near *Bauſſet* great plenty of *myrtle* in the hedges; near *Olliole Acanthus ſativus*; *Althæa fruteſcens folio rotundiore incano* C. B. *Fumaria minor ſive tenuifolia ſurrecta* J. B. *Acacia trifolia*; *Teucrium vulgare*; *Ariſarum latifolium*: *Chryſocome* Ger. 8. St. *Maximine*, near which is the famous grot of *Mary Magdalen*, called St. *Baulme*. 9. *Aix*, anciently *Aquæ Sextiæ* from the hot baths that are there. This is a very elegant and pleaſant city, well built with fair ſtone houſes, having broad ſtreets and handſome piazzas.

Bauſſet. *Olliole.* *Toulon.* *St. Maximine.* *St. Baulme.* *Aix.* *Selogne.*

10. *Selogne*, *Salonia*. In the *Cordeliers* church lies buried *Noſtradamus* the famous *French* prophet, whoſe verſes the *Frenchmen* eſteem as oracles. In the church wall is placed a ſtone with this inſcription to his memory.

D. M.

D. M. *Clariss. ossa M. Nostradami unius omnium mortalium judicio digni, cujus pene divino calamo totius orbis ex astrorum influxu futuri eventus conscriberentur. Vixit* an. 62. m. 6. d. 10. *Obiit Salo:* MDLXVI. *Quietem posteri ne invidete. Anna Pontia Gemella Salonia conjugi optimo* V. F.

11. *Aiguemortes*, a small town but of great strength near the sea in a fenny place some six leagues distant from *Montpellier*.

From *Montpellier* we returned to *Lyons*, from *Lyons* we travelled with a messenger to *Paris*, from *Paris* again to *Calais* and so cross the strait to *Dover*: whence we at first set out and began our journey.

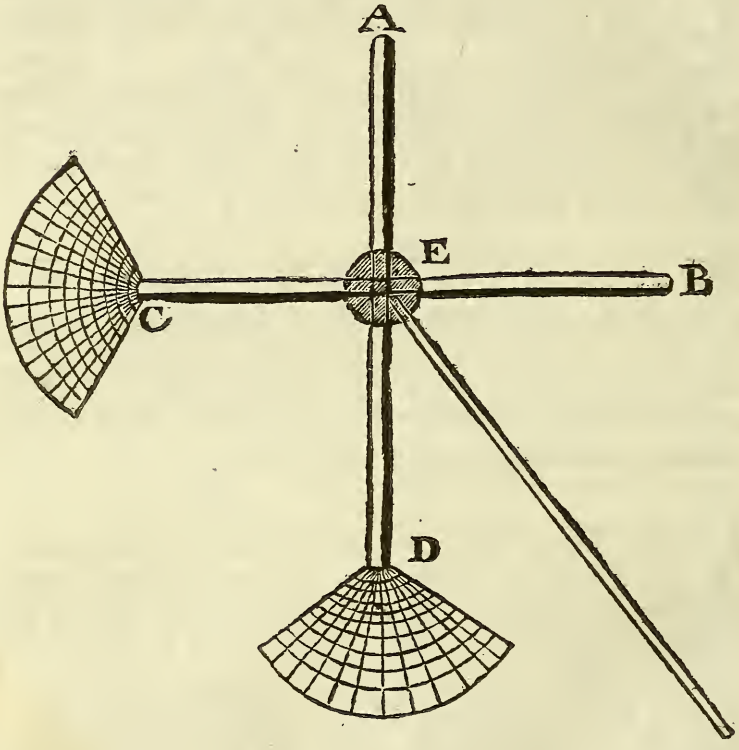
A Relation of a Voyage made through a great part of Spain, *by* Francis Willughby, *Esq; containing the chief Observables he met with there, collected out of his Notes.*

AUGUST 31. 1664. we left *Bagnols* in the county of *Roussilion*, being the last or furthest town belonging to the *French*, and at about three fourths of a league's distance came to a great stone erected here for a boundary between *France* and *Spain*; and passing very bad way among desolate mountains after many hours riding we came to *Lansa*, the first town of the King of *Spain*'s country. All along these mountains grew rosemary, common furze or gorse, and *Agnus castus* of two sorts, the one with a carneous, the other with a blue flower. From *Lansa* we went on the same day as far as *Cau de Creux*, five leagues or twenty *English* miles from *Bagnols*. Among these mountains we met with no brooks and scarce any water.

September 1. We intended to have seen the coral-fishing here, but the windy weather hinder'd us. The sea must be very calm and smooth, else it is impossible for

for them to fiſh for it. It grows downward (as the urinators told us) under the hollow rocks, and not upwards as trees. I believe rather that it grows indifferently either upwards or downwards according to the ſituation of the rocks.

The engine they uſe to get it is a great croſs of wood ABCD, that at the middle E hath a huge weight of lead made faſt to it, and at each end A, B, C, D, a round



net. To the lead at E is faſten'd a long rope. They go out in little boats and let down this croſs; and when they have found a rock at the bottom of the ſea, he that manages the rope thruſts it into the hollows, getting in one or two of the legs, and if there be any coral it entangles in the nets at the end of the croſs by which it is torn of and brought up. The natural colour of the coral, while it is alive and growing to the rocks, is a pale carneous; but when the ſcurf (which anſwers to the bark in trees) is rubbed off, it is red. The

coral

coral that dies or is broken off from the rocks loſes that carneous ſcurf or bark in the ſea and becomes red, though ſometimes it gets a greeniſh white ruſt. They ſay it is fifty years before it comes to its full growth: but that I conceive is an ungrounded conjecture. They ſometimes but very rarely find branches of three or four pounds weight. It rots, dies, grows light, worm-eaten, and full of holes like wood. They all affirmed it to be hard and not ſoft as it grows under water, contrary to the current tradition of the antients, *Mollis fuit herba ſub undis.* I believe the outward ſcurf or bark may be ſoft, it eaſily crumbling off afterwards, which might give occaſion to the fable. They told us that a piece of coral (having the carneous ſcurf upon it) wetted is juſt the ſame as when it is firſt taken out of the ſea. The beſt coral rude as it is found is worth a piſtole the pound, or two or three pieces of eight: poliſhed and wrought into beads, bracelets, *&c.* at *Marſeilles* it is ſold for thirty, forty, and ſometimes ſixty ſols (*i. e.* ſo many pence) the ounce. They find here white coral alſo but very rarely.

Near *C. de Creux* upon the mountains they find a kind of *Selenitis*, which may be cut or ſlit into very thin plates, like the common *Muſcovy* glaſs.

Upon the ſhore are thrown up *conchæ venereæ* of ſeveral ſorts and magnitudes, and other ſmall ſhells of affinity to them, which they call *Porcellane.* Theſe they put in the juice of lemons or citrons, and ſet them out in an open bottle all night. The dew mingling with the acid juice diſſolves the porcellane. This liquor they uſe for a coſmetic.

They catch fiſh about *C. de Creux* as at *Naples*, by hanging a fire-brand or other light at the end of the boat, which intices the fiſh into the nets.

This day we paſſed by *Roſas* a ſtrong garriſon, *Caſtillon*, *Villa ſacra*, and lay at *Figera.*

Sept. 2. We paſſed *Criſpia*, *Baſalon*, *Argelagues*, *St. Ja* and lay at *Caſtel-foulet*, five leagues. All the way we obſerved abundance of pomegranate-trees. *C. Foulet* is a ſmall garriſon.

3. We paſſed by *Aulot*, where we ſaw a *bufalore*, of which there are divers in that town. It is a hole or cave, out of which continually iſſues a cool air. They

keep bottles of wine, fruit, &c. in a little houſe built over the cave. The wine here kept drinks as cool as if it were kept in ice or ſnow. They ſay that it is the water running and falling down under the ground that makes theſe *Spiracula*, which is not unlikely. They are all on the left ſide of the river as you go to *Vich*, and none on the right. This day alſo we paſſed *Rhoda* and lay at *Vich*, ſeven leagues.

4. We went to the hill where the amethyſts or violet-ſtones are found diſtant two leagues from *Vich*, called *St. Sigminont*. On the top of the hill is an hermitage and place of devotion, where *Sigminont* a *Burgundian* King did penance. The amethyſts are found lower in the ſide of the hills. Viſcount *Jacque* is lord of the ſoil, and whoever opens a mine pays him a piſtole and an half *per menſem*. They find the ſtones by following a vein of reddiſh or black earth, or a vein in the rock ſo coloured. They are all hexangular, and pointed like chryſtal. There are of three ſorts, the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet. 2. Others are almoſt quite white. 3 Some, but very rarely, are found tinctured with yellow. They ſometimes ſtick a great many together to the rock like the *Briſtol* diamonds, but thoſe are never good: the beſt are found looſe in the chinks of the rock, in a fat yellowiſh or reddiſh earth. They ſcrape out this earth with long narrow knives that enter into the chinks, and then crumble it in pieces with their fingers to feel for the ſtones. They are afterwards ground and poliſhed upon leaden moulds after the ſame manner as chryſtal is. Firſt they uſe the duſt of *Smiril* or emery, and at laſt of *Tripoli*. All along the way to this hill we ſaw abundance of *Arbutus* and *Rhus coriariorum* called *Rhondo*. In this country they uſe not bark of oak to tan their leather, as we do, but the leaves and branches of this ſhrub, which they firſt bruiſe with a perpendicular ſtone, and then mingle with water, and, heating the water lukewarm, ſteep the skins in it three or four days. In theſe mountains are alſo found emeralds, gold and other ſorts of minerals and ſtones, but it doth not turn to account to ſearch for them. Topazes are found in a lake call'd the lake of *Silles*, not far from *St. Colonna* near *Girona*. They find them upon the ſhore of the lake.

At

At *Vich* there is a great market-place, and a church at a *Convent*, ſaid to have been built by *Charlemagne* when he had diſcomfited the *Saracens*, and driven them out of *Catalonia*. This night we lodged at *Moia*, having travelled only three leagues. *Sept.* 5.

We rode within ſight of *Montſerret*, broken at the top into rocks ſtanding like the teeth of a ſaw, from whence it took its name. There is a chapel of our Lady, a place of great devotion. This night we lodg'd at *Caſa della pobla*, a ſingle inn, five leagues. 6.

We came to *Cardona* two leagues. All the way as we rode, the rocks and ſtones were full of round holes, juſt like thoſe in the ſtones at *Ancona*, in which the *Pholades* harbour; and there is no queſtion but theſe holes have been made by ſome animal before the ſtones were harden'd. 7.

We viewed the mountain of ſalt, where were three officers, one to weigh the ſalt, another to receive money, and the third to keep accounts. The revenue of this ſalt amounts yearly to about 30,000 pieces of eight. For every quintal, that is 104 pounds, they pay 10 *reals* of two *ſous* to a *real*. The ſalt is hard and tranſparent like chryſtal, and, when powder'd fine, as white as ſnow. They hew it out with axes and mattocks; and make chaplets, boxes, *&c.* of it. They ſay there is no end of it, but that it reaches to the center of the earth. Near the place where they work there are two caves within the rock of ſalt, to the end of one of which they never durſt venture to go. 8.

Not far from this there is another mountain of ſalt, where the ſalt ſticks to the rocks, and is moſt of it tinctur'd with red. Of this red ſalt they make broad plates like tiles, which they call *Ruggiolas*; theſe they heat before the fire, but never put them into it, and uſe them to take away aches, ſtrengthen the ſtomach, keep the feet warm, *&c.* Well heated on both ſides, they will keep warm for twenty-four hours. Amongſt this red ſalt there is a kind of *Selenitis* (which ſome call iſing-glaſs, and the *Italians Geſſo*, from the *Latin* word *Gypſum*, ſignifying chalk, becauſe when burnt it is turned into a white *calx*) which naturally roches into parallelipipedums of the figure of a lozenge. Of which ſorts of

ſtones are found in ſeveral places of our nation. About theſe mountains of ſalt grows great plenty of *Halimus* and *Limonium*.

Cardona is a dukedom containing three or four villages beſides the town. The Duke thereof is one of the the richeſt grandees of *Spain*, having three dukedoms, four marquiſates, two earldoms, &c. The name of his family is *Folke*. He lives for the moſt part at *Madrid*, but ſends every three years a governor. The King of *Spain* hath nothing at all to do with this city: and the Duke never impoſes any taxes, but hath only all the tithes of the corn, wine, &c. There is a council of thirty ſix changed every year, and he that hath been of the council muſt wait three years before he can be choſen again. The laſt thing the council does is to chooſe a new council for the year following. This new council is divided into four ranks, not equally, but as the old council ſhall think fit; and their names are put into four boxes, out of every box a child takes out one to be conſul. He that is drawn out of the firſt box is the firſt conſul, and ſo in order. Near the town is a caſtle, and in the caſtle a tower ſaid to be built by *Charlemagne*. Every Duke hath an oath given him by the conſuls, wherein is an article that he muſt reſide in the caſtle, which is never kept.

Sept. 9. We paſſed through *Kalah*, and lay at a ſingle inn a league and a half further, four leagues and an half diſtant from *Cardona*.

10. We paſſed through St. *Columba*, *Roccafort*, and lay at *Sirreall* five leagues and an half.

11. We paſſed by *Pobla* a famous ancient monaſtery, about two leagues diſtant from *Sirreall*. In the church there are a great many monuments. They told us, that thirteen Queens and ſeven Kings lay interred there. Then we paſſed *Praves*, and lay that night at *Coulnouvil* five leagues. All over *Catalonia* they reckon a league two hours, and make account that four *Catalonian* leagues are equal to ſix *French*. We heard that there were amethyſts alſo found about *Praves*.

12. We paſſed by *Falſot*, two leagues from *Coulnouvil*, where are a great many lead-mines. The ore is very rich, and they melt it juſt as it is taken out of the mine,

mine, without beating it to powder. They ſell the ore for forty *Reals* of *Ardit* the quintal, a quintal being 122 pounds: Five quintals of ore uſually yield four quintals of lead. This town and the mines about it belong to the Duke of *Cardona*. They told us, that the vein of metal lay always eaſt and weſt. The beſt and fineſt of this ore they grind to powder, and thereof make varniſh to lead earthen pots and veſſels with, ſprinkling the powder upon the pots. This night we lay at *Tiviſa*, four leagues.

We paſſed *Venu-falet*, *Tivians*, and lodged at *Tortoſa*, 13.
ſix leagues. All along the way we ſaw a great deal of *Palma humilis Hiſpanica non ſpinoſa*. The fruit grew up in bunches out of the ground like the berries of *Arum*, and was not much bigger. Thoſe that were ripe were of a reddiſh colour, of an oblong figure, and divided into four quarters: thoſe that were leſs ripe were yellowiſh. The skin and pulp very thin, and did but juſt ſerve to cover the ſtone. It hath the ſmell and taſte of dates. The ſtones being broken are not at all hollow, but have a hard white kernel or pearl within them. We obſerved alſo abundance of *Garoffus* (as they called it) i. e. *Caroba* five *Siliqua dulcis*, the cods whereof they give their mules inſtead of provender. The *Spaniſh* ſoldiers at the ſiege of *Barcellona* had nothing but theſe *Siliquæ* and water to live upon. All over *Catalonia* the people are generally poor. They uſe neither glaſs nor paper in their windows, but only ſhuts of wood.

Tortoſa is a very poor and deſolate town. There is a bridge of boats over the river *Iberus*, now called *Ebro*, in ſight of which we rode all along from *Tiviſa* hither. At *Tortoſa* they were wont to make ſalt-ſellers, mortars, bowls, beads, *&c.* of a kind of marble of a mingled colour, red and yellow, found near the town, which they call *Jaſper*, and of another greeniſh marble ſpotted with black, brought from *Genoa*.

We went to the jaſper mine about two miles from 15.
the town, with one of the chief workmen. We ſaw there vaſt pillars hewn out and wrought for a church in *Palermo*. He told us, that all the veins of marble, jaſper, *&c.* went from eaſt to weſt; that they ſawed

theſe ſtones to make tables, *&c.* with only water and ſand; that, when there was not enough red in the ſtone, they made little holes and ſet in red ſtones; that the cement, they uſed for all ſtones in moſaick works, was made of one half maſtich, and one half *Greek* pitch; that in building they joined the ſtones together with ordinary lime, but on the outſide they filled up the chinks with a cement made of the powder of the jaſper, mingled with ſulphur and *Mangra*; to make it more white, they put in more ſulphur, to make it more red, they put in more *Mangra*. The jaſper was hew'd out with chizzels and hammers, juſt as ſtone in our ſtone-pits. It is afterwards poliſhed with armoril, *i. e.* the powder they uſe to poliſh armour with, and to give it a luſtre, ſo that one may ſee his face in it with the powder of the cinders of the beſt tin.

This day we ſet out towards *Valence*, paſſing the *Ebro* by the bridge of boats, and lodged at *Galera*, a ſmall village two leagues diſtant from *Tortoſa*.

Sept. 16. We paſſed by *Tregera*, whereabouts ſeemed to be the ruins of an old *Roman* way; *Mattheau*, *Salſandail*, and lay at *Leſcouvas*, ſeven leagues. Near *Leſcouvas* we found ſtore of *Oleander*, with a red flower.

17. We paſſed *Cabanos*, *Pobletta*, *Buriol*, *Villa reale*, *Annules*, ſeven leagues. This journey we ſaw a great many rivers quite dried up, and for above a month together had ſcarce any rain: that little that was always came juſt from the ſea.

18. We paſſed *Chinces*, *Almenaro*, *Moulvedere*, *(an Saguntus?)* *Maſſa-magril*, *Albalade*, and arriv'd at *Valence*, ſeven leagues. Near *Valence* the country is very populous and well cultivated. Abundance of mulberry-trees are planted in rows all the fields over. As we paſſed through the market-place at *Valence*, all the people houted at us, and threw parings of melons, *&c.* on our cloaks. It ſeems they are not uſed to ſee ſtrangers and travellers there. This was the firſt place in *Spain* where we were ſearched. In this city is an univerſity. I heard a profeſſor read logick. The ſcholars are ſufficiently inſolent and very diſputacious. One of them ask'd me, *Quid eſt Ens univerſale?*

verſale? and whether I was of *Thomas Aquinas*'s opinion? Another, *Quid eſt Genus?* None of them underſtood any thing of the new philoſophy, or had ſo much as heard of it; none of the new books to be found in any of their bookſellers ſhops; in a word, the univerſity of *Valence* is juſt where our univerſities were 100 years ago.

In the kingdom of *Valence* the King of *Spain* is not abſolute; but to impoſe taxes, raiſe ſoldiers, *&c.* he he muſt have the conſent of the three eſtates, *i. e.* 1. The clergy. 2. The nobility. 3. The cities and villages: and, if one of theſe refuſe to conſent, nothing can be done. Theſe three eſtates have ſix deputies, two for each, who are changed every third year. Of the two for the cities, one is for the city of *Valentia*, and the other for all the reſt. Each city chuſing a ſyndic, one is taken by lot to be a deputy. The ſix deputies have the care and government of the militia. Upon any urgent occaſion the deputies muſt aſſemble the three eſtates. *i. e.* the chief of the clergy, the nobility, and the ſyndics of the cities.

The city of *Valence* is governed by ſix jurats or conſuls. They are taken by lot out of ſix urns or burſes, two out of each: in the firſt urn are the names of all the better ſort of nobility that have the title of *Dons:* in the ſecond urn the names of all the lower rank of nobility, that have not the title of *Dons:* in the third, the names of all rich citizens that are not gentlemen; they muſt have at leaſt 400 crowns yearly rent beſides what their wives bring. Beſides theſe, there is a rationel and two ſyndics changed every third year; ſix advocates for their lives, and forty plebeians changed yearly. The city being divided into fifteen trades or companies, each company chuſes two, which make thirty; the other ten are choſen, two by the rationel, and eight by the ſix jurats and two ſyndics, each chuſing one. Of all theſe officers and the forty plebeians conſiſts the ſenate. But nothing can be done, unleſs there be twenty nine of the plebeians preſent at leaſt. There is alſo, 1. a judge for criminal cauſes, taken by turns out of the three urns, and changed yearly. He hath an advocate to aſſiſt him, who is changed yearly, but ſo that all the

advocates in the city have the place by turns: and a *Lieutenant criminal* taken by lot out of the forty plebeians. 2. A *Muſtafa* who has the care of all kind of victuals, corn, weights, meaſures, &c. He is taken by lot out of the three burſes as the criminal judge is, and hath alſo a lieutenant out of the forty. Moreover there is a judge for civil cauſes taken out of the three burſes, who has an advocate like the criminal judge; but he cannot decide cauſes of above fifteen crowns.

The univerſity is governed by the town, who every third year chuſe a *Rector* that muſt be a canon. The other officers are a beadle, a ſerjeant, and a puntadore, who is to take notice when any profeſſor fails to read. There are eight *Præpoſiti* in this univerſity, four for divinity, two for the canon law, and two for the civil law; who have each 500 crowns yearly. There are alſo four readers for philoſophy, ſeven for phyſick, one for the *Greek* tongue, one for the *Hebrew*, and two for the mathematicks. Theſe have but ſmall ſtipends, but all their ſcholars that come to hear their lectures pay ſomewhat yearly. If a profeſſor promote three rich ſcholars, that are able to pay the fees, to any degree, he may promote a fourth that is poor for nothing. The degrees are the ſame with thoſe in our univerſities, *viz.* 1. Batchelor after they have finiſhed a courſe in philoſophy; which degree coſts about twelve crowns. 2. Maſter of arts, which coſts eighty. 3. Batchelor in divinity, law, or phyſick, which coſts ſixteen. 4. Doctor, which coſts 150. They may be maſters of arts preſently after they are batchelors if they will, and in like manner doctors. In the market at *Valence* and all *Spain* over, they divide hens and chickens into pieces, and ſell them by quarters: they make great veſſels of goats skins to put wine and oil in, and leſſer bottles which they call *boto*'s. The women paint, laying it on ſo thick as if one daubed *minium* upon a wall. No garriſon nor ſoldiers here.

Sept. 24. We ſet out from *Valence*, and paſſing by *Maſanaſſe*, *Cataregi*, & *Seille* lodged at *Muſſafes*, three leagues. Coming out of *Valence* we were fain to give money at three places, to avoid ſearching.

We

We paſſed *Cullera*, where we ferried over a great river called *Xucar*, and lay at *Gandia*. There is a college and an univerſity, as appears by this inſcription upon the wall of the col. *Sanctus Franciſcus à Borgia, Dux Gandiæ* 4, *Præpoſitus generalis Societatis Jeſu* 3 *hoc Collegium & hanc Univerſitatem a fundamentis erexit* A. D. 1546. At *Cullera* the wine firſt began to be ſweet, and three leagues off at *Gandia* the plantations of ſugar-canes began. Q. Whether the nature of the ſoil, that was fit to nouriſh the ſugar-canes, did not alſo contribute to the ſweetneſs of the grapes? At *Gandia* we firſt found raiſins of the ſun (as they are called in *England*) in *Spain* they call this kind *Panſas*, and they ſeem to be the *Duracinæ* of the ancients. They are all white, round, and have a tougher skin than other grapes. They gather them when fully ripe, and dip them in a boiling *Lixivium* of water and aſhes, juſt dipping them in, and taking them out again; and then dry them upon boards in the ſun, taking them in by night or in foul weather. The name raiſin comes from *Racemus*. Figs are dried juſt as they are gathered, not being dipp'd into any *Lixivium*.

I went to *Olives*, where and at *Gandia* are the engines for ſugar-works, the beſt are at *Olives*. By the way we ſaw the ſugar-canes growing in ſeveral places. They are planted in low wet grounds, well mucked and dreſſed, divided into beds or hillocks and furrows. They cut the canes cloſe to the roots in *November* and *December*, and cutting of the ſlender tops, which afford no good juice, keep them under ground till *March*, and then prick them into theſe hillocks or beds; out of every *talea* or cut, ſhoot four, five, or ſix canes, which will be ripe the next *December*. The knots or joints of the cane at the bottom are very cloſe together, ſcarce an inch aſunder, but upwards the diſtance is more as the cane grows ſlenderer. Within is a white pulp or pith, full of ſap, ſweet as honey. They ſell them at *Gandia* to eat, and, cutting them into pieces juſt in the middle between two knots, ſuck the pieces at both ends. To make ſugar, after the canes are cleanſed from the tops and leaves, and cut into pieces, they are firſt bruiſed either with a perpendicular ſtone running round, as 26

apples

apples to make cyder, or olives to make oil; or between two axes ſtrongly capped with iron, horizontally placed and turned contrary ways; and then preſſed as grapes or olives are. The juice thus preſſed out is boiled in three ſeveral cauldrons, one after another. In the third cauldron it becomes thick and black, and is then put into conical pots, which at the bottom have a little hole ſtopped only with coarſe and foul ſugar; Mr. *Ligon* ſaith with plantain leaves. Theſe pots are cover'd when full with a cake of paſte, made of a kind of earth call'd in *Spaniſh Gritty*, and found near *Olives*, which is good to take ſpots out of clothes, which cap or cover ſinks as the ſugar ſinks. [Mr. *Swift* told me, that the clay they uſe with us is tobacco-pipe clay, or very like it, and that the water in the clay ſerved to waſh down and carry away the *Moloſſos*, at leaſt the clay helps the ſeparation and precipitation of it.] Theſe conical pots are put into other pots, into which by the hole at the *vertex* the juice drains down through the coarſe ſugar at the bottom. It drains ſo for five or ſix months, in which time the ſugar in the conical pots grows hard and white, all the juice being either drunk up by the lute, or run out by the hole at the *vertex*. The juice is boiled again ſo long as it is good for any thing, but at laſt it makes only a foul red ſugar that will never be better. The conical loaves of ſugar, after they are taken out, are ſet to drain over the ſame pots for fourteen or fifteen days. To make the ſugar more white, they muſt boil it again, but about one ſixth is loſt every time. A pound of ſugar of twelve ounces is ſold at *Olives* for three *ſous* and a half; refined for five or ſix *ſous*. The ſugar-juice is ſtrained through ſtrainers of linnen, as it is put out of one cauldron into another. They take it out of the firſt and ſecond cauldrons ſo ſoon as it begins to boil; but in the third cauldron they let it boil till the ſcum riſes, and then take off only the ſcum with a ſcummer, and put it into a long trough to cool, and, when it is cool, put it into the conical pots. One ſcum riſes after another in the third cauldron. The ſcum, when it is taken off, is white, but turns to a black liquor in the trough. They never refine the ſugar more than three or four times. They uſe for the refining

refining of it whites of eggs, putting in two or three dozen into a cauldron. They uſe but one cauldron for refining. When it is refined, it grows white and hard in nine or ten days. The juice boiled up is eaten with bread toaſted, as honey: the juice of the refined ſugar is much better than the firſt juice. The Duke of *Gandia* ſends preſents of this refined juice to the Queen of *Spain*. When they refine it, they put a little water into the cauldrons, to diſſolve it the better. But for a more exact deſcription of the whole proceſs of the ſugar-works, I refer to *Piſo* in his Natural Hiſtory of *Braſil*, and *Ligon* in his Deſcription of *Barbadoes*. The ſugar of *Olives* is better than the ſugar of *Gandia*. At *Meuttria* in *Granada* they alſo make a great deal of ſugar.

About *Valence*, *Gandia*, &c. the earth is always wrought, and never lies fallow or idle. They reckon five *Raccolta*'s or crops in one year. 1. Of mulberry leaves for ſilk. 2. Wheat and other *European* grain. 3. *Darſi*, *i. e. Maiz* or *Indian* wheat. 4. Grapes. 5. Olives; and 6. at *Gandia* ſugar-canes. After the wheat is cut they preſently ſow the *Indian* wheat. They complained that lately for a great many years together they had very bad *Raccolta*'s for want of rain, which had almoſt ruined *Spain*.

We paſſed *Benegana*, and lay at *Chativer* ſix leagues and a half. *Chativer* is an ancient town of the *Moors*, and was once head of one of their little kingdoms. About a league from the town began a very remarkable aquæduct made by the *Moors*. It was juſt over a river along the ſide of a hill, in moſt places not above a yard or two under ground, and had a great many funnels juſt like the tops of chimnies to give vent, and let out the water when there ſhould be too much. The tops of theſe funnels were made of a red clay and pebble ſtones. The water came almoſt to the top in all of them, but run over but in one. *Sept.* 27.

We paſſed in ſight of *Monteſa*, a caſtle belonging to the knights of *Monteſa* that wear a red croſs; *Ortenente*, and lodged at *Bechert*, ſix leagues. 28.

Near *Alicant* among the mountains there is a very good breed of falcons. In the plains near *Alicant* grows 29.

abundance

abundance of *Gramen ſpartum Plinii ſive ſportularum Officinarum J. B. i. e.* matweed, of which the frails wherein they put raiſins and other fruit are made. This in *Spain* they call *Spar*, at *Marſeilles Auffe*. The women hereabout gather abundance of this, and ſteep it in ſea-water till it be well ſoftened. Then they dry it and carry it by ſea to *Marſeilles*, where they ſell it at eight *eſcus*'s the milliere: every milliere conſiſts of ten packieres; every packiere of one hundred *Manado*'s or handfuls. Of this they make cables for ſhips, baskets, *&c.* In this day's journey we ſaw a great many fountains covered with long arches to hinder them from being dried up. We paſſed *Elda*, *Novelda*, *Aſpe*, *Clavillente*, *Albitella*, and lay at *Orivola*, eleven leagues.

Sept. 30. We came to *Murcia*, four leagues. Near *Orivola* (which city is an epiſcopal ſee) we obſerved many turpentine-trees, ſome in flower, and ſome with ripe berries. Near *Elda* they dig up a ſort of *Selenite*, which they burn and put into wine to clarify it. About a league from *Orivola* began the kingdom of *Murcia*: two leagues from *Orivola* we were fain to give money, to avoid ſearching. *Murcia*, which gives denomination to this kingdom is a pitiful deſolate town. The fiſh-market here is ſhut up in a cage or grate as at *Genoa*, the people crowding about it, and thruſting in their baskets as there.

Octob. 1. We travelled through a miſerable deſolate country to *Mula*, ſeven leagues.

2. We paſſed through *Caravacca*, where they drive a great trade of making little croſſes of ſilver, braſs, wood, *&c.* after that pilgrims, travellers, *&c.* have bought them, they carry them to the caſtle to touch them by a famous croſs, which according to their fabulous legend deſcended miraculouſly from heaven, which forſooth infuſes a wonderful virtue into them. We lay this night at an odd houſe four leagues off *Caravacca*, having travelled in all ten leagues.

3. We paſſed by *Venta nova*, and came to *Hueſca*, eight leagues. At *Hueſca* we firſt ſaw a yellowiſh white wine like ſack. The kingdom of *Granada* began about four leagues before we came to *Hueſca*. The town of *Hueſca* belongs to the duke of *Alva*.

4. We paſſed by *Baſa* and reſted at *Venta* eight leagues.

We

We travelled to *Guadix*, an epiſcopal ſee, and antient *Roman* colony. Upon the gates we took notice of this inſcription. *Recepit Colonia Accitana Gemelienſis provinciæ caput prima omnium Hiſpanicarum fidem Chriſti Jeſu, rejectis idolis, evangelizantibus ſanctis Torcato & ſociis, Anno ſalutis* 70, *Pentificatûs S. Petri* 37, *imperii Neronis* 13. *Urbs Accis patrono ſuo ſanctiſſimo D. D.* 1593. 5.

Honorati ſunt Amici tui Deus. Colonia Accitana.

We travelled to *Granada* ſix leagues diſtant from *Deſinos*, where we lodged the night before. Here we ſaw the caſtle called *La Lhambra*, the ſeat of the Kings of *Granada*. Within the walls of the caſtle live abundance of people which dare not live in the city for debt or other cauſes. There is a fair palace begun by *Charles* V. and yet unfiniſhed: the outſide of it is ſquare, but it is round within, having two rows of cloiſters one above another round about the court. Adjoining to this is the antient palace of the Kings of *Granada:* within there is all the ſame kind of moreſco work wrought in mortar and ſtone with gold and painting. The cloiſters are ſupported by long ſlender pillars. In this palace is an octagonal chamber vaulted at the top, with eight doors, one in every ſide. If one ſtand in one angle and whiſper to another that ſtands in the angle diametrically oppoſite, the voice is conveyed as in the whiſpering place at *Glouceſter:* but if you ſtand in an angle that is not diametrically oppoſite you hear nothing. The reaſon of the conveying the voice is the vault above, and the corners being ſtreightened into a very ſharp angle or channel. In *Granada* are two great market-places, one called *Plaſſa nova*, the other *de villa Rambla*. In the great church are two monuments, one for *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, with this inſcription, *Mahometicæ ſectæ proſtratores, Hæreticæ pervicaciæ extinctores, Fernandus Aragonum & Heliſabetha Caſtellæ, vir & uxor unanimes, Catholici appellati marmoreo claudduntur hoc tumulo.* The other is of *Philippus* I. and *Joanna*, daughter and heir of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella* without an inſcription. In the river *Daro* that runs by *Granada* they find gold among the ſand. In the mountains of *Sierra neveda* near *Granada* are ſaid to be divers ſorts of minerals, which are not at all looked after. Near *Motril* at the *Capo di Gatto* there is a mine of gra- 6.

nates

nates covered with the ſea. They are pointed as amethyſts and chryſtal, but the beſt come from *Africa*. We ſaw that day *Monte ſacro*, a place within half a league of the town, of great devotion. In *Caſtile*, *Granada*, *&c.* the greater cities have a *Corregidore*, and the leſſer an *Alcayde*, who adminiſter juſtice, and are appointed and ſent by the King to govern the towns. All over the kingdom of *Caſtile* they eat fleſh upon *Saturdays*, and obſerve only *Fridays*.

Octob. 12. We left *Granada*, and, paſſing by *Santa Feda*, travelled to *Lotta*, eight leagues.

13. At *Lotta* we were troubled with ſoldiers that came from the frontiers of *Portugal* to take up their winter quarters. There had been of this party 2600, but this ſummer at *Alcantara* they were reduced to 900, the reſt being ſlain, or dead of diſeaſes. We paſſed this day by *Archidona*, *Lalameda*, *Larouda*, and lay at *Pedrera*, ten leagues.

14. We paſſed by *Oſſuna*, *La Pobla*, and lay at *Elazabel*, ten leagues. This country was the beſt we ſaw ſince we came into *Spain*, the land being for the moſt part well planted and cultivated.

15. We paſſed by *Gandula*, and arrived at *Sevil*, ſeven leagues. Between *Gandula* and *Sevil* there are abundance of olive-trees. Here we firſt ſaw the greater ſort of olives, which are uſually eaten in *England* for a ſallet, called the great *Spaniſh* olive; all that we had ſeen in *Italy* or in *Spain* before being of the leſſer ſort. Here is a brave aqueduct of brick, which conveys water from *Carmona*, ſix leagues diſtant: under the arches there are *Stalactites*, as at the aqueduct of *Piſa*. The gallions bring nothing home from the *Weſt-Indies* but plate, the merchants ſhips are loaden with leather, *Cocao*, ſugar, *Lanæ di Vigonna*, &c. Of the *Cocao* nut they make *Chocolate* thus; firſt they toaſt the berries to get off the husk, then pound the kernels to powder, and to every *miliao*, *i. e.* three pound and a half of powder, they add and mingle two pound of ſugar, twelve *Vanilla*'s, a little *Pimentone* or *Guiny* pepper (which is uſed by the *Spaniards* only) and a little *Acchiote* to give a colour; but theſe two laſt may be omitted. They melt the ſugar, and then mingle all well together, and work it up either in rolls or loaves.

Sevil

Sevil hath of late decayed very much, and doth continually decay more and more, the trading being moſt removed to *Cales*, the reaſon whereof is becauſe they pay about twenty ſeven *per cent.* for all merchandiſes at *Sevil*, and but four or five *per cent.* at *Cales*. The chief places to be ſeen in *Sevil* are 1. The great church. 2. The King's or aſſiſtants palace. 3. The archbiſhop's palace. 4. The ſteeple of the great church, like St. *Mark*'s tower at *Venice*, which you aſcend almoſt to the top without ſtairs, by gently inclining plains. 5. The *Franciſcan convent*. 6. The *Longha*, where the merchants meet about the affairs of the flote. 7. The *convent* of *Noſtredame del peuple*. 8. The bridge of boats over the *Guadalquivir*, *i. e.* the river *Bætis*. The town on the other ſide this river is called *Triana*. 9. The inquiſition or caſtle of *Triana* juſt over the bridge. 10. An old tower, called *Torre d'oro*, where St. *Ferdinand* that recovered *Sevil* kept money made of leather. 11. The aqueduct. 12. The old palace and garden of the *Moors*. Near the bridge along the river ſide they come every night with their coaches to take the *freſco*. In the great church between two altars are three monuments for St. *Ferdinand* the Wiſe, his wife *Beatrice*, and his ſon *Alphonſus*. The ſame epitaph in *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, *Greek*, and *Latin*.

Hic jacet illuſtriſſimus Rex Fernandus Caſtelli & Toleti, Legionis, Galliciæ, Sibillæ, Cordubæ, Murciæ & Jaheni, qui totam Hiſpaniam conquiſivit, fideliſſimus, veraciſſimus, conſtantiſſimus, juſtiſſimus, ſtrenuiſſimus, devotiſſimus, liberaliſſimus, patientiſſimus, piiſſimus, humillimus, in timore & ſervitio Dei efficaciſſimus; qui contrivit & exterminavit penitus hoſtium ſuorum proterviam; qui ſublimavit & exaltavit omnes amicos ſuos, qui civitatem Hiſpalem quæ caput eſt & metropolis totius Hiſpaniæ de manibus eripuit paganorum, & cultui reſtituit Chriſtiano; ubi ſolvens naturæ debitum ad Dominum tranſmigravit ultima die Maii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1252.

In

In the ſame church is *Fernandus Columbus, Chriſtopher Columbus*'s ſon buried, with this epitaph.

A qui jace el mucho magnifico ſignor Don Hernando Colon. el quel expleo y gaſto toda ſu vida y facenda en aumento di los Lettras y en juntar y perpetuar en eſta cividad todos los libros di todas las ſciencias qui in ſu tempo hallo y en ridurlos à quatro libros ſegun eſtan à qui ſenalados. Falleſcio en eſta cividad à 12 *di Julio* 1532. *An. de ſu edad* 50 *an.* 10 *meſes &* 14 *dies. Fue Hyio del valoroſo & memorabile Signor Don Chriſtophoro Colon. primiero Admirante qui deſcubio las Indias y nuevo mondo, en vida di los Catholicos Reys Don Fernando y Donna Iſabella di glorioſa memoria, à onze de Ottobre dy mill quatrocentos y noventa, y dos annos, y partio del puerto de Palos à deſcubrirlas con tres Carabelas y noventa perſonas à tres de Agoſto..... iuntes..... y bolbio à Caſtilla con la vittoria à quattro di Marzo del anno ſiguente, y torno deſpues otras dos vezes a poblar lequale ſcubrio, y al fin falleſcio à Valladolid à vente de Maio de mill y quincentos y ſcys annos, Rogad al Sennor por ellos.*

Chocolate is ſold at *Sevil* for ſomething more than a piece of eight the pound. *Vanillas*, which they mingle with *Cocao* to make *Chocolate*, for a *Real di plato*. *Acchiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients, to give a colour, is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes, it is ſold for a *Real di plato* the ounce. All the oil and wine they have in the *Weſt-Indies* goes from *Spain*, they not being permitted to plant vines or olive-trees, that they may always have a dependance upon *Spain*. At and near *Sevil* we paid two *Reals de quarto* a bed; bread, wine, fleſh, and all other commodities exceſſive dear, excepting only olives and pomegranates, which were better here than in any other part of *Spain*. There had lately been a great plague in *Sevil*, which had very much depopulated and impoveriſh'd, indeed almoſt ruin'd the city.

I ſet out from *Sevil* towards *Madrid*: the firſt day we travell'd to *Carmona*, where the aqueduct foremention'd

tion'd begins, ſix leagues; in all which way we ſaw no houſes, but a great many aloe-trees.

We paſſed *Les fontes*, and lay at *Euia*, a great town of above 20,000 inhabitants. Between *Carmona* and *Euia* is a very good country, with abundance of corn and olive-trees. *Oſſuna* is within four leagues of *Euia*, where the Duke of *Oſſuna* hath a palace. We travell'd this day nine leagues.

We paſſed over the river *Xenil* that runs into *Guadalquivir*, baited at *Arraſith*, and lodg'd at *Cordova*, eight leagues. About a league from *Cordova* we paſſed another little river that runs into *Guadalquivir*. Before we enter'd *Cordova* we rode over a great ſtone bridge that here croſſes the *Guadalquivir*. In the middle of the bridge ſtands a ſtatue erected to the angel *Raphael* with this inſcription.

Beatiſſimo Raphaeli Angelorum proceri, cuſtodi ſuo vigilantiſſimo, qui ante annos 300 *ſub Paſchale antiſtite, populum peſte depopulante ſe medicum tantæ cladis futurum prædixit, qui ſubinde Anno* 1578, *venerabili Presbytero Andreæ de las Roelas S. S. M. M. exuvias evulgavit, & tandem patefecit Cordubenſium tutelam ſibi à Deo demum datam. Quare ut juſta gratitudo diu ſtaret S. P. Q. Cordubenſis hanc lapideam ſtatuam cautus & pius erexit, multâ procuratione Domini Joſephi de Valdeanas & Herera & Domini Gundeſalvi de Cea & Rios Senatorum, Pontifice Innocente X. Hiſpan. rege Philippo IV, Epiſcopo Domino Fratre Petro de Tapia, Prætore Domino Alphonſo de flores & monte negro: Anno* 1651.

The moſt conſiderable places in *Cordova* are 1. The biſhop's palace. 2. The *Cavalleriſca*, where the King keeps a great many horſes. 3. The ruins of *Almanſor*'s palace, the laſt King of the *Moors*. 4. *Plaſſa di Corridera*. 5. The church of the *Auguſtine* friars. 6. The great church, which was anciently a moſque. It is large but very low, ſupported by a great many rows of pillars in a quadrate order, ſixteen rows one way and thirty another. Upon many of the pillars are *Moors* heads carved in the ſtone, and one or two with turbants on. In the

middle of this church is the great chapel, where are ſeveral biſhops interred. In one of the chapels that is now dedicated to St. *Peter*, in the *Moors* time was kept a thigh of *Mahomet:* round about the corniſh of this chapel, and that part of the church next it, is an *Arabic* inſcription. The people complain grievouſly that *Cordova* is quite ruined and undone by gabels and taxes.

27. We left *Coraova*, and after a league or two riding enter'd the *Sierra Morena*, a miſerable deſolate monutainous county, and lodged at a little village called *Adamus*; ſix leagues.

28. We travelled all day through the *Sierra Morena*, and lay at a village called *La conquiſta*; nine leagues.

29. In this day's journey we ſaw abundance of galls upon the *Ilices*, which were of like bigneſs, figure, colour, conſiſtency, and other accidents with thoſe that grow upon oaks. This day we firſt met with red wine again, which they call *Vino tinto*. We got ſafe out of *Sierra Morena*, and came to *Almedovar del campo*, a great lougar, nine leagues. About the middle of *Sierra Morena* are the bounds of *Caſtilia nova* and *Andaluzia*.

Octob. 30. We paſſed by *Caraquol*, *Cividad real*, and lay at *Malagon*, ten leagues. Between *Malagon* and *Cividad real* we paſſed over the river *Anas*, now called *Guadiana*, which was there but a little brook. In this day's journey we met with a great many great flocks of ſheep and goats, going towards the *Sierra Morena* out of *Caſtile:* it being the cuſtom all ſummer to feed their ſheep upon the mountains of *Caſtile*, and in winter in the *Sierra Morena*.

31. We paſſed by the ruins of an aquæduct, about four leagues from *Malagon*, then *Yvenas* a good big lougar, and lay at *Orgas*; ten leagues.

Nov. 1. We paſſed through *Toledo*, and lay at *Eſquinas*, eleven leagues. As ſoon as ever we paſſed the *Sierra Morena*, we felt a great change of weather, the warm air that comes from *Afric* and the *Mediterranean* ſea being ſtopped by the interpoſition of the mountains. This day there was here a hard froſt and pretty thick ice. The moſt conſiderable things in *Toledo* are, 1. The bridge over *Tagus*, conſiſting of but two arches, one great one and one little one. 2. The ſhambles, where, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the coldneſs of the day, I ſaw abundance of flies, which confutes the ſtory that there is but one great fly there all the year. 3. The great church, where there are many monuments of biſhops, but without inſcriptions; in the *Capella maggior* lie interred two Kings, and in the *Capella de los Res* four Kings. 4. The King's palace. 5. The ruins of a famous engine to raiſe up water to the King's palace. There is ſo little of it remaining, that it is impoſſible thence to find out all the contrivance and intrigue of it.

Between *Toledo* and *Madrid*, the country is very populous, and the ſoil very good. All along the road from *Seville* to *Madrid*, the common fare is rabbets, red-legg'd partridges, and eggs; which are ſufficiently dear.

We arrived at *Madrid*: ſix leagues near the town we paſſed over the river *Xarante*. *Madrid* is very populous, well built with good brick houſes, many having glaſs windows; which is worth the noting, becauſe you ſhall ſcarce ſee any in all *Spain* beſides. The ſtreets are very foul and naſty. There is one very fair *piazza* or market-place, encompaſſed round with tall and uniform houſes, having five rows of balconies one above another, and underneath *portico*'s or cloiſters quite round. The chief things to be ſeen in *Madrid* are, 1. The priſon. 2. The *piazza* juſt now mentioned. 3. The King's chapel. 4. The palaces of ſeveral noblemen, as that of the Duke of *Alva*, that of the Duke of *Medina de los Torres*, &c. 5. The King's palace, where there is the King's *Cavalleriſca* and the Queen's *Cavalleriſca*. 6. A great piazza before the palace, where are abundance of coaches always attending. 7. The *Engliſh* college of *Theatines*. 8. *Il retiro*. Out of the town the *Eſcurial* and *El Pardo*.

I ſet out from *Madrid* for port St. *Sebaſtian*. We paſ- 5.
ſed within ſight of the *Eſcurial* and *El Pardo*, and lay that night at St. *Auguſtin*; ſix leagues.

We paſſed *Butrago* and lay at *Samoſerra*, all the way a 6.
barren, miſerable, mountainous country; eleven leagues.

We paſſed *Frecedille* and lay at *Aranda* having croſſed 7.
the river *Durius* or *Duero*; eleven leagues.

8. We paſſed *Bahalon* and *Lerma*, where is a convent of *Dominican* friars and a palace of the Duke of *Lerma*'s, and came that night to *Burgos*; twelve leagues. The moſt conſiderable things in *Burgos* are, 1. The bridge over the river *Relarzon*. 2. The gate at the end of the bridge, where are the ſtatues of *Charles* V; of *Janus Calvus*; of *Diego Porcellero*: of *Fernandez Gonſales*: of *Nunio Paſures*; of *Don Carlotte*, all famous men of *Burgos*. 3. The market-place. 4. The great church in which are a great many monuments of biſhops and canons, two great monuments, of *Pedro Fernando di Velaſco*, conſtable of *Caſtile*, and his wife *Mencia di Mendoza* counteſs of *Haro*. This night we lodged at *Quintora-villes*; five leagues.

10. We paſſed by *Pancorva*, a place very famous for good water, *Miranda* a great town, where there is a good bridge over the river *Iberus*, and after that we paſſed over two other rivers *Baias* and *Sadurra*, and lay at *Erminian*; eleven leagues. At *Miranda* there is a great market for wheat.

11. We travelled to *Vittoria*. Over one of the gates is the ſtatue of King *Bamba*, and inſcribed in gold letters, *Hæc eſt victoria quæ vincit*; four leagues. *Vittoria* is the chief city of a little country called *Alaba*. We paſſed this day by *Salines* the firſt town of *Guipuſcoa* and lay at *Æſcurias*; nine leagues. In *Guipuſcoa* they pay no taxes or other duties to the King, without the conſent of the country. The whole province is more commonly called *Provincia* than *Guipuſcoa*; it is cantoned out into a great many corporations and villages, every one of which ſend one, two, or three repreſentatives to the general meeting when there is any public buſineſs. All offices are annual, and choſen diverſly, according to the differing cuſtoms of the towns. The chief officer in each town to determine all civil and criminal cauſes is the *Alcalda*; but from him they may appeal to the governor of the province, ſent by the King every third year; and from the governor to the King's council at *Valladolid*. Next to the *Alcalda* are two *Regidores* to look after the prices of all commodities; a *Bolſer* for the treaſury; a *Medino* for the priſon, *Argozils* or ſerjeants, *&c.* They boaſt that they are the walls of *Spain*, and therefore have many privileges. *Guipuſcoa* is under the biſhop of *Pampelona*. In *Guipuſ-*

Guipuſcoa and *Biſcay* they have a peculiar language of their own, and therefore ſend their children to ſchool to learn *Spaniſh* (which they call *Romance*) as we do ours to learn *Latin*. The ſearchers having hinder'd us, we were forced to travel a great way in the night. We were lighted by *Tias* or *Teas*, which burnt as well, and gave as good a light as torches. When they went out they toſſed them up and down in their hands, which kindled them again. Theſe *Teas* (ſo called, doubtleſs from the *Latin* word *tæda*) are very commonly uſed in this country, and are nothing elſe but baſtons of wood hacked and cleft (but ſo as the pieces hang together) and afterwards ſoundly dried in an oven or chimney. Along the middle they uſe to cleave them almoſt quite aſunder. They are made of ſeveral ſorts of wood, of *Robla*, i. e. oak, *Aiga*, i. e. but the beſt of *Avellana*, i. e. hazel. *I wonder much at this, unleſs they have ſome way of preparing the wood, by ſteeping it in oil, or other inflammable matter. The* tædæ *of the ancients were made only of the trunks of old and ſappy pines.*

We paſſed by *Mondragone*, where there is a *fabrica* of arms for the King, *Oniate*, *Legaſpa*, *Villa real*, and lay at *Villa franca*, ſeven leagues. We left St. *Adrian*, which is the ordinary road, a little on our left hand. This country is very populous and well wooded, all the hills being covered with oaks. They uſe no ploughs, but turn over the ground with tridents of iron; four or five of them working together, and thruſting in their tridents all together, turn up a yard or two of earth at a time, which they afterwards dreſs and level like beds in a garden. The people are ſomething better condition'd than the *Spaniards*, richer, and far more populous. 1. Becauſe there is a better government and greater liberty. 2. There is abundance of wood and iron. 3. More rain than in the other parts of *Spain*. 12.

We paſſed *Toloſa*, and arrived this night at St. *Sebaſtian*, having travelled eight leagues. The moſt obſervable things in St. *Sebaſtian* are, 1. The walls and guns. 2. A great convent of *Dominican* friars, in which there is a famous pair of ſtone ſtairs, each ſtep being of 13.

of one intire ſtone, and ſupported only on one ſide. 3. The haven. The government of St. *Sebaſtian* conſiſts of a great council of all that have one or more houſes and are married, but none can bear office unleſs he have two houſes; of theſe there are not above 150 or 200, though the town be very populous, containing about 24,000 ſouls. Once in a year all the names of this 150, or 200, are put into an urn, and a child takes out eight to be electors. Every one of theſe eight chuſes his man. The old magiſtrates, that are juſt then going out, divide theſe eight that the electors have choſen into four pairs, fitting them as well as they can, *v. g.* an old man and a young together, *&c.* Theſe four pairs are put into an urn. The firſt pair that are drawn out are the two *Alcaldas* for that year; the ſecond pair the two deputy *Alcaldas*; the third pair the two *Regidores*; the fourth pair, the two deputy *Regidores*. In much the ſame manner they chuſe two jurats, one ſyndick or attorney-general, one treaſurer, *&c.* all theſe officers make a leſſer ſenate, but in buſineſſes of importance the whole number meets. There is no diſtinction of *Nobiles* and *Plebeii*, but all that are deſcended from *Guipuſcoans*, that are married and have one houſe, are in a capacity to be electors; all that have two houſes, to be magiſtrates. The jurats places are moſt deſired, there being a great many eccleſiaſtical preferments belonging to the town, the diſpoſition whereof, when they come to be vacant, is in them, who uſually beſtow them upon their relations and friends.

Every winter there are ſeveral whales caught upon this coaſt, they coming hither in winter and frequenting here, as they do upon the coaſt of *Greenland* in ſummer. They catch them by ſtriking them with a harping iron, after the ſame manner as they do ſword-fiſh upon the coaſt of *Calabria* and *Sicily*. Abundance of cyder made about St. *Sebaſtian* and *Bayonne*.

14. From St. *Sebaſtian* I travelled through *Orogna*, *Irun*, on the left hand of which is *Fontarabia*, a ſtrong fort juſt on the frontiers of *Spain*. About half a league from *Irun* is the river that parts *France* and *Spain*. In the middle of

of this river is an iſland, where the kings of *France* and *Spain* met, when *Lewis* XIV. the preſent King married *Philip* IVth's daughter. The iſland was divided juſt in the middle, and a houſe built, ſo that, at the table where they ſat to eat, the King of *France* ſat in *France*, and the King of *Spain* in *Spain*.

Spain is in many places, not to ſay moſt, very thin of people, and almoſt deſolate. The cauſes are. 1. A bad religion. 2. The tyrannical inquiſition. 3. The multitude of whores. 4. The barrenneſs of the ſoil. 5. The wretched lazineſs of the people, very like the *Welſh* and *Iriſh*, walking ſlowly, and always cumber'd with a great cloak and long ſword. 6. The expulſion of the *Jews* and *Moors*, the firſt of which were planted there by the Emperor *Adrian*, and the latter by the Caliphs after the conqueſt of *Spain*. 7. Wars and plantations. In all the towns, eſpecially in the ſouth and weſt parts of *Spain*, a great many ruins of houſes to be ſeen. Within a quarter of a league of a town you begin to ſee ground ploughed, elſe all a wild country, and nothing but roſemary, ciſtus, juniper, lavender, broom, lentiſcus, *&c.* growing in the fields and on the hills. Little or no hay any where in *Spain*, they feeding their mules and horſes with ſtraw. At leaſt one half of *Spain* is mountainous.

The *Spaniards* are not ſo abſtinent as moſt people take them to be, eating the beſt they can get, and freely enough if it be at another man's coſt: and in inns never refuſing partridges, quails, *&c.* for the dearneſs if they have but money. Lazineſs and ſloth makes them poor, and poverty makes them pinch their bellies and fare hardly. They ſeldom mingle water with their wine, it being a common ſaying among them *Vino poco & puro*, though all over *Spain* the wine is very hot and ſtrong. They delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. *Guiny* pepper and mingle it with all their ſauces. In roaſting of meat they never uſe dripping pans but draw the coals juſt under the meat, which though it be not ſo cleanly yet is the quicker and more thrifty way for ſaving of fewel. They tear rabbets in ſunder with their hands when they are almoſt roaſted, and ſtew them in a pot with water and *Pimentone*. To toaſt bread they throw it upon the coals. They

long

long and ask for every thing they ſee, to avoid which a merchant that travelled with me was wont to put in ſomething into his victuals which they did not love. They take tobacco much in ſnuff, and if one take out a box of ſnuff he muſt give ſome to all the company. The beſt perſon in the company at table cuts and tears the meat in pieces, and gives to every one his ſhare.

They are moſt impertinently inquiſitive, whence you come? whither you go? what buſineſs you have, *&c.* moſt horribly rude, inſolent, and imperious; uncivil to ſtrangers, asking them, what do you come into our country for? we do not go into yours. [This is to be underſtood of the middle and inferior ſort of people, many of the gentry being very civil and well-bred.] Their children are the moſt unmannerly and ill-bred of any in world. The ſons of *French* fathers and *Spaniſh* women when they are grown up often turn their fathers out of doors, having many privileges above them for being born in *Spain.* They are extremely given to lying. *Almuzzos* and ſuch kind of fellows not to be believed or truſted in any thing they promiſe.

They ride altogether upon mules, and carry their portmanteau's before them, for fear they ſhould be loſt or ſtolen from behind them; they lie between a high pummel of the ſaddle and an iron hook. Inſtead of ſtirrops perſons of quality uſe great clogs of wood of the ſhape of ſhoes without heels. They cut away the mules hair cloſe to the skin under the ſaddles and portmanteau's, to avoid galling. Of this baſtard breed of animals the males are uſually bigger than the females. *Q.* Whether the reaſon be that they are always bred of a mare and an he aſs? 2. They piſs very often. *Q.* Whether the reaſon be the ſharpneſs of their urine or the ſmallneſs of their bladder? 3. They piſs almoſt always when they go through water. 4. They ſhoe them with ſhoes a great deal broader than their feet, to prevent I ſuppoſe the breaking of their hoofs. Under the mouths of their mules of burthen they uſually hang a net with provender in it. Theſe beaſts are better at climbing of mountains than horſes, have a greater courage to endure long and hard travel, and beſides are maintained with leſs charge.

The

The *Spaniards* ſeldom ride alone, but ſtay for a *troppas* as they do for a caravan in *Arabia*. The common phraſes or forms of ſalutation, when they meet or paſs by one another, are *Garda Dios voſtes*, i. e. *vous autres* [God defend you] *A Dios* [adieu] *Vaga con Dios* [God go along with you.] When they are angry *Cornuto*, i. e. cuckold, is the firſt word, and ſometimes *Cornutiſſimo*. When they ſpeak to their mules or boys they ſend of errands, they ſay, *Anda Cornuto*, [go cuckold.] When they refuſe a courteſy, or compliment to drink firſt, go firſt or the like, they ſay, *Non per vita mea*, [no by my life.] At any thing ſtrange or ridiculous they cry out, *Cuerpo di Dios* or *di Criſto* [body of God or body of Chriſt.] When they call to one to make him hear, inſtead of *Eſcoutes* in *French*, or *Senti* in *Italian*, they cry *O-yes* juſt as our criers do in *England*. When they put off a beggar not giving him an alms, they ſay, *Voſtes perdonné*. [Good friend, pardon or excuſe me.]

As for their religion the *Spaniards* are the moſt orthodox and rigid *Romaniſts* in the world, it being a ſaying among them *Faltando in uno punto à Dios*. [If you leave the church in one punctilio, God be with you, you muſt needs be damned.] All over *Spain* there are abundance of pitiful wooden croſſes ſet up in the middle of heaps of ſtone. Under all the pictures of the Virgin *Mary* is written * *Concebida ſin peccado originale*. At the *Ave-Mary* bell they all fall down upon their knees; whereas in other countries they are contented only to pluck off their hats. When they have done their devotions, as alſo after their meals when they take away, and when they go to bed, they ſay *Sia lodato il ſantiſſimo Sacramento*, [praiſed be the moſt holy ſacrament.]

For fornication and impurity they are the worſt of all nations, at leaſt in *Europe*; almoſt all the inns in *Andaluzia*, *Caſtile*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, &c. having whores who dreſs the meat, and do all the buſineſs. They are to be hir'd at a very cheap rate. It were a ſhame to mention their impudence, lewdneſs, and immodeſt behaviours and practices. In *Catalonia*, *Guipuſcoa* and ſome other places they are not ſo bad.

* Conceived without original ſin.

They

They are so lazy that in their shops they will say they have not a commodity rather than take pains to look for it: not to be hir'd to carry a portmanteau, go of an errand, *&c.* but at an excessive rate. Mercers never tie up any thing they sell, and, if they allow paper, they only rudely mumble up the commodities in it. Of their fantastical and ridiculous pride, and that too in the extremest poverty, all the world rings. If there be any imployment that you would set them about which they think themselves too good for, they presently say, Send for a *Frenchman*. Indeed the *French* do almost all the work in *Spain*. All the best shops are kept by *Frenchmen*, the best workmen in every kind are *French*, and I believe near one fourth or one fifth part of the people in *Spain* are of that nation. I have heard some travellers say, that, should the King of *France* recall all his subjects out of *Spain*, the *Spaniards* would hazard to be all starved to death.

Bread is very scarce and very dear in many places of *Spain*, because of the barrenness of the soil and want of rain, but chiefly because of the sloth of the people in letting a great deal of ground lie untilled, and in not taking the pains to fetch corn and bread from those places where there is plenty. So that in a day's journey the price of bread will be trebled, and in another day's journey fall as much again. This summer there was a tumult at *Madrid*: the poor people gathering about the King's palace cried out, Let the King live, but let the ill government die; let exactors die, *&c.* just as they did at *Naples* in the rebellion under *Masaniello*. Upon which the King sent to all the towns about for bread-corn, and in two or three days bread was very plentiful and cheap. All over *Catalonia* bread was very cheap. The *Spanish* bread is commended for the best of the world, and well it may be, if, as we have heard, they pick their wheat grain by grain.

At my being at *Madrid* there was an engineer there sent by the emperor, that had invented a plow, called by the *Spaniards*, a *Sembrador*, to sow corn at equal distances, and one grain in a hole; the description whereof hath been since published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In

In all kind of good learning the *Spaniards* are behind the reſt of *Europe*, underſtanding nothing at all but a little of the old wrangling philoſophy and ſchool-divinity.

The people are much diſcontented all over *Spain*, complaining of taxes, evil counſellors, *&c.* but they have a good opinion of, and are generally well-affected to their King, whoſe intentions they ſay are very good.

As for their habit and dreſs in that they are to be commended that they are conſtant to the ſame faſhions, tho' they be not the moſt convenient that might be deviſed. To change for the better I think it rather commendable than blame-worthy; but to change out of meer levity or an apiſh imitation of others is fooliſh and unreaſonable. They wear great hats with broad crowns, and the top broader than the bottom. Their hair moſt commonly, but eſpecially when they travel, they tie up in a knot behind, and ſometimes braid like womens. Their bands lie upon black collars juſt of the ſame bigneſs or a little bigger. They are joined to the collar and they put on collar and band together. They wear very much cambrick half-ſhirts, and have their ſleeves open before and behind both winter and ſummer; they have great skirts upon their doublets. Their breeches are very ſtrait and cloſe to their thighs, and button'd down on each ſide, and reach a little lower than the knee. They wear very ſlight-wrought black ſilk ſtockings, that the white linnen ſtockings which they wear underneath may be ſeen through them. Their ſhoes juſt fit for their feet, very light and thin, with low heels. Over their doublets they wear a cloſe coat, or jerkin with open ſleeves like the doublet, and, for the moſt part, with hanging ſleeves like childrens, yet never reaching lower than their skirts: a very long ſword, and a ſhort dagger hanging juſt behind them; and at laſt, over all, a cloak with a great cape.

The women wear great vardingales, ſtanding ſo far out on each ſide, that to enter in at an ordinary door they are fain to go ſide-ways: when they go abroad are cover'd with a vail of black, having only a hole left for one eye. The poor people wear ſhoes made of packthread.

The

The moſt noble ſport in *Spain* is the *Jeu de Taureau*, or bull-fighting, practiſed at *Valentia*, *Madrid*, &c. At *Madrid* three times in the year, where in the market-place a brave don on horſeback, and a great many pages on foot fight with a wild bull: when one bull is kill'd or much wounded they turn in another. Seldom but ſome of the pages are kill'd. And with theſe cruel and bloody ſpectacles the people are much delighted, as were the *Romans* of old in the time of heatheniſm.

He, that deſires to know more of the good qualities of the Spaniards, *may read Mr.* Galliard's *character of* Spain.

FINIS.

CATALOGUS

STIRPIUM

IN

Exteris Regionibus

A nobis Obſervatarum,

Quæ vel non omnino vel parcè admodum

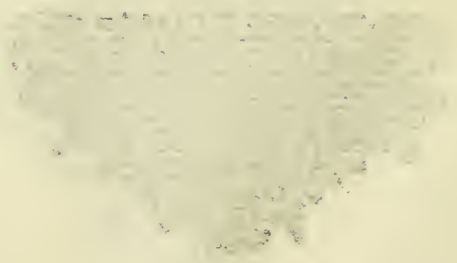
IN

ANGLIA

Sponte proveniunt.

LONDINI:

Anno Domini MDCCXXXVIII.



PRÆFATIO.

OCTO *plus minus abhinc annis plantarum indagandarum ſtudio in tranſmarinas regiones profectus* Germaniæ *utriuſque*, Italiæ, Galliæ *bonam partem peragravi. Cujus itineris quis fructus fuerit, quem nunc exhibeo Stirpium exoticarum Catalogus*, Amice Lector, *te certiorem faciet. An tibi titulos & nomina nuda perlegere jucundum futurum ſit neſcio ; mihi certe Plantas ipſas liberas & ſpontis ſuæ quales eas alma tellus è benigno ſuo ſinu effundit, contemplanti incredibilis quædam voluptas oborta eſt : nec minus gaudebam* (*ut cum* Cluſio *loquar*) *nova aliqua ſtirpe primùm inventa quàm ſi ampliſſimum theſaurum offendiſſem : Cumq; plurimas quotidie vel mihi antea incognitas, vel* Britanniæ *noſtræ hoſpites obvias haberem, magnum me operæ pretium perigrinando feciſſe ratus, in* Hiſpaniam *quoque profectionem meditabar : verùm prætextu belli,* Anglis *omnibus publico programmate Regis* Galliæ *è finibus ſuis excedere juſſis,* Hiſpanicum *iter minùs tutum fore ratus, in patriam reverſus ſum. Liceat jam mihi pauca quædam de Plantis in genere à me obſervata Præfationis loco Catalogo præmittere.*

I. *Quo ad meridiem & Solis curſum propius accedas eò plures plantarum ſpecies ſponte oriri animadvertes.*

madvertes. Quamvis enim Regiones frigidæ & Septentrionales ſuas quoq; ſtirpes peculiares obtineant, pauciſſimæ tamen eæ ſunt ſi cum earum multitudine conferantur quæ in temperatis & calidioribus tantùm proveniunt. Cui accedit quòd juga, vertices aut etiam latera montium in Regionibus calidis, cum frigidiorum depreſſis, planis & ſylvoſis acris temperamento quodammodo conveniant, quo fit ut eaſdem fere ſtirpes producant, adeoq; nè plantæ quidem Septentrionales Meridionalibus deſint.

II. *Huc etiam facit quod ſecundo in loco à nobis obſervatum fuit: Montes ſcilicet excelſos quorum vertices maximam anni partem nivibus operiuntur varietate ſpecierum præcipuè abundare.* Alpes *certè quæ* Italiam *à* Gallia *&* Germania *dividunt inexhauſto plantarum penu Botanicorum ſcrutiniis in hunc uſq; diem ſufficiunt, magna adhuc nondum proditarum reſidua multitudine. Quòd tanta ſoli fertilitas dicam an luxuria nivibus debeatur extra controverſiam eſt, ſeu quia velut veſte impoſita radices foveat & ab injuriis cæli & frigoris vehementiâ defendat, ſive quod ſale nitroſo, quo abundare creditur, terram lætificet & fœcundet.*

III. *Arbores nonnullæ in aliis regionibus humiles perpetuò & puſillæ fruticum menſuram non excedunt; in aliis eximiam magnitudinem & ſtaturam aſſequuntur, cùm utrobiq; ſpontis ſuæ ſint. Hujuſmodi ſunt* Lentiſcus, Arbutus, Juniperus, Buxus, *&c. Præterea ſunt quæ apud nos ſatæ & in hortis cultæ teneræ & molles perpetuò manent, adeò ut ad herbarum genus pertinere videantur; quæ tamen ubi ſponte exeunt in frutices ſatis craſſos & lignoſos adoleſcunt, quod in* Ricino *&* Tragio *obſervavimus.*

IV. *Ejuſ-*

IV. *Ejuſdem generis arbores aut etiam herbæ in aliis Regionibus vel ſuccos fundunt, vel fructus ſpurios edunt, in aliis minimè. Sic* Fraxinus *v. g. in* Calabria *Manna exudat, cùm alibi nè in* Italia *quidem id faciat.* Lentiſcus *in ſola inſula* Chio *Maſtichen fundit, ut* Bellonius *&* Hermolaus *affirmant: certè in* Italia *&* Gallia Narbonenſi, *ubi tamen copioſiſſima eſt, vel nullam vel pauciſſimam præbet. Idem obſervatur in* Ferula, Panace Heracleo, Aloe *aliiſque. Quod ad fructus ſpurios attinet,* Quercus *in* Italia, Illyrico, Hiſpania *aliiſq; temperatioribus Gallas edit, cùm in* Britannia *& frigidioribus nullus unquam auditus ſit Gallarum proventus.*

Difficilis quæſtio eſt, an Plantæ quæpiam nullo ſemine prævio ſponte è terra oriantur: (1.) Quod ad imperfectas vulgò dictas, Fungos, Tubera *& id genus attinet, manifeſtum eſt eas ex ſemine non naſci cùm nullum gignant. (2.) Ob eandem rationem ſubmarinæ omnes* Algæ, Fuci, Coralia, Alcyonia, *&c. ſponte oriri cenſendæ ſunt, cùm nullum in iis ſemen hactenus animadverſum fuerit; quod tamen imprimis mirum videtur, cùm earum innumeræ ferè ſpecies & ingens ubique proventus ſit. (3.) Perfectiores quoque quamvis plerunq; Semini ortum debeant, nonnunquam tamen ſpontis ſuæ eſſe magnum nobis argumentum ſuppeditat viſcus arboribus innatus, etiam in prona ſeu averſa ramorum parte. Unde omnino fabuloſum eſſe conſtat quod de ejus ortu Veteres prodiderunt, quodq; Proverbio illi,* Turdus malum ipſe ſibi cacat, *originem dediſſe perhibetur.*

Nec minùs anceps & difficilis quæſtio eſt, An Plantæ aliquæ degenerent & ſpeciem mutent? Cui

ut aliqua in parte ſatisfaciam, dico primò, pro diverſis ſpeciebus minimè habendas eſſe quæcunque ex ejuſdem plantæ ſemine vulgò oriuntur, quæque ſpeciem ſuam iterum non propagant, quantumvis accidentibus nonnullis, v. g. *floris colore, petalorum gemina aut multiplici ſerie, aliiſve accidentibus à nobis in Præfatione* Catalogi Plantarum Angliæ *recenſitis differant. Cùm enim numerus ſpecierum in natura certus ſit & determinatus, floris autem colore, multiplicitate, &c. variantium multitudo novis quotannis exorientibus infinita, meritò eas à ſpecierum gradu & dignitate removemus. Nam ſi hæc ſufficerent ad ſpecificam diſtinctionem inducendam, certè* Æthiops *quoq; ab* Europæo, *Juvencus niger ab albo, rubro varióve ſpecie differret; quod nemo, ut opinor, ſanæ mentis unquam conceſſerit. Hinc* Tuliparum, Anemonarum, Caryophyllorum, Auricularum, *&c. inexplicabilis varietas ad tres quatuórve ſpecies facilè reducitur, cùm reliqua diverſitas quæ in floris colore, plenitudine, geminatione, &c. conſiſtit, merè accidentalis ſit miniméque ſpecifica, cæli aut ſoli, alimentíve differentiis imputanda. Quid quod Plantæ hæ in eodem loco (ut alibi monuimus) diutiùs relictæ & neglectæ paulatim degenerent, florum gratiâ, ſeu quæ in colorum pulchritudine, ſeu quæ in petalorum numero ſpectatur, pereunte, & ad ſylveſtrium tandem formam & ingenium redeant.*

Ob eaſdem rationes nec figura, color ſapórve fructus ſeu pericarpii in Pomis & Pyris eſſentialem & ſpecificam differentiam arguunt. Quòd ſcilicet fructus his accidentibus diverſi ex eodem ſemine oriantur, quódq; conſtanti naturæ lege ſpeciem ſuam ſemine iterum non propagent. Atque hîc obiter monere convenit, varietates ſeu ſpecies novas vulgò creditas Pomorum & Pyrorum *ab inſitione (quantumvis*

(quantumvis magna cum fiducia id affirment arcanorum jactatares) fruſtra ſperari, cùm, Fructum perpetuò ſurculi naturam ſequi, *mihi pro certo & infallibili in Horticultura axiomate ſemper fuerit, verùm quas habemus differentias ſemini deberi & ex ſemine novas indies obtineri poſſe. Quod adeò verum eſt, ut varietates etiam in floribus, foliis, caulibus ſuperiùs memoratas (quamvis vel tranſlatione iterata de loco in locum, vel irrigando aquâ colore aliquo imbuta nonnunquam effici poſſe,* Lauremburgio, *in iis quæ ipſe expertus eſt, Authori ἀξιοπιστῳ aliiſq; affirmantibus fidem non denegaverim) frequentiùs tamen faciliúſque ex ſemine in terram pinguem & opulentam aut alio quovis modo à naturali & ſolita diverſam projecto oriri minimè dubium ſit. Quantam autem vim & efficaciam habeat ad hæc effecta producenda alimentorum diverſitas in domeſticis & manſuetis animalibus patet. Cùm enim fera in pleriſq; ſpeciebus eoſdem colores ſervent in univerſum omnia, manſueta & domeſtica coloribus infinitum variant, nec coloribus tantùm ſed & carnis ſapore aliiſq; accidentibus. Cæli ſolíq; diverſitas quid in hoc genere poſſit pluribus exemplis facile eſſet demonſtrare. Hinc in Septentrionalibus frigidis & montibus altiſſimis maximam anni partem nivibus obtectis Urſi, Vulpes, Lepores, Perdices, Corvi albi non pauci reperiuntur, quæ in temperatioribus rariſſimè occurrunt & pro monſtris ferè habentur. Hinc in Anglia noſtra boves* Lancaſtrenſes *v. g. mirum quantum à* Suſſexianis *cornuum pulchritudine totâq; ſpecie externâ, à* Wallicis & Scoticis *magnitudine differant. Idem eſt & de ovibus, quæ in montoſis & ſterilioribus adeò parum magnitudine proficiunt ut pro quinque ſolidis ſingulæ veneant ; in pinguibus verò & temperatis in eam molem excreſcunt, ut*

duas etiam libras noſtræ monetæ valeant. Quòd ſi animalia iſthæc mutuo tranſferas, Septentrionalia ſci. aut montoſa in locum Meridionalium campeſtriumve, & vice verſa, proſapiam ſuam non diu retinent, verùm paulatim degenerant & ad indigenarum menſuram & indolem accedunt.

Dico ſecundò, Dari interdum in plantis veram ſpecierum tranſmutationem omnino concedendum eſſe, ni teſtibus αὐτόπταις & gravibus imprimis ſcriptoribus omnem fidem derogare velimus. Nam Wormius Muſei lib. 2. cap. 7. pag. 150. *aſſerit ſe habere hordeum quod Hermaphroditicum vocat, quia in una ſpica & hordeum & ſecale continet, cujus deſcriptionem videſis loco citato.* Johnſonus *quoque apud* Gerardum lib. 1. cap. 46. pag, 65. *ſibi oſtenſum refert à* D. Goodyer *ſpicam Tritici albi, circa cujus mediam partem tria aut quatuor grana avenacea undiq; perfecta enata ſunt. Et biennio abhinc affirmavit mihi, cùm Oxonii eſſem,* Jacobus Bobertus *filius, è ſemine Primulæ veris majoris ſibi exortas primulam vulgarem, & Primulam pratenſem inodoram luteam. Obſervandum autem eſt, tranſmutationem hanc dari tantùm inter ſpecies cognatas & ejuſdem generis participes.*

Abies

A

ABies fœmina, ſive Ἐλάτη θήλεια *J. B.* Abies *Park.* Abies & Abies mas *Ger.* Nos enim has non diſtinguimus, quamvis *C. Bauhinus* quoq; *Bellonium & Dodonæum* ſecutus præter Piceam duas faciat Abietis ſpecies, nimirum I, i. e. conis ſurſum ſpectantibus, ſive marem, & II, i. e. albam ſive fœminam. Hac de re fuſiùs differentem vide *J. Bauhinum* qui nec *Bellonium* nec *Dodonæum* Abietem diſtinctè noviſſe demonſtrat.. *The Female Fir-Tree.* In Sueviæ & Bavariæ ſylvis primùm obſervavimus, poſtea in Alpibus copiosè. Quæ de Abiete annotavimus vide in *Cat. Ang.*

† Abies mas *Theophr.* Picea Latinorum, ſive Abies mas Theophraſti *J. B.* Picea *Park.* Picea major *Ger.* P. major I, ſive Abies rubra *C. B.* Hæc eſt quam vulgò in Anglia *The Fir-tree* vocant, ínque hortis & areis colunt. Cum priore, ſed copioſiùs multò.

Abrotanum fœmina vulgare *Park.* fœm. foliis teretibus *C. B.* Chamæcypariſſus *J. B. Ger. Common Lavender Cotton.* Circa oppidum S. *Cyriaci* in Etruria copiosè, atq; indè incipiendo ad Statum uſq; Eccleſiaſticum ſeu territorium Papæ ſecus vias.

N. Ventris lumbricos ſumptum interimit, quotidiano experimento muliercularum, tum ſemen, tum etiam herba. Folia ſicca ad ſiſtenda alba fœminarum profluvia conferre ſcribit Matthiolus.

Abrotanum fœmina villoſis & incanis foliis *C. B.* Seriphium Dioſcoridis Abrotani fœm. facie *Ad. Lob.* In Gallo-provincia, montis celſi D. *Magdalenæ* cryptâ celebris acclivibus Lobelio & nobis obſervatum. Fragrantius mihi viſum eſt vulgari Abrotano fœm. alioquin ei perſimile.

Abrotanum fœmina foliis Ericæ *C. B. Park.* Chamæcypariſſus unguentaria *J. B.* In collibus ſaxoſis circa molendina Nemauſi.

† Abrotanum inodorum *Lob.* campeſtre *C. B. Ger. Park.* Artemiſia tenuifolia ſive leptophyllos, aliis Abrotanum ſylveſtre *J. B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi ad vias & in ſterilioribus ubiq; ferè. Hanc ſpeciem & in Anglia nuper obſervavimus, v. *Cat. Ang.*

Abſinthium arboreſcens *Lob. Park.* arboreſcens Lobelii *J. B.* Abrotanum fœm. arboreſcens *Ger.* Abr. latifolium arboreſcens

cens *C. B.* Italis & Siculis *Herba bianca. Tree-Worm-wood.* In Sicilia, Regno Neapolitano, & insularum adjacentium rupibus maritimis.

Absinthium Ponticum & Romanum quibusdam *J. B.* Ait Cæsalpinus in collibus argillosis agro Senensi frequens esse: quod & nos verum comperimus cùm Florentiâ Romam iremus.

Absinthium Seriphium Narbonense *Park.* Seriph. tenuifolium maritimum Narbon. *J. B.* Seriph. Gallicum *C. B.* Propè Portum Liburnum in Italia atque etiam juxta Monspelium ad maris litus & alibi.

Absinthium tenuifolium Austriacum *Ger. Park.* Austr. tenuifolium *J. B.* Ponticum tenuifolium Austriacum *C. B.* Ad vias non longè à Vienna Austriæ quà ad Neapolin Austriacam itur. De Absinthii facultatibus consule *Cat. Ang.*

Acacia altera trifolia *Ger.* II, sive trifolia *C. B.* secunda, seu altera Dioscoridis *Park.* altera Dioscoridis notior Europæa, folio Cytisi, facie & siliquis Geniste-sparti spinosi *Lob.* Aspalathus secunda trifolia, quæ Acacia secunda Matthiolo trifolia *J. B.* In Sicilia propè Messanam; Italia circa Neapolin, & Gallo-provincia circa Tolonam portum.

Acanthus sativus *Lob. Ger. Park.* sativus vel mollis Virgilii *C. B.* Carduus Acanthus, sive Branca ursina *J. B. Brank-ursine*, or *Bear's-breech.* In Italiæ meridionalibus circa Baias & Neapolin, itémque in Sicilia copiosè.

N. Est è 5 herbis emollientibus. Usus potissimùm externus est in clysteribus aliisq; paregoricis quarumcunque formularum & ut plurimum in cataplasmatis. *Schrod.* Prodest etiam, auctore Dodonæo, tabidis, sanguinem spuentibus, ex alto delapsis, ictu aliquo aut conatu supra vires læsis, non minùs quàm Symphyti majoris radices, quas substantiâ, lento succo, & qualitate proximè refert.

2. Acanthi folia ob figuræ venustatem & elegantiam veteres Architecti columnarum capitulis insculpere solebant. Frondibus Acanthi (inquit Vitruvius, lib. 4. cap. 1.) Columnas Corinthiacas coronabant.

Acanthium Illyricum *Park.* Illyric. purpureum *Ger.* Spina tomentosa altera spinosior *C. B.* Carduus quibusdam dictus Acanthium Illyricum, aliis verò Onopordon *J. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi frequens occurrit.

Acarna flore purpureo rubente patulo *C. B. Park.* Acanthoides parva Apula *Col.* In Sicilia propè Messanam, Italia propè Florentiam, & Gallia Narbonensi propè Monspelium, in arenosis.

Acarna major caule folioso *C. B. Park.* Acarnæ similis flore purpureo, Chamæleon Salmanticensis Clusio *J. B.* Propè montem

montem S. Lupi non longè ab oppidulo *S. Lupian* dicto, itémque juxta vias non longè ab oppidulo *Vic* in valle Frontigniana.

Acer acutioribus foliis *Gesn. hort.* III. sive montanum tenuissimis & acutis foliis *C. B.* Aceris majoris varietas altera *J. B.* In montibus Stiriæ & in Alpibus Sabaudicis propè Genevam.

† Acer majus *Ger. emac.* ma. latifolium, Sycomorus falsò dictum *Park.* maj. multis falsò Platanus *J. B.* I, seu montanum candidum *C. B. The Sycamore-tree,* or *greater Maple.* In montibus propè Genevam.

Acer majus folio rotundiore minúsq; laciniato. An Acer II, i. e. montanum flavum sive crispum *C. B?* Observavimus primò in Hetruriæ sylvis non longè à Viterbo, postea etiam in montibus Genevæ vicinis.

Acer trifolium *C. B.* Creticum trifolium *Park.* Monspessulanum *Lugd. J. B.* In sylva Valena propè montem S. Lupi; itémque in collibus juxta *Castelneuf* pagum Monspelio propinquum. Invenimus etiam propè Gratianopolin, in rupibus juxta pontem quem transimus eundo *à la fountaine que brusle.*

N. Radix, prodente Plinio, contusa è vino jecinoris doloribus utilissimè imponitur.

Acetosa montana maxima *v.* Oxalis maxima.

Acetosa Ocymi facie Neapolitana *C. B.* Neapolitana Ocymi folio *Park.* Ocymi facie Neapolitana βȣκεφαμηφόρα *Col.* In Sicilia & Regno Neapolitano, in Vineis & arenosis frequentissima.

Achillea *v.* Millefolium.

Acini pulchra species *J. B.* Clinopodium IV, sive montanum *C. B.* Austriacum *Clus. Park.* In ascensu montis Juræ variis in locis. *Stone Basil.*

Aconitum lycoctonum Napello simile Neubergense, foliis latioribus, flore purpureo *J. B.* An Aconitum Napello simile sed minus, cæruleum, præcocius *ejusdem?* Hanc plantam in sepibus non longè à Memminga Sueviæ urbe observavimus.

Aconitum folio Platani, flore luteo pallescente *J. B.* II, sive lycoctonum luteum *C. B.* lut. Ponticum serotinum *Park.* luteum Ponticum *Ger. Yellow Wolf-bane.* In colle *La Bastie,* aliísque montibus Genevæ vicinis copiosè.

N. Facultate est hominibus aliísque animalibus exitiali & pernitiosâ. Semen ejus aut radix in pulverem redacta, & oleo temperata ut unguentum indè fiat, illitu pediculos ac furfures enecat & abstergit. *Trag.*

Aconitum

Aconitum hyemale *Ger. Park.* hyem. Belgarum *Lob.* I, ſive unifolium luteum bulboſum *C. B.* Ranunculus cum flore in medio folio, radice tuberoſâ *J. B.* Anemone Bononienſium nonnullis dicitur, quoniam circa Bononiam & per totam etiam Lombardiam copioſiſſimè provenit, menſis Februarii initio florens.

Aconitum pardalianches *v.* Thora.

Aconitum racemoſum *v.* Chriſtophoriana.

† Adianthum ἀνεύσιχον ſive furcatum *Thalii.* Filix ſaxatilis *Tragi. J. B. Park.* ſaxat. V, ſive corniculata *C. B.* In rupium fiſſuris propè Rhenum Fl. invenimus etiam in Italia. Tho. Williſellus nuper in Scotia. *v. Cat. Ang.*

Adianthum ſive Capillus Veneris *J. B.* verum, ſive Capillus Veneris verus *Park.* I, ſeu foliis Coriandri *C. B.* Capillus Veneris verus *Ger. Black Maiden-hair.* In humidis & umbroſis rupibus & puteis, in Gallia Narbonenſi & Italia vulgare.

N. Pulmonum renúmq; vitiis medetur; hepatis & lienis obſtructiones reſerat; Urinam & menſes ciet. *Schrod.* Verùm de ejus virtutibus & uſu integrum libellum ſcripſit Gallicè Petrus Formius M. D. Monſpelienſis.

Ægilops Narbonenſis *Lob.* Feſtuca ſive Æg. Narbonenſis *Park.* Feſtuca Italica *Ger.* Gramen Feſtucæ XIV, ſive Feſtuca altera capitulis duris *C. B.* In Sicilia, Italia, & Gallia Narbonenſi vulgatiſſima.

Ageratum purpureum Dalechampii *J. B.* purpureum *Park.* ſerratum Alpinum *C. B.* In rupibus ad radices montis Salevæ & in aſcenſu montis Juræ propè Genevam; Utrobiq; copioſè.

Ageratum Septentrionalium *Lob.* vulgare, ſive Coſtus hortorum minor *Park.* foliis ſerratis *C. B.* Ager pleriſq;, Herba Julia quibuſdam *J. B.* Balſamita fœmina ſive Ageratum *Ger. Maudlin Tanſy.* In Etruria circa Liburnum, Florentiam, &c. itémq; circa Monſpelium in Gallia Narbonenſi abundè. Trago & Matth. *Eupatorium Meſuæ* dicitur.

N. 1. Subſtantiæ tenuis eſt, ſaporis aromatici, attenuat, exterget, putredini reſiſtit; Hepaticum eſt, laxat alvum quàm blandiſſimè. Extrinſecùs ciet urinam, uterúmq; emollit (ſuffitu) *Schrod.*

2. E foliis hujus & Ophiogloſſi contuſis ínque oleo olivarum bullitis, addito ceræ, reſinæ ſiccæ & Terebinthinæ tantillo, unguentum ſive emplaſtrum efficitur ſarcoticum præſtantiſſimum, Gerardo ſæpiùs probatum.

Agnus caſtus *Offic.* Ag. folio non ſerrato *J. B.* Vitex foliis anguſtioribus Cannabis modo diſpoſitis *C. B.* Vitex ſive

Agnus

Agnus caſtus *Ger.* Vitex ſive Agnus caſtus folio anguſto *Park. The Chaſte Tree.* In Sicilia & Regno Neapolitano ſatis frequens. Agnum caſtum Officinæ ineptè appellant, non advertentes caſtum nihil aliud eſſe quàm expoſitionem Agni.

N. 1. Calef. & ſiccat, inſigniter diſcutit, menſes ciet, appetitus Venereos cohibet, ſemen imminuit. *Schrod.* Plurimas ei virtutes aſcribunt Veteres, quos conſulat qui velit.

2. Athenis Theſmophoriis Cereris ſacro mulieres caſtitatem cuſtodientes foliis Viticis cubitus ſibi ſternere ſolebant, unde ei Ἄγνος nomen.

Alzoon *v.* Sedum.

Alaternus major ſeu prior *Park. Bourgeſpine* Monſpelienſium, Alaternus Plinii Cluſio & Anguillaræ *Lob.* Spina Burgi Monſpelienſium *J. B.* Philyca elatior *C. B.* In Italia præcipuè ad mare inferum, necnon circa Monſpelium in collibus ſaxoſis. Foliorum figurâ & inciſuris multùm variat.

Alcea pentaphyllea *Park.* Pentaphylli folio vel cannabina *J. B.* V, ſive cannabina *C. B.* fruticoſa cannabina *Ger.* In aggeribus foſſarum circa Monſpelium.

Alcea villoſa *J. B.* VIII, ſive hirſuta *C. B.* minor villoſa *Park.* In vinetis circa Monſpelium, & in ſepibus non procul Genevâ.

Alchimilla minor quinquefolia *C. B. v.* Pentaphyllum.

Alcyonium 4 Dioſcoridis *v.* Burſa marina.

Alcyonium 5 Dioſcoridis, ſive Auricula marina *Cæſ.* Fungus auricularis Cæſalpini *C. B.* In rupibus aquâ marinâ tectis propè Portum Liburnum & alibi juxta Italiam & Siciliam.

Alkekengi *Lon.* Halicacabum ſive Alkakengi vulgare *Park.* Solanum bacciferum II, ſive veſicarium, quòd folliculi veſicæ inflatæ ſimiles; vel ut *Plin.* l. 21. c. 31, quoniam veſicæ & calculis proſit, *C. B.* halicacabum *Ger.* hal. vulgare *J. B.* Primò in ſylvoſis in inſula Danubii juxta Viennam Auſtriæ; deinde in Italia propè Romam in ſcrobibus invenimus.

N. Hujus baccæ nephriticæ, diureticæ ac lithontripticæ inſignes ſunt. Uſus præcip. in calculo renum & veſicæ, in ictero (baccæ & folia) in ſanguine coagulato. *Schrod.* Sumi autem poſſunt vel vino infuſæ, vel in ſero lactis aut Zythogalo decoctæ, vel in pulverem redactæ in quovis liquore.

Allium Alpinum *v.* Victorialis.

Allium

Allium ſphærocephalum purpureum ſylveſtre *J. B.* Allium ſeu Moly montanum purpureum elegantiſſimo flore *Cluſ. pan.* An Allium IV, ſive ſphæriceum folio latiore *C. B.?* In Germania.

Allium ſylv. bicorne purpureum proliferum *J. B.* ubi accurata ejus habetur & figura & deſcriptio. Al. montanum II, ſive mont. bicorne anguſtifolium flore purpuraſcente *C. B.* Moly montanum 2 Cluſii *Ger.* In Germania inter Lodeſhemium & Baſileam.

Allium ſylv. bicorne flore obſoleto *C. B.* bicorne proliferum flore intus albeſcente, cum ſtria purpuraſcente externè *J. B.* Genevæ inter ſegetes freq.

Allium ſylv. perpuſillum *v.* Moly moſchatum.

Aloe vulgaris *C. B. J. B.* vulg. ſive ſemper vivum marinum *Ger. Park.* In Sicilia & Melita inſulis, in muris & tectis.

N. 1. Succus hujus plantæ, Aloe dictus, vim præter purgantem obtinet & exiccantem, calefacientémque; proritat hæmorrhoidas & menſes, roborat ventriculum, enecat & expellit lumbricos, arcet putredinem, aſtringit, conſolidat, exterget, adeóque vulnerarium eſt inſigne. *Schrod.*

2. Aloe penè ſola medicamentorum quæ alvum ſolvunt; confirmat etiam ſtomachum, adeò non infeſtat vi aliqua contrariâ. *Plin. Galen.* &c.

3. Quòd frequens Aloes uſus hæmorrhoidum venas aperiat, ego (inquit Fuchſius) millies obſervavi; & vos ex 100 eorum qui Aloe ad excernendas fæces utuntur videbitis 90 hæmorrhoidarum fluxum pati; omiſſo verò Aloes uſu venas illas claudi.

4. Cæterùm tria Aloes genera in Officinis habentur, (1.) *Socotrina*, omnium optima & puriſſima, ab inſula *Socotora* unde advehitur dicta. (2.) *Hepatica*, colorem hepatis referens, priore impurior. (3.) *Caballina*, quæ eſt Aloes craſſamentum, ſeu pars impurior, arenoſa & ſordibus conſpurcata, ideóq; caballis ſeu equis exhibenda. His addit Schroderus (4.) *Lucidam*, adeò depuratam ut tranſparens ſit: Alii non diſtinguunt Socotrinam ab Hepatica, ut neque Lucidam à Socotrinâ; adeóq; duo tantùm genera faciunt, *Hepaticam* ſcilicet & *Caballinam*.

Alopecuros *Ger.* genuina *Park.* Gramen Alopecuroides ſpicâ rotundiore *C. B.* Gr. Alopecuros ſpicâ brevi *J. B. Fox-tail.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi, præſertim in arenoſis, ut v. g. propè oppidum Frontinianam, circa Baias, &c.

Alſine baccifera *Ger.* ſcandens baccifera *C. B.* repens baccifera *Park.* Cacubalum quibuſdam vel Alſine baccifera *J. B.*

J. B. In ſepibus, primò non longè à Francofurto ad Mœnum, poſtea in Italia quoq; & Gallia Narbonenſi obſervavimus.

Alſine folio craſſo, an Alſine fœtida Fabii Columnæ Dioſcoridea *J. B.?* Primò ſe nobis obtulit in Liguria circa Portum Veneris, deinde alibi etiam tum in Italia, tum Sicilia.

† Alſine foliis hederaceis Rutæ modo diviſis *Lob.* recta triphyllos, ſive laciniata *Park.* IV. ſive triphyllos cærulea *C. B.* folio profundè ſecto, flore purpureo ſeu violaceo *J. B.* Inter ſegetes propè Lovanium. Hanc nuper in Anglia invenit T. Williſellus, *v. Cat. Ang.*

Alſine folio oblongo ſerrato, flore cæruleo *J. B.* item Erinos Columnæ minor *ejuſdem.* Rapunculus minor foliis inciſis *C. B.* In muris & ſiccioribus Meſſanæ & Monſpelii. Nos cùm primùm hanc vidimus ad ſpeculum Veneris retulimus.

Alſine maxima *Lugd.* max. Hiſt. Lugdunenſis *J. B.* Alſ. oblongo folio *C. B.* In ſylvoſis ad latera montium Juræ & Salevæ propè Genevam.

Alſine muſcoſa quibuſdam *J. B.* tenuifolia muſcoſa *C. B.* Locis humidis ad fontes & aquarum ſcaturigines in montibus Stiriæ, itémque; in Jura & Saleva mox dictis. Flos hujus tetrapetalos eſt.

Althæa frutex Cluſii *Ger.* Alth. fruteſcens folio rotundiore incano *C. B.* Alth. arboreſcens *J. B.* Hæc eadem non eſt cum Althæa Olbii *Ad.* licèt Lobelius velit, ſed diverſa, ut rectè Cluſius; quamvis & hanc quoq; ſpeciem circa Olbium Gallo-provinciæ obſervaverimus ſpontaneam. Foliis eſt Malvæ vulgaris rotundis, at incanis; flore majore incarnato. In rupibus non longè à ſpecu Frontignana & propè Tolonam.

Alypum montis Ceti, ſive Herba terribilis Narbonenſium *Ad.* Al. Monſpelienſium ſive Herba terribilis *Park.* Al. Monſpelianum, ſive Frutex terribilis *J. B.* Thymelæa foliis acutis, capitulo Succiſæ, ſive Alypum Monſpelienſium *C. B.* Titulus locum deſignat v. g. Promontorium Ceti propè Frontignanam. Invenimus etiam non minùs copioſè in collibus ſaxoſis juxta S. *Chamas* Gallo-provinciæ oppidum.

Alyſſum minus *v.* Thlaſpi minus.

Amarantus luteus *v.* Stœchas citrina.

Ambroſia *Ger.* maritima *C. B.* hortenſis *Park.* Ambroſia quibuſdam *J. B.* In maritimis Etruriæ arenoſis.

Amelanchier *Lob. v.* Dioſpyros.

Ammi

Ammi vulgare *Ger.* vulgatius *Lob. Park.* majus *C. B.* vulgare majus latioribus foliis, ſemine minùs odoro *J. B.* In Sicilia & Italia in hortis, vineis & pinguioribus arvis interdum nimis frequens. Hujus differentiam obſervavimus foliis magìs inciſis.

N. 1. Semen Ammeos veri (quod ab hoc diverſum eſt) partium eſt tenuium, incidit, aperit, diſc. Hinc convenit in dolore colico & uterino, in menſibus & urina obſtructis, in inflatione ventriculi, uſûſq; præcipuè interni eſt, hinc & externi. *Schrod.*

2. Mirificè prodeſt mulierum ſterilitati, ſi in pulverem contritum propinetur manè drachmæ pondere ex vino meraco vel carnium jure, tribus ante cibum horis, &c. Remedium eſt præſtantiſſ. & pluries expertum. *Matth.*

Amygdalus *Ger. Park.* Am. dulcis & amara *J. B.* ſativa *C. B. The Almond-tree.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in agris, non tamen ut puto ſponte.

N. 1. Amygdalæ dulces multùm nutriunt, corpus pinguefaciunt, humorum acrimoniam leniunt, ſemen genitale augent, unde tabidis & macilentis conveniunt. Adhibentur autem præcipuè in emulſionibus.

2. Amygdalæ (inquit Galenus & experientia confirmat) nihil prorſus habent facultatis adſtringentis; unde non audiendi ſunt qui in febribus lactis Amygdalini dicti uſum ideo vetant, nè ſc. alvum aſtringat.

3. Sunt qui ſibi perſuadent non tutum eſſe cremoris Amygdalini uſum febricitantibus & iis qui ſtomachum bilioſum habent, quia ob unctuoſitatem ſuam facilè inflammatur, choleram auget & vapores ad caput mittit. Nos in cremore unctuoſitatem illam non obſervavimus, nec quicquam nocumentorum jam dictorum, licet in febribus & calidis morbis ſæpe uſi ſumus, & utamur ipſi indies etiam in noſtro corpore. *J. B.* quem adi. Bauhino noſtra quoq; experientia ſuffragatur.

4. Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium pulmoni & pectori utiliſſimum eſſe noſtrâ experientiâ multorum commodo ſæpiſſimè exploratum: *J. B.* & paulo poſt, Eſt ſanè medicamentum verè ἐυπόειτον, & ad multa efficax, blandum, gratum & veluti quidam typus aliorum oleorum ejuſdem generis; ſcimus quid poſſit in colico dolore ab induratis fæcibus, ab humore acri, in quibus tutò & maximo ſucceſſu multoties exhibuimus. Sed recenter oportet eſſe expreſſum. Doſ. à ℥iij. ad ℔ß. vel per ſe, vel in jure carnium. In conſtipata alvo mite, tutum & probatum medicamentum etiam renum dolore divexatis. Eſt etiam inſigne anodynum & unicum propemodum infantium medicamen-

camen: quibus etiam recens natis exhibetur ad tormina ventris compescenda cum Saccharo penidiato ad ʒij.

5. Magma reliquum post expressionem olei ad exterſionem manuum & faciei, & cutis lævigationem quovis ſapone præſtantius eſt.

6. Amygdalæ amaræ calidæ ſunt & ſiccæ, atten. aper. exterg. diureticæ ſunt, obſtructioni jecoris, lienis, meſenterii, uteriq; conferunt. Extrinſecùs lentigines tollunt ſi maſticatæ illinantur, capitis dolori ſubveniunt (in frontalibus.) *Schrod.*

7. Am. amaræ ebrietatem arcere dicuntur. Novimus tamen (inquit J. B.) qui amuletum illud in uſu habentes nihilo ſecius à Baccho vincuntur, &c.

8. Amygdalas amaras vulpeculis ſi comedantur lethales eſſe tradunt. Marcellus Virgilius in fele peſtiferam earum vim expertus eſt: Jo. Lutzius in gallinis, quæ ex uſu magmatis poſt olei expreſſionem projecti mortuæ ſunt. *J. B.*

Anagyris *Lob.* fœtida *C. B. Park. Ger.* vera fœtida *J. B.* In montibus prope Meſſanam & alibi tum in Italia, tum etiam in Sicilia.

Anagyris *Ger.* non fœtida major vel Alpina *C. B.* non fœtida ſive Laburnum majus *Park.* Laburnum, arbor trifolia Anagyridi ſimilis *J. B.* In montibus Jurâ & Salevâ prope Genevam & alibi in Alpibus Sabaudicis.

N. 1. Folia Anag. fœtidæ trita & impoſita tumores reprimunt: ſicca in paſſo pota menſes & ſecundas movent, fœtum mortuum ejiciunt. Semen commanducatum vomitus movet. Hæc ex Veteribus, nam Officinis noſtris in uſu non eſt. Quòd vomitiones faciant tum ſemen, tum folia omnes conſentiunt.

2. Accidit interdum, ut capræ & oves in Creta fame vexatæ, hujus folia depaſcant, licèt odoris ſit ingratiſſimi, & poſtea ex harum lacte caſeus conficiatur: quò ſi fortè ignarus aliquis veſcatur, aut lac bibat, ſtatim excitentur tum vehementiſſimi vomitus, tum fluxus ventris; & cùm hoc ſæpiſſimè accidat, multi in diſcrimen vitæ veniunt: quam ob cauſam frutex hic omnibus ſit exoſus. *Bellus.*

3. Quòd Laburni flores apes non attingant, Plinius eúmq; ſecuti recentiores Botanici affirmant. Sæpenumero autem Laburnum ob ligni duritiem & nigrorem pro Ebeno vænit ex quo pulchræ fiunt pectinum thecæ. *J. B.*

Anchuſa anguſtifolia *C. B.* lignoſior anguſtifolia *Lob. Park.* minor lignoſior *J. B.* Libanotidis ſpecies Rondeletio *ejuſdem*: bis enim deſcribit hanc plantam. In collibus ſterilioribus agri Monſpelienſis, *aux Garigues*, propè *Caſtelneuf*, &c.

Anchuſa lutea *J. B. Ger.* major floribus luteis *C. B.* lutea major *Park.* In agris ſterilioribus non longè à Lugduno quà Genevam iter eſt.

Anchuſa Monſpeliaca *J. B.* itémq; minor ſeu Alcibiadion & Onochiles *ejuſdem.* IV, ſive puniceis floribus *C. B.* Anchuſa Alcibiadion *Ger.* minor purpurea *Park.* In colle arenoſo inter Gramontiam ſylvam & Caſtrum novum, non longè à Monſpelio.

N. Plurimas virtutes Anchuſæ tribuunt Veteres, quos conſule. Radix oleo ſoluta rubro colore tingit: petroleo infuſa & illita præſtans eſt ad vulnera recentia & punctura. *Park.*

Androſace Matthioli *Ger.* Androſaces Matthioli ſive Fungus petræus marinus, ſive Umbilicus marinus *J. B.* And. Matth. ſive Cotyledon marina, & Umbilicus marinus *Park.* Androſaces Chamæ conchæ innaſcens vel minor *C. B.* In fundo ſtagni marini Volcarum, inter Promontorium Ceti & *Balleruch* copioſiſſimè & alibi in eodem ſtagno.

Androſæmum fœtidum *Park.* capitulis longiſſimis filamentis donatis *C. B.* Ruta hypericoides quibuſdam, Sicilianæ affinis ſive Tragium *J. B.* In Sicilia & Calabria ad aquarum rivos & ſcaturigines, ubi in ſatis magnum fruticem adoleſcit.

Anemone ſylv. alba major *C. B.* magna alba, plurima parte anni florens *J. B.* ſylv. latifolia alba, ſive tertia Matthioli *Park.* In Germania ſuperiore.

Anemone tuberosâ radice *Ger.* tenuifolia ſimplici flore tertia, ſive Oenanthes foliis, flore violaceo hexaphyllo *C. B.* An Italica latiuſculis ſpinoſis foliis 3 Cluſii *J. B?* Itinere à Lericio ad Maſſam Liguriæ copioſam vidimus, poſtea & alibi in Italia.

Aniſum *Lob. Ger. Park. J. B.* An. herbariis *C. B.* In inſula Melitenſi magno proventu feritur.

N. 1. Semen attenuat, diſcutit, commanducatum halitum oris emendat; diureticum eſt, calculos pellit; lac auget, pulmonicum ac ſtomachicum imprimis audit. Hinc uſus præcip. in tuſſi & orthopnœa; in ructu & inflatione ventriculi, torminibus inteſtinorum, &c. Oleum ejus aut Quinteſſentiam ad phreneſin & morbum comitialem commendat Parkinſonus.

2. Nos in doloribus ventriculi à flatibus & pituitoſis humoribus ortis oleum Aniſi magni facimus, exhibitum cum juſculo, modò paucæ dentur guttulæ, tres ſc. aut quatuor, quod tum in nobiſmet ipſis tum in aliis ſumus experti. Colicos cruciatus quos non potuit ſanare [aliis remediis] oleo Chymico Aniſi ſanavit Heurnius. *J. B.*

3. Infantibus

3. Infantibus ℈i. exhibitum blandè per ſuperiora ac inferiora ſaburram ventriculi inteſtinorúmque ejicit. *Schrod.*

4. Cæteris flatum diſcutientibus medicamentis gratius eſt ventriculo, minus habet acrimoniæ & plus ſuavitatis.

5. Pinſunt hoc in panem ex quo Biſcoctum parant: quin & ſpiritibus illis tenuibus, è quibus generoſiores & aquas vitæ dictas eliciunt, leviter contuſum ante deſtillationem infunditur, ad gratum ſaporem iis iterata deſtillatione exaltandis conciliandum.

6. Aniſum Melitenſes Cuminum dulce appellant, unde C. Bauhinus deceptus Cuminum dulce Melitenſium pro diſtincta ſpecie Cumini habuit.

Anonis viſcoſa ſpinis carens lutea major *C. B.* lutea non ſpinoſa, Dalechampio natrix *J. B.* Natrix Plinii ſive Anonis non ſpinoſa lutea major *Park.* Primò illam obſervavimus in arenoſis inſulæ iſtius exiguæ Promontorio Siciliæ Pachyno dicto nuper impetu maris abruptæ; deinde ad fluvium *Arve* propè Genevam; tandem circa Monſpelium copiosè.

Anonis non ſpinoſa parva procumbens lutea. In arenoſis maris litoribus propè Cataniam Siciliæ copiosè.

Anonis non ſpinoſa purpurea ſupina minima. In ſterilioribus Calabriæ juxta mare. Has duas plantas nondum deſcriptas putamus.

Anonis puſilla fruticans Cherleri *J. B.* Trifoliis affinis. In collibus ſterilioribus Narbonenſis Galliæ inter Ilices, Thymos alióſq; frutices multa.

Anonymus flore Coluteæ *Cluſ.* Chamæbuxus flore Coluteæ *Ger. C. B.* Chamæbuxus ſive Chamæpyxos quibuſdam *J. B.* Pſeudo-chamæbuxus *Park.* Primò obſervavimus in ſylvis Conſtantiam inter & Scaphuſiam, deinde in planitie quadam propè Auguſtam Vindelicorum, tandem non longè à Tiguro Helvetiæ plurimam, menſe Maio florentem.

Anthyllis leguminoſa purpuraſcente flore *Cluſ.* Loto affinis flore ſubrubente *C. B.* In agrorum marginibus circa Liburnum portum & alibi in paſcuis Italiæ.

Anthyllis altera herbariorum *Park* *v.* Chamæpitys moſchata. marina incana, &c. *v.* Paronychia.
leguminoſa Hiſpanica *v.* Trifolium Halicacabum, & Auricula muris.

Antirrhinum luteum *Ger.* luteo flore *C. B.* flore luteo grandi *Cam.* flore ſubluteo *Dod.* Circa Meſſanam in muris: unde Petrus Caſtellus in Catalogo ſuo Meſſanenſe illud appellat. Invenimus inſuper in rupibus non procul à *Petra ſancta* Hetruriæ oppido.

Antirrhinum purpureum *Ger.* majus alterum folio longiore *C. B.* vulgare *J. B.* In aggeribus foſſarum & ad ſepes propè Monſpelium abundè.

Antirrhinum minus flore carneo, rictu ſtriato. In Italia & Sicilia.

Antithora flore luteo Aconiti *J. B.* Anthora *Park.* Aconitum ſalutiferum ſeu Anthora *C. B.* Anthora ſive Aconitum ſalutiferum *Ger.* In monte Jura circa verticem *Thuiri*, & alibi in iſtius montis jugis.

N. 1. Radix inſigniter amara eſt: venenis omnibus adverſari dicitur, & peculiariter radici Thoræ. Addit Guainerius magnæ etiam eſſe adverſus peſtem efficaciæ, cui ſubſcribit Matth. Solerius non modò per inferiorem ventrem, ſed & per ſuperiora largas ait Anthoræ radices expurgationes moliri; modum eſſe ad quantitatem Phaſeoli in juſculo aut vino.

2. Conſiderent lectores (inquit *J. B.*) an radix purgans conveniat commorſis à viperis & cane rabido, itémq; peſte laborantibus. Quis tandem credat radicem purgantem auxiliari omnibus cordis affectibus?

Aparine ſemine Coriandri ſaccharati *Park.* In inſula ad Prom. Pachynum & alibi in Sicilia.

Aphyllanthes Monſpelienſium *J. B. Lob.* Caryophyllus cæruleus Monſpelienſium *C. B. Park.* In collibus juxta *Caſtelneuf*, aliiſq; ſterilioribus Monſpelio vicinis.

Aphyllanti affinis, &c. *v.* Scabioſa.

Apium montanum nigrum *J. B.* VI, ſive montanum folio ampliore *C. B.* ejuſdem Ap. VIII, ſeu montanum nigrum: ejuſdem Daucus VI, ſeu montanus Apii folio minor, ex ſententia fratris J. Bauhini; adeóq; ex una planta tres facit. Apium montanum vulgatius & Apium montanum Pariſienſium *Park.* Oreoſelinum *Ger.* In Germaniæ montoſis, & ad latera montis Juræ non procul Genevâ.

Apium peregrinum *v.* Daucus tertius Dioſcoridis.

Apocynum latifolium amplexicaule *J. B. v.* Scammonea Monſpeliaca.

Arbor Judæ *Lob. Ger. Park.* Judaica arbor *J. B.* Siliqua ſylv. rotundifolia *C. B.* Primò obſervavimus in collibus Romæ vicinis, Tyberi fluvio imminentibus; deinde in Appenninis montibus.

Arbutus *Ger. Park.* Arb. Comarus Theophraſti *J. B.* Arb. ſive Unedo *Lob.* Arb. folio ſerrato *C. B.* In Siciliæ, Italiæ & Galliæ Narbonenſis ſylvoſis plurima.

N. 1. Arbuti fructus, memæcylum Græcis dictus, ventriculo incommodus eſt & capitis dolorem inducit. Mihi ſanè quoties comedi (inquit J. Bauhinus) dolorem cauſârunt ventriculi hi fructus. Ego ſine ulla noxa multos edi. *Cluſ.* & revera ſapore ſunt non ingrato.

2. Amatus

2. Amatus ex Arbuti foliis & floribus aquam vitreis organis elici tradit, eámque ſervari tanquam ſacratiſſimum adverſùs peſtem & venena antidotum. Matthiolus pulverem oſſis de corde cervi ei admiſcet.

3. Scribit Bellonius in montis Athos, tantopere priſcis celebrati, vallibus Arbutos (qui ut plurimum aliis locis fruticent) in vaſtæ magnitudinis arbores evadere. Juba author eſt quinquagenûm cubitorum altitudine in Arabia naſci. *Plin.*

Ariſarum latifolium *Park. Ger.* latifolium quibuſdam *J. B.* latifolium alterum *C. B.* In aggeribus ſepium & umbroſis, itinere inter Maſſam & Lucam copioſum vidimus: poſtea etiam in Gallo-provincia non longè à Tolona portu, ad montium latera.

Ariſtolochia rotunda *Lob. Ger. J. B.* rotunda vulgatior *Park.* rotundo flore ex purpura nigro *C. B.* In Italia paſſim ad ſepes & in aggeribus foſſarum.

Ariſtolochia polyrrhizos *J. B.* Ariſt. Piſtolochia dicta *C. B.* Piſtolochia *Ger.* Piſtolochia vulgatior *Park.* In arvis propè *Sellam novam* agri Monſpelienſis, ſub oleis.

Ariſtolochia Saracenica *Ger.* Ar. clematitis *Park.* Ar. clematitis recta *C. B.* clematitis vulgaris *J. B.* Circa Monſpelium in vineis, foſſis & aggeribus plus ſatìs luxuriat.

N. Ariſtolochia utraq; cephalica, hepatica & pulmonica inprimis eſt; attenuat, aperit. Hinc prodeſt ad tartaream mucilaginem reſolvendam expectorandámque; ad menſes ciendos, tumores internos rumpendos, venena diſcutienda. Inſuper longæ infuſio ad ſcabiem exiccandam vel vulgo hîc uſitatiſſima eſt. Extrinſecùs adhibetur uſu creberrimo ad exiccanda & mundificanda vulnera. Rotunda tenuiorum eſt partium quàm longa, adeóq; efficacior, & in primis menſibus ac ſecundinis ciendis celeberrima. *Schrod.* Aiunt & radici huic vim purgatricem ineſſe.

Armeria prolifera *Ger.* Caryophyllus prolifer *Park.* ſylveſtris prolifer *C. B.* Betonica coronaria ſquamoſa ſylv. *J. B.* In Italia, Sicilia, Germania, Gallia ſatìs frequens.

Armeria rubra *Ger.* Betonica coronaria ſive Caryophyllus ſylv. vulgatiſſimus *J. B.* Caryophyllus ſylv. vulgaris latifolius. *C. B.* Cum priore & magìs etiam vulgaris.

Artemiſia tenuifolia *v.* Abrotanum inodorum.

Arum venis albis *C. B.* magnum, rotundiore folio *Park.* majus Veronenſe *Lob.* Primò in inſulis circa Venetias nobis conſpectum, etiam Novembri menſe virens, foliis viridibus, vulgaris duplo majoribus, venis albis; vidimus & alibi in Lombardia.

Asarum *Lob. Ger. C. B. J. B.* vulgare *Park.* In sylvis ad latera montis Juræ, quà ascenditur ad verticem *Dole* dictum copiosè. Vidimus & in Bavaria.

N. Crassam pituitam & utramq; bilem per vomitum ac nonnunquam per secessum violenter expurgat. Diureticum est & emmenagogum insigne. Epar, lienem, vesicámq; fellis aperit. Hinc utile est in arthritide, hydrope, febribus, præcipuè tertiana ac quartana, ictero, &c. Folia exhibentur n. 6, 7, 8, vel 9, infusa aut cocta & expressa.

Asclepias *Lob.* flore albo *Ger. Park. C. B.* Ascl. sive Vincetoxicum multis, floribus albicantibus *J. B.* Per Germaniam, Italiam, Galliam Narbonensem in dumetis & ad sepes ubiq; ferè.

N. Alexipharmaca est ac sudorifera insignis. Usus præcip. in peste aliisq; venenosis affectibus, in obstructionibus mensium, in torminibus intestinorum, in palpitatione cordis ac lipothymia, in hydrope. Semen commendatur ad calculum. Extrinsecùs usus tam florum quàm radicum & seminis est in ulceribus sordidis ac malignis purificandis, ad ictus insectorum venenatorum, in tumoribus mammarum, &c. *Schrod.* Facultatibus cum Aristolochia longa convenit ex sententia Tragi. De vi ejus ad hydropem vide *J. B.* & *Trag.*

Aspalathus 2 Monspelienſis *J. B.* alter Monspelienſis *Park.* Genista-spartium spinosum majus I, flore luteo *C. B.* In aridis & sterilibus saxosis collibus circa Monspelium, Nemausum & alibi in Gallia Narbonensi.

Asparagus marinus *J. B.* marinus crassiore folio *Park.* marit. crassiore folio *C. B.* palustris *Ger.* ἁλείῳ sive palustris *Galeno.* In palustribus propè marinum Volcarum stagnum, non longè à Monspelio. Hæc planta mihi non visa est specie differre ab Asparago sativo, sicut nec sylvestris ab eo differt aliter quàm culturâ. Quæ ad Asparagum annotavimus vide in *Cat. Ang.*

Asparagus petræus sive Corruda *Ger.* petræus, sive Corruda aculeata *Park.* Asparagus foliis acutis *C. B.* Corruda *J. B.* In Italia ad sepes & in dumetis frequens. Provenit quoq; circa Monspelium in Linguadocia.

Asparagus sylv. aculeatus *Ger.* aculeatus, spinis horridus *C. B.* spinosus, sive Corruda spinis horrida *Park.* In insula Promontorio Pachyno adjacente, & alibi in maritimis Siciliæ.

Asparagus sylv. spinosus Clusii *Ger.* aculeatus tribus aut quatuor spinis ad eundem exortum *C. B.* Ad mare propè Tauromenium in Sicilia. Harum specierum meminit J. Bauhinus in capite de Corruda.

Asperula

Aſperula flore cæruleo *Ger. Park.* cærulea arvenſis *C. B.* Rubra cærulea erectior elatiórve *J. B.* In monte Salevâ inter ſegetes ; itémq; propè Neapolin Auſtriæ & Monſpelium.

† Aſphodelus bulboſus Dodonæi, ſive Ornithogalum ſpicatum flore virente *J. B.* Ornithogalum anguſtifolium majus, floribus ex albo vireſcentibus *C. B.* Aſphodelus bulboſus *Ger.* Inter ſegetes unâ circiter leucâ à Geneva verſùs Salevam montem. Hanc T. Williſellus in Anglia invenit. vide. *Cat. Ang.*

† Aſphodelus luteus *Ger. J. B.* lut. minor *Park.* luteus & flore & radice *C. B.* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum & alibi in Sicilia.

N. 1. Aſphodeli Veteribus frequens in medicina uſus fuit. Videſis Dioſcoridem, Plinium & Galenum, qui plurimas ei facultates aſſignant. Recentioribus nunc dierum ferè neglectus eſt : ſunt tamen qui radices ejus ad icterum commendant.

8. Haſtulæ regiæ caulis ſeu ſcapus totus Græcis *antherícos* dicebatur, uti Latinis, teſte Plinio, *albucus*. Sunt & qui eo nomine ſemen Aſphodeli ſignificari voluerint.

Aſphodelus major ramoſus flore albo *J. B.* major albus ramoſus *Park.* albus ramoſus mas *C. B.* ramoſus *Ger.* In montibus Meſſanæ imminentibus, atq; etiam in collibus ſaxoſis agri Monſpelienſis.

Aſphodelus minor *Cluſ.* albus non ramoſus *C. B.* non ramoſus *Ger.* In Sicilia circa Syracuſas & alibi.

Aſphodelus minor foliis fiſtuloſis *v.* Phalangium Cretæ Salonenſis.

Lancaſtriæ verus *Ger. emac. v.* Pſeudo-aſphodelus.

Aſter Atticus Italorum flore purpureo *Park.* Italorum *Lob. Ger.* Atticus cæruleus vulgaris *C. B.* Att. purpureo & albo flore *J. B.* In aſperis Germaniæ collibus ſecus Rhenum & alibi copioſè.

Aſter Atticus *Ger. Cæſ.* Atticus luteus verus *Park.* luteus foliolis ad florem rigidis *C. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi ubiq; obvius.

Aſter montanus luteus Salicis glabro folio. *C. B.* montanus foliis ſalicis *Park. Ger.* Conyza media Monſpelienſis, quibuſdam Aſteris Attici genus, folio glabro rigido *J. B.* In collibus juxta *Caſtelneuf* & alibi in vicinia Monſpelii. Eundem obſervavimus in Germania juxta Rhenum ex adverſo Manhemii ; & in ſylvis ſupra Neapolim Italiæ, verſùs Camaldulenſium cœnobium.

Aſter purpureus montanus *J. B.* Alpinus cæruleo magno flore *Park.* Atticus cæruleus III, ſive montanus cæruleus magno flore, foliis oblongis *C. B.* Aſter 7 Cluſii *Ger.* In ſummis

jugis montis Juræ, itémque in montibus maximo Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentibus.

Aſteri montano purpureo ſimilis *J. B.* Videtur J. Bauhinus deſcribere plantam quam inveni in montibus ſylvoſis max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio vicinis, quamvis per omnia non reſpondeat Figura aut Deſcriptio; & quid mirum? cùm ſicca jam delineata & deſcripta fuerit.

Aſter Tripolii flore *C. B.* minor anguſtifolius *Park.* Atticus Monſpelienſis purpureus, anguſtioribus foliis *J. B.* minor Narbonenſis Tripolii flore, Linariæ folio *Lob.* In prato juxta molendinum *Caſtri novi*, inq; ſylva Valena & alibi propè Monſpelium.

Aſter ſupinus *Park.* luteus ſupinus Cluſii *Ger.* Aſt. luteus ſupinus ſpinoſus *J. B.* perperàm ſpinoſum appellat. Aſt. luteus XII, ſive ſupinus *C. B.* Circa Maſſiliam ad maris litus.

Aſter montanus X, ſive luteo magno flore *C. B.* montanus 3 *Ger.* Britannica conyzoides, quibuſdam Aſter Pannonicus Cluſio *J. B.* In Germania ad Rhenum; inq; Italia ad margines foſſarum inter Liburnum & Piſas. Semper in aquoſis.

Aſter luteus lanuginoſus *Park.* hirſutus *Ger.* luteus V, ſive hirſuto Salicis folio *C. B.* An Aſter luteus XI, ſive luteus montanus villoſus magno flore *C. B.?* Aſter montanus flore luteo magno hirſutus, quibuſdam Oculus Chriſti *J. B.?* In montoſis medio circiter itinere inter Genevam & Lugdunum. Huic non adeò diſſimilis eſt figura Aſteris anguſtifolii lutei apud J. Bauhinum.

Aſtragalus Monſpelianus *J. B.* Securidaca II, ſive lutea minor corniculis recurvis *C. B.?* An potiùs Aſtragalus V, ſeu villoſus floribus globoſis *ejuſdem?* Certè Aſtragalus Monſpelianus *J. B.* diverſus eſt ab Hedyſaro ſeu Securidaca minore, proinde reprehendit Lobelium, quòd non adverterit Aſtragalum Monſpelienſium diverſum eſſe à Securidaca minore. Verùm Monſpelienſes, cùm ibi eſſemus Anno 1665. oſtenderunt nobis Securidacam minorem pro ſuo Aſtragalo: Aſtragalum autem Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* nondum vidimus.

Aſtragalus Monſpeliano candidior, & Onobrychis quorundam *J. B.* An Aſtrag. V, ſeu villoſus floribus globoſis *C. B.?* qui Aſtragalum Monſpelianum Cluſii huc refert. purpureus *Lugd.* In rupibus montis Salevæ Genevam ſpectantibus copioſè.

Aſtragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis *J. B.* Onobrychis X, ſeu floribus Viciæ majoribus cæruleo-purpuraſcentibus, vel foliis Tragacanthæ *C. B.* In altiſſimo vertice montis Juræ *Thuiri* dicto.

Aſtragalus

Aſtragalus major Fuchſio *v.* Orobus ſylvaticus.

Aſtrantia nigra *Lob.* nigra, ſive Veratrum nigrum Dioſcoridis *Dod. Ger.* Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio major *Park. C.B.* Sanicula fœmina quibuſdam, aliis Helleborus niger *J. B.* In ſylvis quibuſdam non longè à Monachio Bavariæ; necnon in Salevæ pratis montoſis urbi Genevæ vicinis.

N. Hujus radici vim per alvum purgatricem Helleboro albo ſimilem ſed mitiorem multò ineſſe Geſnerus primùm ſe expertum refert.

Atractylis *Lob. Ger.* lutea *C. B.* flore luteo *Park.* vera flore luteo *J. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi ad vias & in agrorum marginibus ubiq; ferè.

N. Hujus folia ſuccum ſanguineum præbent, quemadmodum Theophraſtus de Atractylide refert, qui tamen tuſis & expreſſis non elicitur, ſed avulſis dum adhuc tenera ſunt & ſucco prægnantia, ſponte è venis effluit; quo modo etiam ex Aloes plantæ foliis ſe Aloen puriſſimam & optimam Neapoli collegiſſe ſcribit F. Columna.

Atriplex marina *Ger.* maritima *J. B.* maritima laciniata *C. B.* marina repens *Park.* In litoribus arenoſis maris Mediterranei nuſquam non occurrit. A noſtrati a. maritima omnino diverſa eſt.

Avicularia Sylvii *J. B. v.* Speculum Veneris.

Avicularia muris Camerarii *J. B.* Anthyllis leguminoſa marina Bætica vel Cretica, ſive Auricula muris Camerarii *Park.* Loto affinis IV, ſive hirſutis circinatis ſiliquis *C.B.* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum, ubi arx præſidio Hiſpanico tenetur, & alibi in Sicilia.

Auricula muris pulchro flore, folio tenuiſſimo *J. B.* In monte *Thuiri* non procul à Genevâ.

Auricula Urſi flore purpureo *Ger.* A. U. ſive Primula veris Alpina flore rubente *J. B.* Sanicula Alpina purpurea *C. B.* Primò invenimus in Alpibus non longè à *Pontieba* vico qui ab ea parte Limes eſt Ditionis Venetianæ: poſtea etiam in clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani; tandem in Alpibus, *Chambery* inter & max. Carthuſianorum cœnobium.

Auricula leporis *v.* Bupleuron.

B

BArba capri *J. B. Ger. emac.* B. capræ floribus oblongis, Melandryon Plinii *C. B.* Ulmaria major ſive altera *Park.* Propè Genevam *à la Baſtie.* Invenimus & in Helvetia non longè à Scaphuſia.

Balſamita *v.* Ageratum.

Barba Jovis frutex *C. B. Cluſ. Park.* &c. Jovis barba pulchrè lucens *J. B.* In clivis maritimis Etruriæ & Regni Neapolitani copiosè.

Bellis ſylvatica *J. B.* media ſylveſt. *Ger.* VI, ſive ſylv. media, caule carens *C. B.* In montibus circa Genevam.

Bellis Alpina major folio rigido *C. B. Park.* In ſummis jugis montis Juræ copioſè. Bellidis utriuſq; facultates quære in *Cat. Ang.*

Bellis cærulea Monſpeliaca *Ger.* cærulea II, ſive caule folioſo *C. B.* Aphyllantes Anguillaræ, ſive Globularia Bellidi ſimilis *J. B.* Globularia Monſpelienſium, Bellis cærulea *Park.* Circa Monſpelium plurimis in locis; quin & ad radices montium Juræ & Salevæ propè Genevam, & alibi tum in Italia, tum etiam in Germania.

Bellis cærulea caule nudo *C. B.* In ſylvis & montibus max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio vicinis. Hæc priore elatior eſt, foliis anguſtioribus longioribúſq; & omnino ſpecie ab ea diverſa, quicquid repugnat J. Bauhinus, cui certè nunquam conſpecta fuit.

Beta Cretica ſpinoſa *Park.* Cretica ſemine ſpinoſo *J. B.* ſemine aculeato *Ger.* minor V, ſeu Cretica ſemine aculeato *C. B.* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum Siciliæ.

Biſtorta minima *J. B.* IV, ſive Alpina media *C. B.* minor Alpina *Park.* In ſupremis herbidis jugis montis Juræ copioſè. Puto hanc non eſſe ſpecie diverſam à noſtrate, quamvis C. Bauhinus diſtinguat.

Blattaria lutea *J. B.* lutea minor ſeu vulgaris *Park.* lutea folio longo laciniato *C. B.* flore luteo *Ger.* Variis in locis hanc obſervavimus tam in Germania quam in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi. Solo floris colore ab hac differt Blattaria flore albo, ſiquidem ex eodem ſemine oritur, ut in hortulo noſtro Cantabrigiæ aliquando experti ſumus.

Blitum rubrum majus *C. B. Ger.* pulchrum rectum, magnum rubrum *J. B.* In hortis oleraceis circa Monſpelium.

Blitum

Blitum rubrum minus *J. B. C. B. Ger.* minus sylv. rubrum *Park.* In vineis, hortis & fimetis circa Monspelium & alibi. Quomodo & an omnino specificè inter se differant album minus & rubrum minus, mihi non satis constat. Quod in Germania circa Basileam & alibi tam copiosè provenit videtur esse Blitum minus album *J. B.*

Botrys *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* ambrosioides vulgaris *C. B.* Botrys plerisq; Botanicis *J. B.* In arenosis circa Rhegium in Calabria, Florentiam in Etruria, Monspelium & Nemausum in Narbonensi Gallia.

N. 1. Herba in pulverem redacta, melléq; in Electuarii forma excepta præstat contra pulmonum vomicas, quo remedio multos ego curavi qui pus screabant. *Matth.* Valere dicitur & ad dolores uteri, ad menses ciendos & emortuos fœtus ejiciendos.

2. Nonnulli inter vestes eam reponunt ad tineas abigendas, & odoris suavitatem communicandam.

Botrys verticillata *J. B. v.* Chamædrys foliis laciniatis.

Branca ursina *v.* Acanthus sativus.

Briza monococcos *Ger.* Zea Briza dicta, vel monococcos Germanica *C. B.* Zea monococcos, sive simplex, sive Briza *Park.* Zea monococcos, Briza quibusdam *J. B.* In Germania Argentoratum inter & Basileam ejus segetes vidimus.

Buglossum angustifolium *Lob.* angustifolium minus *C. B.* vulgare angustifolium minus *J. B.* minus sativum *Park.* Ad vias & agrorum margines in Italia, Gallia, Germania subinde occurrit. An hoc à sativo aliter quàm culturâ differat considerandum. Vulgare latifolium circa Messanam invenimus.

N. Viribus cum Boragine convenit. Flores inter quatuor illos cordiales famosos recensentur. Omnibus affectibus ex atra bile oriundis conducunt, ut & radix & folia. In oleribus usurpantur, valéntque ad sedandos dolores varios.

Bugula *v.* Consolida.

Buphthalmum vulgare *Ger.* Dioscoridis *C. B.* Matthioli, sive vulgare Millefolii foliis *Park.* Chamæmelum chrysanthemum quorundam *J. B.* Variis Germaniæ in locis, v. g. in muris oppidi *Bonnæ* propè Coloniam, &c. In Italia circa Florentiam in alveis torrentum.

N. Usus sum hâc herbâ in vino decoctâ adversùs inveteratam fellis suffusionem, potu illam decoctionem calidam hoc morbo laborantibus tanquam concoquens & discutiens remedium exhibui, certòq; deprehendi eam extenuandi, discutiendiq; & educendi citra dolorem & periculum vi præditam. *Trag.*

Buphthalmum

Buphthalmum Cotulæ folio *C. B.* alterum Cotulæ folio *Park.* tenuifolium folio Millefolii ferè *J. B.* In agris circa Liburnum portum. Vel eadem eſt hæc planta, vel certè ſimillima Chryſanthemo Valentino Cluſii. Chryſanth. tenuifolium Bæticum Boelii. *Ger.*

Bupleurum anguſtifolium; An Bupleurum III, ſive anguſtiſſimo folio *C. B.?* Figura Bupleuri anguſtifolii Monſpelienſis *Ger.* optimè convenit huic plantæ quam circa Monſpelium invenimus. Eſt a. ſpecie diſtincta à noſtrate Auricula leporis ſeu minimâ *J. B.*

Bupleuron latifolium Monſpelienſe *Ger.* I, ſeu folio rigido *C. B.* latifolium *Park.* Auricula leporis altera ſive rigidior *J. B.* In ſylvis & dumetis circa Monſpelium.

Bupleurum folio ſubrotundo ſive vulgatiſſimum *C. B.* An B. anguſtifolium *Park?* Auricula leporis umbellâ luteâ *J. B.* In Germaniæ & Italiæ montoſis, ad ſepes & in dumetis.

Burſa marina & Alcyonii genus 4 Dioſcoridi *Cæſ.* Arancio marino *Imper.* Algæ pomum Monſpelienſium *J. B.* Alcyonium XII, ſive Burſa marina Cæſalpini *C. B.* Apud Scriptores noſtros Anglicos nulla hujus mentio, quod ſciam. In litoribus maris arenoſis ad Siciliæ *Punctum Cerciolum* dictum reperi.

† Burſæ paſtoriæ loculo ſublongo affinis pulchra planta *J. B.* B. p. major folio non ſinuato *C. B.* Thlaſpi Veronicæ folio *Park.* Medio circiter itinere inter Lucam & Piſas ad ſepes. Hanc nuper in Anglia noſtra invenimus ſpontaneam, v. *Cat. Ang.*

Burſa paſtoris minor foliis Perfoliatæ *J. B.* *v.* Thlaſpi oleraceum.

C.

CAcalia quibuſdam *J. B.* III, ſive foliis cutaneis acutioribus & glabris *C. B.* folio glabro *Ger.* glabro folio acuminato *Park.* In ſylvoſis montium Juræ & Salevæ propè Genevam.

Cacubalum Plinii *v.* Alſine baccifera.

Calamintha montana præſtantior *Lob. Ger. Park.* montana flore magno, ex calice longo *J. B.* magno flore *C. B.* In montibus propè maximum Carthuſianorum cœnobium. Invenimus & in montoſis Etruriæ ſylvis.

Caltha

Caltha arvenſis *C. B.* ſimplici flore *J. B.* Calendula ſimplici flore *Ger.* Circa Monſpelium, Liburnum, &c. An Caltha minima *J. B.? Small wild Marygold.*

N. Flores cardiaci cenſentur, hinc & heptiaci & Alexipharmaci, ſudores movent, variolas expellunt, ictero medentur, menſes cient, partum promovent (fumus ſubditus parturienti.) Aqua deſtillata oculorum rubedini & inflammationi medetur. Folia in olere ſumpta alvum leniunt.

2. Decoctum florum Calendulæ in Zythogalo ſeu liquore poſſeti vulgò præſcribitur ad variolas expellendas; ejúſq; uſus à longo tempore ferè inter omnes increbuit.

3. Planta hæc Solſequia & Solis ſponſa dicitur, quòd flos ejus ortu Solis aperiatur & occaſu claudatur.

Campanula rotundifolia minima *C. B. J. B. Park.* An Camp. glabra XXII, ſive minor rotundifolia Alpina *C. B.?* Fortè enim hæ duæ non differunt ſpecie. In Alpibus Stiriacis & Carinthiacis. Folia hujus ex rotunditate oblonga ſunt & ſerrata eo ferè modo quo Saniculæ Alpinæ guttatæ.

Campanula minor folio rotundo, flore cæruleo pentagono grandi. In clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani. An à quoquam deſcripta ſit neſcio.

Campanula Perſicifolia *Ger. Park.* anguſtifolia cærulea & alba *J. B.* Rapunculus glaber X, ſeu Perſicifolius magno flore *C. B.* Obſervavimus hanc propè Spadam urbeculam acidulis celebrem flore albo: in montibus & collibus Genevæ vicinis flore cæruleo.

Campanula repens flore minore cæruleo *J. B.* An Trachelium ſive Campanula hirſuta VIII, i. e. Urticæ foliis oblongis, minùs aſperis *C. B.?* Hujus meminit Cluſius in Hiſt. cap. de Trachelio, quem adi. In arvis inter ſegetes prope Genevam & alibi.

Camphorata hirſuta *C. B.* Monſpel. *J. B.* major Monſpelienſium *Park.* Monſpelienſium, an Chamæpeuce Plinii *Lob.* Circa Monſpelium, Nemauſum, Avenionem & alibi in Gallia Narbonenſi.

Camphoratæ congener *C. B.* Camph. Monſpelienſium quoad figuram *J. B.* Anthyllis altera Italorum *Ger.* Camphoratæ congener, ſive Anthyllis altera Italorum *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in arvis & vervactis frequens.

Capparis ſpinoſa folio rotundo *Park.* rotundiore folio *Ger.* ſpinoſa fructu minore folio rotundo *C. B.* Cap. ſpinoſa *J. B.* qui ſpecies haſce non diſtinguit. In muris & ruderibus Romæ, Senarum, Florentiæ, & alibi in Italia. Circa Tolonam in Gallo-provinçia colitur.

N. Florum

N. Florum gemmæ antequam explicantur decerptæ & muriâ conditæ ad nos tranſportantur, & intinctûs ferè loco ad carnes & piſces aſſatos adhibentur: appetitum augent, hepati & lieni conferunt obſtructiones eorum reſerando. Memorabile eſt (ſi modò verum) quod ſcribit Plinius. Ferunt eos (inquit) qui quotidie Capparin Italicam edunt Paralyſi non periclitari, nec Lienis doloribus. Cortex, radicis imprimis, lienes induratos juvat, tum intus aſſumptus, tum foras impoſitus; menſes educit, ulcera exterget & deſiccat, ad dolorem iſchiadicum valere dicitur, & affectus Arthriticos.

Cardamine Alpina *v.* Naſturtiolum Alpinum.

† Cardamine impatiens vulgò. Sium minus impatiens *Ger.* minimum *Alpini:* minimum, Noli me tangere dictum, ſive impatiens Naſturtii ſylv. folio *Park.* An Siſymbrii Cardamines ſpecies quædam inſipida *J. B.?* Certè & icon & deſcriptio huic ad amuſſim quadrant. In Germania juxta Rhenum, locis glarioſis ubi aquæ ſcaturiunt.

Carduus chryſanthemus Narbonenſis *Ger.* Scolymos chryſanthemus *C. B.* Spina lutea *J. B.* Scolymus Theophraſti, ſive Eryngium luteum Monſpelienſium *Park.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi, ad mare præſertim frequentiſſimus.

Carduus chryſanthemus *Dod.* Scolymus Theophraſti Hiſpanicus *Cluſ.* Propè oppidulum S. Lupiani, eundo ad Pedenatium, & alibi circa Monſpelium. Hæc planta reverà ſpecie differt à præcedente, quicquid contradicit C. Bauhinus.

N. Salmanticenſes tenellam adhuc plantam & primùm germinantem, cum ipſa radice elotam crudam aut etiam coctam cum carnibus edunt: ipſius lacteo ſucco omne lactis genus coagulant; etiámque ejus flore. Crocum adulterant, ut quædam nationes Cnici flore. Hujus autem radice Sues non minùs libenter veſcuntur quàm Eryngii *Cluſ.*

Carduus chryſanthemus procerus caule eduli. Ad radices montis Ætnæ 8. mil. ſupra Cataniam, ubi vulgus cum aceto & pipere caules ipſius crudos acetarii loco comedit. Hæc planta an à præcedente ſpecie diverſa ſit ſubdubito, quamvis duplo altiùs aſſurgat. At fortè illud ſolo debetur.

Carduus cæruleus ſphærocephalus minor *C. B.* Crocodilium Monſpelienſium *Lugd.* Card. globoſus minor *Ger.* Echinopus minor *J. B.* In Gallia Narbonenſi vulgatiſſimus.

Carduus galactites *J. B.* Apud alios Botanicos hunc non invenio. In Sicilia & Melita inſulis, itemque in Italia propè

propè pharum Genuenſem, necnon circa Monſpelium in locis ruderatis & incultis.

Carduus lacteus peregrinus Camerarii *J. B.* albis maculis notatus exoticus *C. B.* Silybum minus Bæticum *Park.* In Melita & Sicilia inſulis. Color feminis in hoc fuſcus eſt & minimè albus, ut in peregrino Camerarii, & proinde fortè rectiùs refertur ad Silybum majus annuum *Park.*

Carduus lanceolatus ferocior *J. B.* Primò invenimus eum proximè *fontem* quem vocant *ardentem*, à Gratianopoli duabus circiter leucis remotum, deinde in itinere ab Aurantia ad Nemauſum; tandem propè montem S. Lupi, tribus Monſpelio leucis diſtantem. Eſt ei flos albus & major quàm Lanceolati vulgaris.

Carduus parvus *J. B.* In Siciliæ agris non longè à caſtello *Puzzallu* ex adverſo Melitæ.

Carduus Cirſium dictus folio laciniato nigrius *J. B.* In montibus propè Genevam. Hic an ab aliis deſcriptus ſit video J. Bauhinum dubitare, proinde & ego ἐπέχω.

Carduus pratenſis Aſphodeli radice latifolius *C. B.* bulboſus Monſpelienſium *Park.* bulboſus Monſpelienſis, ſive Acanthus ſylv. quibuſdam, foliis laciniatis *J. B.* In pratis Monſpelio vicinis.

Carduus pratenſis latifolius *C. B. Park.* pratenſis *Tragi.* mollis Lapathi folio *J. B.* In pratis Rheno vicinis circa Argentoratum, Baſileam, &c.

N. Hujus folia in cibis ut reliqua olera expetuntur, undè à mulierculis Braſſica pratenſis, nominatur. *J. B. Trag.*

Carduus ſolſtitialis *Ger.* ſtellatus IV, ſive luteus foliis Cyani *C. B.* Cardui ſtellati varietas, Jacea lutea Cluſii *Lob.* Spina ſolſtitialis *J. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi ubique ferè.

N. Herba hæc in morbo regio efficaciſſima eſt experientiâ Fontanoni; valet & ad cachexiam, hydropem, febres diuturnas, virginum decolorem faciem, &c. *J. B.*

Carduus ſphærocephalus latifolius vulgaris *C. B.* globoſus *Ger.* Echinopus major *J. B.* In montoſis ſylvis propè Viterbum quà indè Romam itur.

Carlina herbariorum *Lob.* humilis *Park.* Carlina, ſive Chamæleon albus Dioſcoridis *Ger.* acaulos magno flore *C. B.* caulifera & acaulis *J. B.* nam hæ duæ ſpecie non differunt. In Germaniæ paſcuis ſterilioribus & dumetis frequens; nec minùs in Italia, Gallia Narbonenſi, & circa Genevam. De hujus viribus, v. *Cat. Ang.*

N. 1. Re-

N. 1. Refert Geſnerus, hujus floris calicem tum recentem, tum etiam ſiccum noctu claudi, ad Solem verò aperiri. Germanis *Eberwurtz* dicitur, i. e. Apri herba, quia nimirum Apri ejus radices appetunt; non (ut vult Fuchſius) quòd ſues, ſi in polenta exhibeatur, perimat; hoc enim experientiæ repugnat.

2. Hujus capitula carnoſa, calice, floribus ac ſemine reſectis, ex aquâ cum butyro, ſale & pipere ſuave edulium præbent. *Geſn.*

3. Chamæleonem album ideò Ixiam appellatum ait Dioſcorides, quòd quibuſdam in locis Viſcum ad ipſius radices inveniatur, quo etiam pro Maſtiche utuntur mulieres. Hæc appellatio ab aliis Chamæleoni etiam nigro rectè tribui dicitur: quin & plantæ cuidam venenatæ ab utroque Chamæleonte diſtinctæ, cujus meminit Dioſcorides lib. 6. competit, autore Guillandino, quem conſule alióſque herbarios, qui plura de hac voce habent.

Carthamus *v.* Cnicus.

Carlina ſylveſt. vulgaris *Cluſ.* Cnicus ſylv. ſpinoſior *C. B.* An ſylv. ſpinoſior polycephalos *ejuſdem?* Hujus plantæ radix eſt diuturna, cum vulgaris noſtratis annua ferè ſit; plures quoque ab eadem radice caules ei exeunt, cum vulgari unus tantùm: Denique floris color in hâc flavus eſt, in noſtrate pallidè luteus. v. *Cat. Ang.*

Caryophyllata montana *Park. Ger.* montana flore magno luteo *J. B.* VI, ſive Alpina lutea *C. B.* In montibus altiſſimis maximo Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentibus.

Caryophillus arvenſis umbelliferus *J. B.* arvenſis umbellatus *Park.* holoſteus arvenſis *Ger.* holoſteus arvenſ. V, ſive arv. umbellatus folio glabro *C. B.* Inter ſegetes propè Lovanium.

Caryophyllus gramineo folio minimus ſeu ſaxifraga *Cæſ.* Caryoph. ſaxat. IX, ſive minimus muralis *C. B.* Betonica coronaria ſive Tunica minima *J. B.* Circa Genevam, Florentiam, Lansbergum & alibi tam in Italia, quàm in Germania copioſum vidimus.

† Caryophyllus ſylv. humilis flore unico *C. B.* &c. Hunc in Anglia variis in locis ſponte natum vidimus. v. *Cat. Ang.*

Caryophyllus ſimplex laciniatus I, ſeu flore tenuiſſimè diſſecto *C. B.* Betonica coronaria tenuiſſimè diſſecta, ſive Caryophyllea ſuperba elatior vulgaris *J. B.* In montibus Genevæ propinquis, minùs tamen frequens; invenimus & in Germania, non longè a Weiſſenberg Franconiæ oppido.

Caryophyllus montanus major flore globoſo *C. B.* Caryophylleus flos aphyllocaulos, vel junceus major *J. B.* Caryophyllus mediterraneus *Ger.* In collibus propè Moguntiam

guntiam. Non alia in re quàm magnitudine omnium partium à vulgari ſive maritimo noſtrate differre videtur.

N. Mirum alicui videri poſſit, plantam hanc, quæ nullibi apud nos quàm in maritimis oritur, in regionibus tranſmarinis tam procul à mari provenire. Verùm nos alias præter hanc maritimas in mediterraneis naſcentes obſervavimus, v. g. Tragon Matthioli ſive Kali ſpinoſum in arenoſis propè Viennam Auſtriæ; Rhamnum ſecundum Cluſii non longè ab Auguſta Vindelicorum; Althæam vulgarem variis Germaniæ in locis. Quin & Tragus lib. 1. cap. 39, ſcribit ſe inveniſſe magnâ copiâ in agro Vangionum inter ſegetes Papaver corniculatum luteum, quod in Anglia nuſquam niſi in arenoſis Oceani litoribus provenit.

Caryophyllus holoſteus Alpinus tenuifolius Lini flore albo. In aſcenſu montis Juræ propè ſupremum verticem *Thuiri*.

N. Aqua florum ſylveſtris Caryophylli deſtillata ſingulari experimento ad pellendum calculum menſurâ trium aut quatuor cochlearium bibitur. *J. B.*

Caryophyllus ſylv. vulgatiſſimus & Car. ſylv. prolifer *v.* Armeria.

Caſia poetica Lobelii *Ger.* poetica Monſpelienſium *Park.* Oſyris fruteſcens baccifera *C. B.* Caſſia lignea Monſpelienſium *J. B.* In Italia ad mare inferum, itémque circa Monſpelium plurima.

Catanance Dalechampii flore cyani, folio coronopi *J. B.* Chondrilla cærulea cyani capitulis *C. B.* Chondrilla Seſamoides dicta *Park.* Seſamoides parvum Matthioli *Ger.* In aridis & ſaxoſis collibus agri Narbonenſis paſſim obvia, invenimus etiam propè Gratianopolin eundo ad max. Carthuſ. cœnobium.

Caucalis albis floribus *Ger.* vulgaris albis floribus *Park.* IV, ſive arvenſis echinata magno flore *C. B.* Lappula canaria flore pulchro magno albo *J. B.* Inter ſegetes in Germania paſſim, itémque circa Genevam & Monſpelium.

Caucalis maritima ſupina echinata magno fructu. Lappula canaria ſive Caucalis maritima *J. B.* XI, ſive pumila maritima *C. B.* In arenoſis Siciliæ litoribus propè Meſſanam & alibi.

Caucalis minor pulchro ſemine ſive Bellonii *J. B.* Seſeli Creticum minus *C. B. Ger.* Tordylium, ſive Seſeli Creticum minus *Park.* In Sicilia intra ipſa urbis Meſſanæ mœnia.

Caucalis Peucedani folio *Ger.* XII, ſive folio Peucedani *C. B. Park.* Saxifragiæ tenuifoliæ affinis, quibuſdam Cau-

ter ſegetes non longè ab oppido *Jay* Genevam verſùs. Hæc planta (me judice) ad Glycyrrhizam ſylv. propiùs accedit quàm ad Cicer.

Cicer ſativum *Ger. C. B.* arietinum *J. B.* ſativum, ſive arietinum rubrum, nigrum vel album *Park.* Cicera in Italia, Sicilia & Melita in agris ſeruntur, ubi Ruſtici ea cruda comedunt, viridia ſcilicet & adhuc immatura.

N. Quod cicera urinam & menſes cieant, calculos pellant, ad Venerem ſtimulent, flatus gignant, ferè omnes tum Veteres, tum Recentiores conſentiunt. Extrinſecùs adhibetur farina in cataplaſmatis.

Cichorium ſpinoſum *Ger. J. B. C. B.* ſpinoſum Creticum *Park.* In inſula ſæpius memorata ad Promont. Pachynum in Sicilia.

Cichorium pratenſe veſicarium *Park. Col.* prat. hirſutum veſicarium *C. B.* In ſepibus & agrorum marginibus à Liburno portu non longè.

Cichorium verrucarium ſive Zacintha *Ger. Park.* verrucoſum, ſive Zacyntha hieraciis adnumerandum *J. B.* Chondrilla verrucaria foliis intybaceis viridibus *C. B.* Ad oſtia Tybridis copioſè: itémque circa Liburnum portum, & Florentiam.

Cicutaria latifolia hirſuta *J. B.* paluſtris alba *Park.* paluſtris latifolia alba *C. B.* paluſtris latifolia rubra *ejuſdem* ab hac fortè non differt ſpecie. In paſcuis montoſis Juræ & Salevæ montium propè Genevam, præcipue ad rivulos.

Cinara ſylveſtris *Ger.* ſylv. latifolia *C. B.* Scolymus Dioſcoridis *Park.* Carduus Scolymus ſylveſtris *J. B. Wild Artichoke.* In Sicilia & Italia, necnon Gallia Narbonenſi; ubi floribus ejus coaguli vice ad lac condenſandum utuntur.

N. 1. Apponuntur capita [ſativæ] aqua decocta; eorumque pulpa eſtur cum butyro & pipere; nec tantùm capita nondum floreſcentia, ſed & caules teneriores elixatos & cum butyro conditos comedunt Germani & Galli. Itali rarò decoquunt, ſed cruda cum ſale, oleo & pipere vorant. Venerem in utroque ſexu irritant, ut quod maxime; unde nil mirum ſi in tanto pretio ſint, ut ſine cibo hoc, niſi tempus anni neget, vix ulla opipara ſit aut adjicialis cœna. Scolymus quoque urinam ciere præcipuè traditur. *J. B. Plin.*

2. Cinaræ [ſativæ] folia in liquore poſſeti [è lacte & vino albo] decocta ad icterum imprimis commendantur, ut medicamentum nulli ſecundum.

Circæa Lutetiana minor *Park.* minima *Col.* Solanifolia Circæa Alpina *C. B.* In ſylvis montoſis max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio vicinis.

Cirſium

Cirſium *v.* Carduus Cirſium dictus *J. B.*

Cirſium foliis non hirſutis, floribus compactis *C. B.* montanum capitulis compactis *Park.* Carduus Cirſium Monſpelianum, folio glabro longo Matthioli *J. B.* Ad Ladum amnem & alibi propè Monſpelium.

Cirſium foliis non laciniatis virore Braſſicæ *J. B.* Hujus iconi valde ſimile fuit quod invenimus propè Plombinum in Etruria.

Ciſtus annuus 2 Cluſii *Ger.* annuus flore guttato *Park.* flore pallido, punicante maculâ inſignito *C. B.* annuus 2 Cluſio, flore pallido, punicante maculâ inſignito *J. B.* Ad radices Veſuvii montis, ubi tamen maculam non habet. Vide Columnam. Suſpicatur J. Bauhinus plantam hanc eandem eſſe Ciſto annuo flore guttato *Ponæ* & Tuberariæ *Myconi*; nec ſine ratione.

Ciſtus fœmina *Ger.* fœm. Monſpeliaca *J. B.* fœm. vulgaris *Park.* fœm. folio Salviæ *C. B.* Per Siciliam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonenſem in ſterilioribus & ſaxoſis collibus & ſylvis. Duplex habetur, elatior & humilior, ut rectè notat C. Bauhinus.

Ciſtus ladanifera Monſpelienſium *C. B.* ladanifera, ſive Ledum Monſpeliacum anguſto folio nigricans *J. B.* Ciſtus ledon 5 Cluſii *Ger.* An Ciſtus Ledon IX, i. e. foliis Oleæ ſed anguſtioribus *C. B.*? In iiſdem cum priore locis, & multò etiam copioſior.

Ciſtus mas folio oblongo incano *C. B.* mas 4, folio oblongo albido *J. B.* mas cum Hypociſtide *Ger.* mas vulgaris *Park.* Cum prioribus. Cùm Cluſius in Hiſpania tot Ciſti ſpecies invenerit, mirum nos neque in Italia, neque in Sicilia, neque in Gallia Narbonenſi, alias obſervâſſe ſpecies quàm tres proximè ſcriptas.

N. 1. Hujus folia & tenella germina, ſed præcipuè flores deſiccant & aſtringunt ſtrenuè, unde & dyſentericis & ſolutionibus ventris proſunt, & ulcera ſanant.

2. Ciſti radicibus adnaſcitur *Hypociſtis* dicta, quemadmodum Rapum Geniſtæ; Hæc magis adſtrictoria eſt quàm Ciſti folia, unde ad omnes fluxiones, hæmorrhagiam, profluvia muliebria, cœliacos, dyſentericoſque affectus prodeſt. Succus ejus in uſu eſt. Cæterùm Hypociſtin, qua paſſim utuntur Officinæ, ex Hirci barbæ radicibus impoſtores conficiunt, ſuccum indè exprimentes, ac ut concreſcat inſolantes. Errandi cauſam dederunt Arabes, quòd Ciſtum Hirci barbulam appellent. *J. B.*

3. E foliis Ciſti (Ledon appellati) exudat liquor quidam, Ladanum dictus, in maſſas graves ex purpura fuſcas coactus, odore valido ſed ſuavi, inflammabilis, accenſúſque

Chamelæa tricoccos *J. B. C. B. Park.* Arabum tricoccos *Ger. Widow-wail.* Inter Monſpelium & Frontignanam in collibus ſaxoſis plurimam vidimus.

Chamelæa Germanica *v.* Mezereon.

Chamæmelum vulgare leucanthemum Dioſcoridis *C. B.* vulgare amarum *J. B.* Inter ſegetes circa Genevam.

Chamæmelum chryſanthemum *v.* Bupthalmum vulgare *Ger.*

Chamæmeſpilus *Ger. v.* Cotoneaſter.

Chamæmeſpilus *J. B.* Cotoneaſter folio oblongo ſerrato *C. B.* Cotonaſter Geſneri *Ger. emac.* in Append. In ſummitate montis Juræ.

Chamænerion Geſneri *Lob.* alterum anguſtifolium *Ger.* Lyſimachia Chamænerion dicta anguſtifolia *C. B.* Lyſ. ſiliquoſa anguſtifolia, Chamænerion Geſnero dicta *Park.* Lyſ. ſiliq. ſpecioſa anguſtifolia *J. B.* In alveis torrentum & fluviorum in *Foro Julii* Italiæ & alibi variis in locis, v. g. Genevæ ad fluv. *Arve* & Rhodanum.

Chamæpitys moſchata foliis ſerratis *C. B.* Cham. ſive Iva moſchata Monſpelienſium *J. B.* Iva moſchata Monſpeliaca *Ger.* Anthyllis altera herbariorum *Park.* In ſaxoſis collibus circa Monſpelium & alibi in Gallia Narbonenſi; itémque in inſula ad Promont. Pachynum.

Chamærrhiphes *Dod. Lob.* Palma minor *C. B.* Palma humilis ſpinoſa *J. B.* Palmites ſive Chamærrhiphes *Ger.* Palma humilis, ſive Chamærrhiphes, vel Palmites *Park.* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum Siciliæ, itémque in rupibus maritimis Hetruriæ.

N. 1. Species illa quam nos obſervavimus ſpinoſa fuit, prout rectè eam deſcribit Matthiolus, diverſa ergo à Palma humili Hiſpanica non ſpinoſâ. Figuræ a. apud Parkinſonum tranſpoſitæ ſunt.

2. Pars tuberoſa juxta radicem, tenerrima, ſapida & ori gratiſſima (Encephalum vocant) eſtur ſecundis menſis pro bellariis, cardui eſculenti modo, cum pipere & ſalis momento; adſtringenti facultate pollet. *Matth.* Ad Venerem excitandam haud parùm præſtare creditur. E foliis Hiſpanicæ ſportulæ, tegetes & ſcopæ fiunt.

Chamæſyce *Dod. Lob. C. B. J. B. Ger. Park.* In vineis & agris Italiæ, Siciliæ & Galliæ Narbonenſis.

Chondrille vel Chondrilla cærulea *J. B.* Ch. cærulea ſive purpurea *Park.* cærulea *Ger.* cærulea altera Cichorei ſylv. folio *C. B.* In Germania ſuperiore inter Confluentes & Moguntiam ſecus Rhenum flumen.

Chondrilla lutea *J. B.* Coronopi aut Cyani facie, tenuifolia lutea vinearum *Lob.* In aggeribus & vineis circa Monſ-

Monſpelium & ad muros ipſius urbis. Ad Sonchum lævem vulgarem proximè accedit.

Chondrilla rare purpurea, Crupina Belgarum dicta *Park.* rara, purpurante flore, ſemine nitido deciduo *Lob.* Hiſpanica *Ger.* foliis laciniatis, ſerratis, purpuraſcente flore *C. B.* Cyanus pulchro ſemine Centaurii majoris *J. B.* Circa Monſpelium in colle *Caſtri novi,* necnon propè *Scaleam* in Regno Neapolitano.

Chondrilla foliis non diſſectis, caule nudo *J. B.* Ad radices montis Salevæ, & in arenoſis ad fluv. *Arve* propè Genevam.

Chondrilla juncea *Ger.* juncea viſcoſa arvenſis, quæ prima Dioſcoridis *C. B.* viminea *J. B.* viminalibus virgis *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi, in arenoſis copioſè.

Chondrilla viſcoſa, caule foliis obducto *C. B.* viſcoſa ſaxatilis caule *κνημιδοφόρῳ Col.* In Sicilia circa Meſſanam, & in Gallia Narbonenſi circa Monſpel.

Chondrilla bulboſa, conyzæ facie, foliis anguſtioribus *C. B.* Conyza marina *Lugd. J. B.* In planitie quadam non longè à monte Lupi. Hæc planta Conyza aut Aſter rectiùs dicitur quàm Chondrilla.

Chondrilla cærulea cyani capitulis *C. B. v.* Catanance.

† Chriſtophoriana *Lob. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* Aconitum racemoſum, Actæa quibuſdam *J. B.* Acon. racemoſum, an Actæa Plinii? *C. B.* In ſylvis montoſis circa Genevam, & in Germania ad Rhenum copioſè, Nuperrimè & hæc quoque in Anglia ſponte orta nobis oſtenſa fuit.

Chryſanthemum Bellidis folio *hort. Pat.* latifolium *J. B.* Hiſpanicum rotundioribus foliis *Park.* Bellis lutea III, ſive foliis ſubrotundis *C. B.* Inter ſegetes circa Liburnum portum copioſè.

Chryſanthemum Creticum *Ger. J. B. Park.* majus, folio in minores lacinias diviſo *C. B.* In vineis & hortis oleraceis circa Meſſanam & alibi.

Chryſanthemum Valentinum *Cluſ. v.* Buphthalmum Cotulæ folio.

Chryſocome *v.* Stœchas citrina.

Chryſocome capitulis conglobatis *Ger.* Helichryſum IX, ſive ſylveſtre anguſtifolium capitulis conglobatis *C. B.* Stœchas citrina altera odora *Park.* Stœchadi citrinæ alteri inodoræ Lobelii affinis capitulis brevioribus *J. B.* In muris & rupibus circa Meſſanam in Sicilia, Tolonam in Gallo-provincia, &c.

Cicer ſylveſtre *Matth. Ger.* ſylv. multifolium *J. B.* ſylv. foliis oblongis hiſpidis majus *C. B.* ſylv. majus *Park.* In-

calis *J. B.* In planitie quadam propè Augustam Vindelicorum in Germania.

Cedrus Lycia retusa Bellonio dicta *J. B.* baccifera I, seu folio Cupressi major, fructu flavescente *C. B.* Cedrus Phœnicea folio cupressi *Park.* Oxycedrus Lycia *Ger.* Ab hac non diversam existimamus secundam speciem Cedri bacciferæ *C. B.* ut neque tertiam, cùm ipse asserat eas magnitudine solâ differre. Fortè etiam Sabina baccifera dicta ab hac non fuerit diversa: certè hæc nobis Monspelii ostensa fuit pro Sabina baccifera. Et nos quoque in eadem planta observavimus inferiores & primos in tenellis plantis ramulos foliis pungentibus & acutis, superiores verò & in adultioribus obtusis & rotundis vestitos.

Centaurium luteum pusillum *C. B.* minimum luteum *Park.* luteum novum *Col.* Centaurii lutei varietas *Ger. emac.* In tecto veteris ædificii Baiani *Piscina mirabilis* dicti. Solo floris colore à minore purpureo differre videtur.

Centaurium minus spicatum album *C. B. Park.* In agro Monspeliensi & alibi in Narbonensi Gallia flore purpureo frequens.

Cerinthe asperior flavo flore *Ger.* major flavo flore *Park.* Cer. quorundam major spinoso folio, flavo flore *J. B.* flore flavo asperior *C. B.* In Italia & Sicilia admodum frequens.

Cerinthe major *Ger.* major flore luteo & rubro *Park.* quorundam major, versicolore flore *J. B.* Cerinthe, seu Cynoglossum montanum majus *C. B.* In montibus sylvosis max. Carthus. cœnobio imminentibus. Perennis mihi visa est hæc planta: semina a. ei minora sunt quàm vel purpureæ vel flavæ.

Cerasus sylv. amara *Mahaleb* putata *J. B.* Cerasus XV, sive Ceraso affinis *C. B.* Macaleb Gesneri *Ger.* Machaleb Germanicum *Park.* qui C. Bauhinum reprehendit, quòd confundat Machaleb Matthioli & Gesneri. In sepibus propè Gratianopolin quà itur *à la grand Chartruse.* Nuclei hujus fructus calefaciunt & emolliunt, saponarios globulos ingrediuntur, pilósque horridiores & duriores emolliunt affrictu crebro *Matth.* Ex iis etiam oleum conficitur jucundi odoris, quo ad illinendas manicas utuntur. *Lugd.*

Ceratia *v.* Siliqua.

Cerrus minore glande *Ger.* Haliphlæos, sive Cerrus fœmina minore glande *Park.* Quercus Burgundica calice hispido *J. B.* VI, sive calice hispido, glande minore *C. B.* In Etruria ad lacum Volsinienſem. Vidimus Venetiis Cerri glandium calices maximos, quos *Vallonia* ibi appellant, ab Apollonia Dalmatiæ urbe vulgò nunc *Vallonia* dictâ, unde

unde adferuntur. His coriarii utuntur ad coria ſua denſanda. J. Bauhinus horum uſum eſſe ad inficiendos atro colore pannos Gallarum vice ſcribit.

Chamæbalanus leguminoſa *J. B.* Lathyrus arvenſis repens tuberoſus *C. B.* Lathyrus arvenſis, ſive Terræ glandes *Park.* Terræ glandes *Dod. Lob. Ger.* In arvis juxta Genevam & alibi.

N. 1. Hujus radices tuberoſæ ſapore ſunt ſubdulci Glandis aut Caſtaneæ, aſtringente, flatulentum, ſuavem tamen ſuccum creant: Sanguinis, uteri, renum, ventris fluores compeſcunt. *Lob.*

2. Ex hujus floribus aquam diſtillant quidam, qui ita roſaceam ementitur, ut pro illa nonnunquam vendi ſolet. *Cam.*

Chamæbuxus flore Coluteæ *v.* Anonymus flore Coluteæ.

Chamæcypariſſus *v.* Abrotanum fœmina.

Chamæciſtus *v.* Helianthemum.

Chamæceraſus Alpina *v.* Periclymenum.

Chamædrys major *Park.* major latifolia *Ger.* major repens *C. B* Itinere à Vienna ad Venetias.

Chamædrys vulgaris *Park.* minor *Ger.* minor repens *C. B.* Chamædrys vulgò vera exiſtimata *J. B.* In Italia & Gallia frequens.

Chamædrys laciniatis foliis *Park. Lob. ob.* Chamæpitys fœmina *Ger.* Botrys chamædryoides *C. B.* Bot. verticillata *J. B.* In Germaniæ agris ſterilioribus itémque circa Genevam paſſim.

Chamædrys falſa maxima, an Teucrium I, ſeu majus Pannonicum Cluſio *J. B.* Chamædrys ſpuria major altera ſive fruteſcens *C. B.* Ch. ma. ſp. fruteſcens *Park.* Teucrium majus Pannonicum *Ger. emac.* In ſylvoſis Germaniæ atque etiam circa Genevam plurimis in locis.

† Chamædrys ſpuria montana Ciſti flore *Park.* Ch. Alpina flore Fragariæ albo *J. B.* Ch. Alpina Ciſti flore *C. B.* Teucrium Alpinum Ciſti flore *Ger.* In montis Juræ ſupremis jugis: invenimus & in Alpibus Carinthiacis. Hanc in Hybernia invenit D. Heaton. *v. Cat. Ang.*

Chamædryi vulgari falſæ aliquatenus affinis, & Clinopodium Alpinum Ponæ *J. B.* Clinopodium Alpinum *Park.* Teucrium Alpinum comâ purpuro-cæruleâ *C. B.* In ſuprema parte montis Juræ, & in Alpibus Sabaudicis.

Chamædrys ſpuria anguſtifolia *J. B.* ſpuria major anguſtifolia *C. B.* Veronica ſupina *Ger.* Teucrii facie *Park.* ſupina, facie Teucrii pratenſis *Lob.* Circa Genevam & in Germania in paſcuis propè Rhenum frequens.

Chamægeniſta *v.* Geniſtella minor.

gratum odorem halans. Tradit Dioſcorides ſuccum huno hircorum barbis dum fruticem depaſcuntur adhæreſcere, indéque depecti. Quidam etiam (inquit) funiculos per frutices trahunt, & adhærentem ipſis pinguedinem ita deraſam efformant. Bellonius hujus colligendi rationem, quam ipſe in Creta obſervavit, ita deſcribit, Græci (inquit) colligendo Ladano peculiare inſtrumentum parant raſtro dentium experti ſimile, *Ergaſtiri* illis dictum. Huic affixæ ſunt multæ ligulæ ſive zonæ è corio rudi nec præparato confectæ, eas leniter affricant ladaniferis fruticibus, ut inhæreat liquidus ille humor circa folia concretus, qui deinde à ligulis per ſummos ardores ſolis cultris eſt abradendus.

3. Ladanum emollit, digerit, maturat, attenuat, aperit, orificia venarum referat, inſpiſſat. Uſus præcip. in capite humido ac catarrhoſo, in dyſenteria, &c. Extrinſecùs ejus uſus eſt in emplaſtris emollientibus, anodynis, tuſſim ſedantibus, in Alopecia (inunge vel coque in vino & lava) in odontalgia, & cardialgia doloréque ventriculi (cum modico Bdellii pilulas faciunt dandas num. 1. & 2. horâ 1. ante paſtum. *Crato.*) in ſuffocatione uteri (introrſum adhibitum) cicatrices curat. *Schrod.*

Clematis ſive Flammula ſurrecta alba *J. B.* Clematitis VI, ſive Flammula recta *C. B.* Flammula Jovis ſurrecta *Ger. Park.* In ſepibus ad montes propè Ratisbonam in Germania.

Clematis ſive Flammula repens *C. B.* Clem. ſive Flammula ſcandens, tenuifolia alba *J. B.* Clem. urens *Ger.* urens flore albo *Park.* Circa Monſpelium in collibus ſaxoſis.

N. Hujus olea facultatis ſunt acris & adurentis, impoſita cutem exulcerant: intra corpus vix tutò aſſumuntur.

Clematis Daphnoides major *C. B.* ma. flore cæruleo & albo *J. B.* Daphnoides ſive Pervinca major *Ger.* Clematis Daphn. latifolia, ſive Vinca Pervinca major *Park.* Circa Monſpelium variis in locis. Vires Clematidis vide in *Cat. Ang.*

Clinopodium *v.* Acinos. Alpinum *v.* Chamædryi vulgari, &c.

Cneorum *Matth. v.* Thymelæa minor *Cordi.*

Cnicus ſativus ſive Carthanum Officinarum *C. B.* Cnicus ſive Carthamus ſativus *Park.* Carthamus ſive Cnicus *J. B. Ger. Baſtard Saffron.* Ab hortulanis Argentinenſibus & Spirenſibus quotannis inter æſtivas fruges ſeritur.

N. 1. Floſ-

N. 1. Floſculis tuſis condimenti vice utuntur nec malè, cibos namque croceo colore commendant, & alvum emolliunt: dicuntur & ictero mederi.

2. Præcipuus florum uſus eſt ad ſericum alióſque pannos tingendos, [colore incarnato] quin & eorum admixtione Crocum adulterant.

3. Medulla ſeminis pituitam viſcoſam ac aquas vomitu & dejectione purgat: pectori maximè confert, mirè flatus diſcutit, proinde colicis & anaſarcæ conducit. Ventriculo adverſatur, ideóque corrigitur ſtomachicis, aniſ. galang. zinzib. &c. Doſis in infuſo à ℥iij. ad vj.

4. Ex ſemine facta compoſitio diacarthami inſigniter confert hydropicis.

5. Seminis ſuccus lac cogere dicitur, & magis ipſum reſolvendæ alvi facultate donare.

Coccygria aut Coggygria *v.* Cotinus.

Colus Jovis *v.* Horminum luteum.

Colutea *Ger.* veſicaria *C. B. J. B.* veſicaria vulgaris *Park.* In Italia multis in locis reperitur, & ſpeciatim in aſcenſu montis Veſuvii plurima, ubi nullæ ferè aliæ plantæ. Habetur etiam circa Monſpelium.

Colutea ſcorpioides *Ger. J. B.* Scorp. major *Park.* ſiliquoſa ſive ſcorpioides major *C. B.* In collibus circa Genevam, Monſpelium & Salernum.

Colutea minima ſive Coronilla *Ger.* Coluteæ parva ſpecies, Polygala Valentina Cluſii *J. B.* Polygala Valentina Cluſii *Park.* Polygala altera *C. B.* In clivis maritimis prope Salernum, atque etiam in Hetruria.

Colutea caule Geniſtæ fungoſo *J. B.* qui titulus optimè reſpondet huic noſtræ. Polygala I, ſeu major Maſſiliotica *C. B.* Polygala Valentina 3 *Cluſ.* Val. marina Cluſii *Park.* ſub quinta. In Gallo-provinciæ clivis montoſis propè oppidum S. *Chamas.*

N. Hujus folia, ſed præcipuè ſemina, non ſolùm purgant per inferiora, ſed & vomitiones movent, velut ſemina Geniſtæ; ſunt autem ventriculo & viſceribus inimica, ideóque nonniſi robuſtioribus exhibenda.

Conſolida media Genevenſis *J. B.* An Conſolida media cærulea Alpina *C. B.?* Bugula Alpina cærulea *Park.* Ad agrorum margines circa Genevam & Baſileam copioſè.

Conſolida regalis *v.* Delphinium.

Convolvulus Althææ folio *Park.* argenteus Althææ folio *C. B. Ger. emac.* peregrinus pulcher folio Betonicæ *J. B.* Circa Meſſanam in lingula inter fretum Siculum & portum Meſſanenſem procurrente, inter frutices copioſè.

Con-

descripto, quem viâ à Roma ad Florentiam in planitie propè *Aquas pendulas* invenit, ubi & nos hunc nostrum. Cortex ei glabra & candicans.

DAmasonium *v.* Helleborine.

Daucus Creticus semine hirsuto *J. B.* Alpinus, Cretico similis *Park.* Alpinus multifido longóq; folio, sive montanus umbellâ candidâ *C. B.* In summitate montis Juræ.

Daucus 3 Dioscoridis *Col.* Apium IX, sive peregrinum foliis subrotundis *C. B.* Visnaga minor quorundam, Selinum peregrinum Clusio, semine hirsuto *J. B.* Selinum sive Apium peregrinum Clusii *Park.* In sepibus circa Messanam Siciliæ urbem.

Daucus glauco folio, similis Fœniculo tortuoso *J. B.* In collibus inter vepres juxta *Castelneuf*, Monspelio non longè.

Daucus montanus Apii folio, flore luteo *C. B. Park.* In montosis propè Ratisponam primò, deinde etiam circa Genevam in monte Jurâ. Hujus foliorum divisura accedit ad Pimpinellam saxifragam minorem; eíq; satis aptè congruit icon *Park.* & *C. B.* Aliquando existimavi hanc fuisse Umbelliferam Alsaticam magnam, umbellâ parvâ luteâ *J. B.*

Daucus selinoides *v.* Saxifraga Venetorum.

Delphinium simplici flore purpuro-cæruleo vulgare *J. B.* Consolida regalis arvensis *C. B.* regalis sylvestris *Ger.* Delphinium sive Consolida regalis sylvestris *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonensi inter segetes.

Delphinium flore cæruleo minore, folio lato. Flos Capuccio 2 *Cæs.* Consolida regalis latifolia parvo flore *C. B.* reg. peregrina, parvo flore *J. B.* In insula Melita circa urbem novam in ruderibus & muris. Vidimus etiam in Sicilia & Italia.

N. Visum acuit & roborat tum succus florum expressus, tum eorundem aqua destillata; imo vel continuus intuitus. In potionibus vulnerariis utile esse perhibetur, consolidat enim & glutinat, unde & *Consolidæ* nomen indeptum est. Et ut nihil omittam, tradit Jo. Bauhinus, Herbam in pulverem redactam cum ejusdem aqua stillatitia potam venenis adversari, cardialgiæ conferre, calorem præter naturam extinguere, bilem reprimere, necnon tussim & stillicidium.

Conserva

Conſerva florum commendatur ad tormina ventris infantum, & ad ardorem ſtomachi. *Schrod.* qui Calcatrippam appellat.

Dens caninus flore albo *Ger.* canis latiore rotundioréque folio *C. B.* In Liguriæ montibus eundo à *Nova* oppido ad Genuam.

Dens caninus flore purpureo *Ger.* Erythronium flore purpureo *Lob.* Satyrium quorundam Erythronium bifolium, flore unico radiato albo & purpureo *J. B.* Propè Auguſtam Taurinorum ad latera montis quem aſcendimus eundo indè ad Aſtam. Hæ duæ plantæ mihi non aliter differre viſæ ſunt quàm ſolo floris colore.

N. Ventris tineas necare; coli dolores mitigare; vires reficere & nutrire; Venerem excitare; ex aqua pueros Epilepticos juvare dicitur. *J. B.* è Cluſio & Lob.

Dens leonis bulboſus *Ger.* D. l. III, ſive Aſphodeli bulbulis *C. B.* D. l. Monſpelienſium, ſive Aſphodeli bulbulis *Park.* Circa *Sellam novam* vicum Monſpelio vicinum.

Dentaria aphyllos purpurea ceſpite denſo. Ex ſingulis ſquamis ſingulos promit flores, pediculis ſemuncialibus inſidentes, è calice amplo in quinque lacinias diviſo, galeatos, magnos, purpuraſcentes cum ſtaminulis intùs plurimis, Calix ſtriatus, turgidulus. In Italia eundo à Lericio ad Lucam in umbroſis vidimus.

Dentaria heptaphyllos *C. B. Park.* heptaphyllos Cluſii *Ger.* Coralloides altera ſive ſeptifolia *J. B.* In Jura & Saleva montibus copioſè.

Dentaria pentaphyllos *C. B. Park.* pentaphyllos Cluſii *Ger.* quinquefola *J. B.* In ſylvoſis jugis montis Juræ copioſè.

Dentellaria Rondeletii *v.* Plumbago.

Dictamnus albus Officinarum *v.* Fraxinella.

Digitalis lutea magno flore *C. B.* lutea folio latiore, flore majore *J. B.* amplo flore *Park.* In montibus circa Genevam & in Germania.

Digitalis lutea *Ger.* lutea vel pallida parvo flore *C. B.* flore minore ſubluteo, anguſtiore folio *J. B.* Cum priore, itémque circa Salernum & Neapolin in Italia.

Dioſpyros *J. B.* Alni effigie lanato folio minor *C. B.* Vitis Idæa tertia Cluſii *Park.* Vaccinia alba *Ger.* Amelanchier *Lob.* In montibus circa Genevam, & in lateribus montium Rheno imminentium.

Doronicum vulgare *J. B. Park.* majus Officinarum *Ger.* Romanum *Lugd.* radice Scorpii *C. B.* In montibus prope Genevam copioſè: aſt radix nihil habet cum Scorpio ſimilitudinis.

N. Diſ-

infernè, menſes movet, fœtumq; interimit. Verùm quia malignitate non caret corrigi debet *Lacte*, *Tragacantho*, *Bdellio*, & corroborantibus idoneis, ut Cinnam. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbatis, &c.

Cyanus major *Lob. Ger.* major vulgaris *Park.* Alpinus radice perpetua *J. B.* montanus latifolius, vel Verbaiculum cyanoides *C. B.* Primò invenimus in montibus juxta Spadam vicum, poſtea etiam in monte Jurâ ſæpiùs memoratâ.

Cyanus V, ſive repens latifolius *C. B.* peramarus repens folio Lavendulæ *J. B.* repens latifolius Lobelii *Park.* repens latifolius *Ger.* Circa Monſpelium frequens. Rectiùs, meâ ſententiâ, Jaceis annumeraretur.

Cyclaminus folio rotundiore elatior *J. B.* Cyclamen orbiculato folio infernè purpuraſcente *C. B.* orbiculato folio *Ger.* Autumnale vulgare folio rotundo *Park.* In montibus circa Genevam Junio & Julio floret; invenimus etiam in Alpibus Stiriacis.

N. Cyclamini hujus caput interdum in longitudinem excreſcit, & in duo velut cornua dividitur, ut nos cum J. Bauhino obſervavimus, cùm in Alpibus Stiriacis aliquot ejus radices erueremus. Proinde fruſtra multiplicat ſpecies. C. Bauhinus, cùm Cyclaminum longiùs radicatum *Geſn.* & Cycl. radice inſtar capitis arietini *ejuſdem* ſpecies ab hac diſtinctas facit.

Cyclaminus folio anguloſo *J. B.* hederæ folio *C. B. Lob. Ger.* autumnale folio hederæ *Park.* In collibus ſylvoſis circa Romam abundat, menſe Septembri florens.

Cyclamen vernum *Lob. Ger.* folio anguloſo *C. B.* In ſylvis quas tranſivimus itinere à Maſſa ad Lucam primo vere floruit.

N. Hujus radix potenter incidit, aperit, abſterg. errhinum eſt. Uſus præcip. in obſtructis menſibus, impellendo fœtu mortuo, in ictero, in calculo expellendo, ſtrumis ac tuberculis diſcutiendis. Internè cauto opus eſt; externo uſui præſtat. Adeò vehemens ejus facultas eſt (inquit Galenus) ut abdomine illito ventrem ſubducat & fœtum interimat. Icterum ſanat experientiâ certâ prodente Meſuâ. Ad tinnitum aurium ſingulare eſt remedium oleum, &c. *v. Matth.*

Cymbalaria *C. B.* Italica hederacea *Park.* Italica *Ger.* floſculis purpuraſcentibus *J. B.* Baſileæ in ipſius urbis muris; At in Italia nihil frequentius.

Cyminum ſylveſtre alterum Dioſcoridis Italorum *Lob.* Cuminum corniculatum, ſive Hypecoon Cluſii *Ger.* Hypecoum *C. B.* Hypecoon ſiliquoſum *J. B.* Hypecoon legitimum Cluſii *Park.* In Sicilia, linguâ illâ Portum Meſſanenſem à freto Siculo dirimente.

Cyminum

Cyminum ſive Cuminum ſativum *J. B.* vulgare *Park.* ſativum *Ger.* ſemine longiore *C. B.* In inſula Melita ferìtur.

Cyminum ſive Cuminum ſeminibus hirſutis ſeu villoſis. In inſula prædicta cum præcedente ſuccreſcit, ſed rariùs. Hoc neſcio an à quoquam hactenus ſit deſcriptum.

N. Semen reſolvit ac flatus diſcutit, ideóq; utile eſt in colica, tympanite & vertigine: tuſſim ſedare & thoracem expurgare dicitur. Utiliter pani incoquitur, & caſeis inditur, ita concoctionem juvat & flatus diſſipat.

Cynogloſſum minus *J. B. C. B.* minus flore cæruleo *Park.* Circa Moguntiam & Genevam ſe nobis in conſpectum dedit.

Cyperus longus *Ger.* longus odoratus *Park.* odoratus radice longa, ſive Cyperus Officinarum *C. B.* paniculâ ſparſâ ſpecioſâ *J. B.* In pratis circa Monſpelium; obſervavimus etiam in Italia & Sicilia.

N. Stomachica eſt ac uterina. Uſus præcip. in urina ac menſibus ciendis, cruditate ventriculi conſumenda, hydrope inchoato præſervando, colica ac vertigine diſcutienda; ad ulcera oris & pudendorum exiccanda & ſananda [pulvis inſperſus] valere dicitur: maſticata emendat oris fœtorem. Cocta in oleo, contuſa & impoſita renibus ac pectini, urinam proritat. *Schrod.*

Cytiſus glaber ſiliquâ latâ *J. B.* Cytiſus *Ger.* Cyt. glaber foliis ſubrotundis, pediculis breviſſimis *C. B.* Pſeudocytiſus foliis ſubrotundis *Park.* In clivis maritimis propè Salernum.

Cytiſus incanus ſiliquis falcatis *C. B.* Cyt. Maranthæ Matthiolo *Lob.* ſiliquâ incurvâ, folio candicante *J. B.* 7 cornutus *Ger.* Cyt. Galeni creditus Maranthæ, cornutus *Park.* Ad Baias invenimus.

Cytiſus hirſutus *J. B.* Hiſpanicus arboreus *Park.* incanus vel hirſutus VI, ſive foliis ſubruffâ lanugine hirſutis *C. B.* Pſeudo-cytiſus hirſutus *Ger.* Hic in magnum fruticem adoleſcit, éſtque in Italia & Sicilia vulgatiſſimus.

Cytiſus ſylveſtris Ratiſponenſis floribus luteis, ad exortum foliorum prodeuntibus *horti Med. Altorffini.* In Suevia & Bavaria propè Ratiſponam. Hic an deſcriptus ſit, nondum ſcimus.

Cytiſus Geſneri cui flores ferè ſpicati *J. B.* glaber III, ſive glaber nigricans *C. B.* Cytiſus *Ger.* Pſeudo-citiſus niger *Park.* In Auſtria & Stiria itinere à Vienna ad Venetias copioſum obſervavimus.

Cytiſus Hiſpanicus 1 Cluſii, folio vireſcente *J. B.* minoribus foliis, ramulis tenellis, villoſis *C. B.* ? Dubitat J. Bauhinus an Cytiſus ſuus montis *Calcaris* ſit idem huic primo Cluſii nécne, & an uterq; ſit idem Cytiſo Lobelii in Adv. deſcripto,

Convolvulus cæruleus minor folio oblongo *Ger.* VII, ſive peregrinus cæruleus folio oblongo *C. B.* An minor cæruleus Hiſpanicus *Park?* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum. Flos huic pulcher cæruleus.

Convolvulus ſpicæ-folius *Park.* minimus ſpicæ-folius *Ger. Ad. Lob.* Linariæ folio *C. B.* Volvulus terreſtris *J. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Narbonenſi Gallia vulgatiſſima.

Conyza mas Theophraſti, major Dioſcoridis *C. B.* major verior Dioſcoridis *Park.* major Monſpelienſis odorata *J. B.* odorata *Ger.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi paſſim.

Conyza minor vera *Ger. J. B.* minor vera Ponæ *Park.* fœmina Theophraſti, minor Dioſcoridis *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium & in Italia ad mare inferum.

Conyza quædam marina. Propè *Peroul* non longè à Monſpelio.

Conyza marina *J. B. v.* Chondrilla.

Coris cærulea maritima *C. B.* cærulea Monſpeliaca *Ger.* Monſpelienſium *Park.* Monſpeſſulana purpurea *J. B.* In arenoſis maris litoribus propè montem Ceti & alibi.

Cornus mas *Ger.* ſylv. mas *C. B.* mas fructu rubro *Park.* ſativa ſive domeſtica *J. B.* In ſepibus Pedemontanis & Mediolanenſibus.

N. Corna refrigerant, exiccant, adſtringunt, conſtipant quomodocunq; ſumpta. Hinc conveniunt præcipuè in diarrhœa ac dyſenteria: ardorem febrilem & ſitim gratâ ſuâ aciditate leniunt & reſtinguunt.

2. Condiuntur muriâ ut Olivæ; fit etiam ex iis ſapa quemadmodum ex ceraſis; itémq; è pulpa electuarium, ad febres, ad fluxiones bilioſas, ad ſitim, ad excitandam appetentiam utilia. In diarrhœa & dyſenteria exhibentur fructus exiccati & pulveriſati ad ℥i.

3. Cornum arborem caveri oportet circa alvearia, nam flore ejus deguſtato alvo concita moriuntur apes. *Plin.*

4. Hujus lignum omnibus lignis durius perhibetur, ad radios rotarum utiliſſimum; quin & eundem habet effectum in demorſis à cane rabido quem fœmina Cornus.

Coronopus foliis acutis in margine dentatis. Plantagini affinis *Bibinella* Siciliæ herbula *J. B.* Hæc planta optimè deſcribitur à Cæſalpino ſub titulo *Bibinellæ.* Non eſt a. Plantago maritima noſtras, nec ei multùm ſimilis, quamvis C. Bauhinus eandem faciat. Plantago Apula bulboſa laciniata *Col.* i. e. anguſtifolia VII, ſive Plantago piloſa bulboſa *C. B.* Apula bulboſa *Park.* huic noſtræ perſimilis eſt, & fortaſſe eadem, verùm an bulboſam habuerit radicem non animadvertimus.

Propè

Propè Meſſanam in lingula quæ portum efficit, & alibi in Sicilia.

Coronopus Maſſilienſis Lobelii *J. B.* Coron. ſive Serpentina minor *Ger.* Holoſteum VIII, ſive Maſſilienſe *C. B.* An VI, ſive ſtrictiſſimo folio majus *ejuſdem?* Verùm quicquid de aliis ſit, Planta quam volumus ipſiſſima eſt quam Lobelius deſcribit; namque in eodemmet loco eam invenimus Maſſiliæ.

Coronopus maritimus Rainaudeti *J. B.* Coronopi & Sedi montani media planta Maſſilienſium *Lob.* In arenoſis ad mare propè Maſſiliam.

Corruda *v.* Aſparagus ſylveſtris.

Cotonaſter folio oblongo *v.* Chamæmeſpilus.

Cotoneaſter Geſneri *J. B. Park.* Cotonaſter folio rotundo non ſerrato & Chamæmeſpilus Cordi *C. B.* Chamæmeſpilus *Ger.* Epimelis *Lugd.* In montibus propè Genevam & Rhenum flumen.

Cotinus *Matth.* Coccygria ſive Cotinus putata *J. B.* Coggygria Theophraſti vel Cotinus coriarius Plinii *Ger.* Coggigria ſive Cotinus coriaria *Park.* Cocconilea ſive Coggygria *C. B.* Propè pontem quà tranſitus eſt eundo à Gratianopoli *à la fontaine que bruſle.*

Cotyledon media foliis oblongis ſerratis *C. B. v.* Sedum.

Crithmum 4 *Matth. v.* Eryngium.

Crithmum ſpinoſum *Ger.* maritimum ſpinoſum *C. B.* marit. ſpinoſum ſive Paſtinaca marina *Park.* Paſtinaca marina, quibuſdam Secacul, & Crithmum ſpinoſum *J. B.* In arenoſis Maris Mediterranei litoribus nuſquam non obvium.

Crocus vernus latifolius flore purpureo *Ger.* vernus minor purpuraſcens *C. B.* vernus latifolius flore purpureo minore *J. B.* In agris & paſcuis Romæ vicinis; inque montoſis paſcuis circa Curiam Rhætorum, necnon in ſummitatibus montis Juræ.

Cruciata minima muralis *Col.* minima in maritimis *Cæſ.* Rubia echinata ſaxatilis *Park.* Rubeola echinata ſaxatilis *C. B.* Rubia quadrifolia verticillato ſemine *J. B.* In arenoſis juxta mare propè Liburnum.

Cucumis aſininus *Ger.* agreſtis ſive aſininus *Park.* ſylv. aſininus dictus *C. B.* ſylv. ſive aſininus *J. B.* Cucumis Elaterii ſylv. *Lob.* In locis ruderatis & ad vias in Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi frequens.

N. Hujus ſuccus leniter expreſſus ac inſpiſſatus Elaterium dicitur. Ultra 100 annos efficax manere creditur. Aliis maximè probatur quod lucernæ objectum facilè flagrat; aliis quod lucernis admotum lumen extinguat. *v. Park.* & *J. B.* Humores ſeroſos vehementer purgat ſupernè & infernè,

N. Disputatur inter Botanicos, an Doronicum sit venenatum nécne: Matthiolus illud affirmat, & experimento caniculæ, quam 4 drachmis radicis strangulavit, probat. Huic contradicit Lobelius, & more suo in Matthiolum acriter invehitur: nec refert (inquit) quòd caniculis pernicioſum sit, cùm non pauca reperiantur aliis animantibus noxia & lethifera, quæ homini non modò innocua sed & salutaria sunt. Nam experimento certum habemus, Aloe saluberrimâ interfici vulpes, & ex Plutarcho eadem enectas Amygdalis amaris discimus, &c. Verùm ego mallem suffragari Matthiolo, quàm in humano corpore experiri quod canibus aliisve quadrupedibus pernicioſum comperi. Gesnerus, ut manifestè redargueret Matthiolum, scribit se ℥ij. radicis hujus sumpsisse, & per 8 quidem horas bene habuisse; verùm iis elapsis ventrem ac stomachum inflari sensisse, & circa os ventriculi imbecillitatem quandam, & corpus totum infirmius, ita ferè ut aliàs semel ac iterum ex nimio frigidæ potu perceperat. Quæ symptomata cùm biduo durarent, nec videbantur sponte cessatura ingressum fuisse aquæ calidæ solium & curatum fuisse. Costæus scribit Gesnerum esu radicis Doronici obiisse. *C. Hoffm. de Medicam. Officin.*

Dorycnium Monspessulanum fruticosum *J. B.* suppositititium Monspelienſe & Hispanicum *Park.* Hispanicum *Ger.* Trifolium album anguſtifolium, floribus velut in capitulum congestis *C. B.* In saxosis collibus & ad sepes propè Monspelium.

Dorycnio congener planta *J. B.* Dorycnio congener Clusii *Park.* Lotus pentaphyllos incanus *C. B.* In paluſtribus propè mare non longè à Monspelio. In Germania ad fl. Lycum propè Augustam.

Draba alba siliquosa repens *C. B. Park.* Hesperis Alpina seu muralis minor repens *J. B.* Draba altera repens *Ger. emac.* In montibus Jura & *Saleve*, præsertim locis humidis ad aquarum scaturigines.

Draba vulgaris *Park.* Dioscoridis *Ger.* multis flore albo *J. B.* Draba umbellata, vel Draba major capitulis donata *C. B.* Intra muros Antverpiæ. Quin & in Germania, Italia, Gallia non infrequens.

Draba lutea *Park.* Lutea quibusdam *J. B.* Intea siliquis strictissimis *C. B.* 4 *Ger.* In Italia aliquoties vidimus viis humidis ad sepes. In Germania prope *Weissenbergh.*

Draba siliquosa Lysimachiæ facie, an Myagri species? In alveo torrentis cujusdam prope Florentiam Etruriæ urbem.

Dracunculus aquaticus *Ger. J. B.* noster aquaticus *Park.* paluſtris, sive radice arundinacea Plinii *C. B.* In Hollandiæ fossis prope *Sevenhuys.*

E

ECHinopus *v.* Carduus Sphærocephalus.

Echium Alpinum luteum *C. B.* Alopecuros Alpinus quibuſdam, Echium montanum Dalechampii *J. B.* Trachelium ſpicatum tenuifolium *Park.* In altiſſimis jugis montis Juræ.

Echium majus & aſperius flore albo *C. B.* flore albo majus *J. B.* In agro Salernitano & Romano, ínq; Etruria & Gallia Narbonenſi. Hæc reverà totâ ſpecie diſtincta eſt à vulgari Echio, & non floris colore tantùm.

Echium Candiæ, flore pulchrè rubente *J. B.* Creticum latifolium rubrum *C. B. Park.* Flos plantæ quam intelligimus dilutè rubet. In Galliæ Narbonenſis locis plurimis copioſè, circa Monſpelium tamen rariùs occurrit.

Echium procumbens flore parvo cæruleo. In Sicilia circa Meſſanam.

Elatine folio acuminato, flore cæruleo *C. B.* flore cæruleo, folióq; acuminato *Park.* In Sicilia circa Meſſanam, itémque in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi inter ſegetes. Non alia re differt à vulgari quàm floris colore.

Epimedium *Lob. Ger. C. B. Park.* &c. quorundam *J. B.* In Alpibus non longè à *Ponticba*, quà ad Viennam Auſtriæ indè iter eſt.

Erica arboreſcens, floribus luteolis vel herbaceis minimis *J. B.* major ſcoparia, foliis deciduis *C. B.* Scoparia *Park.* In luco Gramuntio propè Monſpelium, & in ericetis propè Liburnum.

Erica arboreſcens Monſpelienſis flore purpuraſcente, ramulis ternis *J. B.* An Erica ramulis per intervalla, ternis *Ger. C. B.?* Er. coris folio 5 Cluſii *Park.* Maxima hæc eſt ex omnibus quas hactenus vidimus Ericis. In itinere à *Nova* ad Genuam obſervavimus quæ humanam altitudinem longè ſuperaret, jam tum Aprilis initio florere incipientem. Floſculi dilutâ purpurâ obiter tinguntur. In ſylva *Gram.* tantam altitudinem non aſſequitur.

† Erica folio Corios multiflora *J. B.* maxima purpuraſcens longioribus foliis *C. B.* Juniperifolia denſè fruticans Narbonenſis *Lob.* Ericæ Corios folio ſecundæ ſpecies altera *Cluſ.* Coris folio maxima purpuraſcens *Park.* Circa Pedenatium quà indè Monſpelium itur copioſè: itémq; eundo à Monſ-

pelio ad oppidulum S. *Lupian* ſecus vias. Seriùs & ſub finem æſtatis, inq; multum Autumnum floret. Hanc ſpeciem non ita pridem invenimus in Cornubia Angliæ, v. *Cat. Ang.*

Erica Pannonica 4 *Cluſ.* parva Pannonica, foliis Corios ternis, flore carneo, capitulis Thymi *J. B.* procumbens, ternis foliolis carnea *C. B.* Er. coris folio 9 Cluſii *Ger. emac.* ſupina carnea *Park.* In rupibus eundo à Tridento ad Bolzanum menſe Februario florentem copioſam invenimus.

Erica procumbens herbacea *C. B.* ſupina herbacea *Park.* parva foliis corios quaternis, flore herbaceo, foliaceis capitulis *J. B.* In ſylvis montoſis non longè à Lindavia Germaniæ urbe ad lacum Acronium ſitâ, ſub finem menſis Auguſti jam tum florere incipientem obſervavimus. Primæ ſpeciei ſimilis eſt ſed minor.

Erinus *Cæſ.* & *Col. v.* Alſine oblongo ſerrato folio.

Eruca echinatâ ſiliquâ *C. B.* Monſpeliaca ſiliquâ quadrangulâ *Park.* Sinapi echinatum *J. B. Lugd.* Inter ſegetes non longè à Lucâ, ſecus viam quæ indè ad Piſas ducit.

Ervilia *v.* Ochrus.

Eryngium luteum Monſpelienſe *v.* Carduus Chryſanthemus.

Eryngium arvenſe foliis ſerræ ſimilibus *C. B.* montanum *Ger.* Crithmum 4 Matthioli umbelliferum *J. B.* Inter ſegetes in Germania circa Rhenum frequens. Hoc Park. cum Sphondylio ineptè confundit.

Eryngium cæruleum *J. B.* montanum Amethyſtinum *C. B.* In montibus Stiriæ. Solo ſummitatum colore à vulgari campeſtri differre videtur.

Eryſimum Matthioli alterum *Lob.* alterum Italicum *Ger.* verum ſive montanum *Park.* alterum Matthioli, ſiliquis parvis, quibuſdam Dentaria *J. B.* Eryſ. polyceration ſive corniculatum *C. B.* In ipſo maris litore ad Rhegium Calabriæ urbem.

Eſula *v.* Tithymalus.

Euphraſia pratenſis lutea *C. B.* prat. major lutea *Park.* Coris Monſpeſſulana lutea *J. B.* Sideritis pratenſis lutea *Lugd.* Primò eam invenimus in Germania non procul Altdorffio Norimbergenſium Academia, deinde in Etruriâ, tandem in Narbonenſi Gallia. Seriùs poſt mediam æſtatem floret.

F

FAba veterum ſerratis foliis *Park. Ger. in App.* Aracus fabaceus ſerratus *J. B.* Inter frutices circa Baias.

Ferrum equinum *Lob. Ger.* equinum majus *Park.* Solea equina *J. B.* Ferrum equinum ſiliquâ ſingulari *C. B.* Circa Liburnum, Neapolin & alibi in Italia.

Ferrum equinum Gallicum *Park.* Gallicum ſiliquis in ſummitate *C. B.* Polygalon Cortuſi *J. B.* Ad latera montis Salevæ propè Genevam, & in Delphinatu circa Gratianopolin.

Ferula *Lob. Ger.* fœmina Plinii *C. B.* tenuiore folio *Park.* folio Fœniculi, ſemine latiore & rotundiore *J. B.* In montibus Meſſanæ imminentibus copiosè, & alibi in Sicilia & Italia: plurima quinetiam & procera in Narbonenſi Gallia, præſertim illis rupibus præruptíſq; ſaxis propè ſubterraneas cryptas, viâ qua Monſpelio Frontignanam itur ad dextram Lobelio olim, nobis nuperrimè obſervata.

N. 1. Medullâ hujus caulium fungoſâ pro fomite ad ignem concipiendum nonnullos in Sicilia uſos obſervavimus, cùm in inſula illa peregrinaremur; unde intelligitur cur Poetæ finxerint Prometheum ignem cœleſtem cavâ ferulâ exceptum deportâſſe in terram. Ἐν κοιλῷ νάρθηκι λαθὼν Δι'α τερπικέραυνον. *Heſiod.*

2. Hujus viridis medulla pota ſanguinem ſpuentibus & cœliacis prodeſt, ſanguinis eruptiones ſiſtit: Semen potum torminibus auxiliatur. *Dioſc.*

3. Hujus ſuccus inſpiſſatus ſeu Gummi *Galbanum* dicitur: cujus uſus intrinſecùs eſt in menſibus ac partu pellendis; in tuſſi inveterata ac aſthmate: Adverſatur toxicis. Extrinſecùs prodeſt in partu ac menſibus, ſuffocatione uteri, vertigine; in furunculis & lentiginibus. *Schrod.*

4. E ferulis primâ tantùm germinatione corculum quoddam paſtores eximunt, ovi luteum induratum referens, quod ſub cineribus aſſatum, priùs tamen chartâ aut linteo madefactis involutum, mox pipere & ſale conſperſum, non modò guſtui gratiſſimus eſt cibus, ſed etiam ad excitandam Venerem valentiſſimus.

Ficus *J. B. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* communis *C. B. The common Fig-tree.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi frequentiſſima, non tamen ſponte.

Ficus ſylveſtris Dioſcoridi *C. B.* Caprificus *Ger. J. B. Park. The wild Fig-tree.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi paſſim provenit.

N. 1. Veteres in deſcriptione virium hujus arboris admodum ſunt prolixi, videſis Plinium & Dioſcoridem. Caricæ calefac. & humectant, pulmonariæ ſunt & bechicæ, arenulis renum & veſicæ medentur, venenis reſiſtunt: præcipui uſûs ſunt in variolis & morbillis ad cutem pellendis; maturant, molliunt, attrahunt, undè & bubonibus peſtilentialibus (innuente S. Scripturâ) conferunt. Mulierculis noſtratibus, appropinquante partu, ficuum toſtarum eſus ad partum facilitandum eſt familiariſſimus. Quin & familiare eſt ſuper ficus ſpiritum vini accendere, brodiúmq; ad tuſſim ſedandam propinare *Schrod.*

2. Ficuum frequentem eſum pediculos generare præter Galenum Paulus Ægineta, Oribaſius, & recentiorum quamplurimi ſibi perſuaſum habent: quæ opinio & apud vulgus noſtratium viget. Cujus rei cauſam tum demum inquiremus cùm de experimento nobis conſtiterit.

3. Ficus recentes modò maturæ ſint à ventriculo ocyſſimè & facillimè conficiuntur, imò quovis alio fructu horario celeriùs coquuntur. Quod vel indè conſtat, quòd non ſolùm citra noxam copioſiùs aliis fructibus eas ingerimus, ſed etiam illis præſumptis, ſi conſuetum & parem cibi modum addamus id nihil incommodat *J. B.* Nos certè in Italia ante prandium ficûs fæpenumero ſine ullo incommodo copioſè ingeſſimus. Galenus, ut ſalubrem vitam degeret, ab omni fugaci pomo abſtinuiſſe ſe tradit à 28. anno ætat. ad ſenectutem uſque, exceptis exactè maturis ficubus atq; uvis: Quin & amicos qui ejus monitu ab ὀπώρῃς fructibus abſtinuerunt ſine morbis fuiſſe. *J. B.*

4. Quæ de caprificatione Veteres tradunt ſic brevibus complexus eſt J. Bauhinus. E putreſcente Caprifici fructu culices geniti, in urbanæ fructus evolant, eóſq; morſu aperientes ſuperfluam humiditatem depaſcuntur, radióſque unà ſolares intromittunt, adeóque eorundem concoctionem & maturitatem promovent & accelerant.

5. Literæ quæ ſucco ſeu lacte turionum hujus arboris in charta exarantur omnino inconſpicuæ ſunt, donec charta igni admota vehementer calefiat; quod etiam aceto, ſucco limonum aliiſq; pluribus commune eſt. Acris eſt & cauſticus hic ſuccus, lac coagulat, &c.

6. Ficus à pleriſque botanicis flore carere traditur. Verùm (inquit J. Bauhinus) Fructus cùm ad mediam magnitudinem pervenerit, flores intra ſe concipit, figurâ confertis ſtaminibus ſimiles, colore in candido purpuraſcentes, undiq; è carne

carne exeuntes, atq; ad mediam fructûs cavitatem se dirigentes: quod Cordus primùm observavit.

Filix saxatilis non ramosa minima, an Dryopteris Dalechampii *J. B.?* An Dryopteris sive Filix querna repens *Adv.?* In rupibus squalidis montium Juræ & Salevæ.

Flos Adonis flore rubro *Ger.* Adonis vulgo, aliis Eranthemum *J. B.* Adonis sylvestris, flore phœniceo ejúsq; foliis longioribus *C. B.* Circa Liburnum inter segetes.

Filix saxatilis corniculata *v.* Adianthum.

Flammula Jovis *v.* Clematis.

Fœniculum tortuosum *J. B.* Seseli Massilienſe Fœniculi folio quod Dioscoridis censetur *C. B. Park.* In Sicilia circa Messanam primò, postea circa Monspelium copiosissimum vidimus. Seriùs floret.

Fœnum Burgundicum *v.* Medica.

Fraxinella *Ger. Park.* Cordi & Officinarum *Lob.* Dictamnus albus vulgo, sive Fraxinella *C. B.* Fraxinella, Officinis Dictamnus *J. B.* In præruptis montium Rheno vicinorum non semel vidimus.

N. 1. Radix cordialis est, alexipharmaca, uterina, cephalica. Vermes necat, menses & urinas movet, secundas & fœtum mortuum educit, valet ad alvi torsiones & ejiciendos renum calculos in vino pota. Usus præcip. in peste & morbis malignis, in Epilepsia, aliisq; affectibus capitis.

2. Siliquæ & flores contactu pruritum faciunt, & in calidioribus regionibus cutem exulcerant.

Frumentum Indicum *v.* Maiz.

Fucus marinus rotundifolius *C. B. v.* Opuntia marina.

Fumaria bulbosa flore albo *C. B.* bulbosa, radice cava, flore albo *J. B.* Radix cava major alba *Ger.* Ubiq; ferè ad sepes, inq; scrobibus umbrosisq; sepibus Alpium Helveticarum.

Fumaria bulbosa flore purpureo *C. B.* radice cava, flore purpureo *J. B.* Radix cava major purpurea *Ger.* Cum priore sed magis frequens, nec aliter ab ea differre videtur quàm solo floris colore. Invenimus hanc in agro Mediolanensi, cùm vere primo Mediolano Taurinum iter faceremus.

Fungus auricularis Cæsalpini *v.* Alcyonium.

G

GAleopsis sive Urtica iners flore purpurascente majore, folio non maculato *J. B.* Synonyma quære apud J. Bauhinum. Autores nostri hanc speciem confundunt cum Lamio purpureo, folio & flore minore, quod solum in Anglia sponte provenit. Suspicatur Parkinsonus Lamium purpureum minus incognitum fuisse Cæsalpino, Matthiolo & antiquioribus Botanicis, quoniam Lobelius & Dodonæus primi veram ejus iconem ediderunt, & proinde Angliæ peculiare & exteris regionibus minus notum conjectatur. At verò utrumque Lamium purpureum regionibus transmarinis frequens & ubique ferè obvium. Speciem majorem in Anglia nondum spontaneam vidi.

Galeopsis maculata *J. B.* Lamium albâ lineâ notatum *C. B.* Lam. Plinii montanum Columnæ *Park.* Milzadella vulgò, Leucas Dioscoridis fortè *Cæs.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonensi frequens occurrit. Nescio an alia re quaquam à minore purpurea differat quàm albo hoc ductu in foliis mediis.

Galega *Lob. Ger. J. B.* vulgaris *C. B. Park.* Ruta capraria *Gesn.* In Italia nusquam non obvia.

N. 1. Celeberrimum est alexipharmacum ac sudoriferum, venenum inprimis pestilentiale insigniter discutiens. Usus ejus præcipuè in petechiis expellendis, aliisque morbis pestilentialibus, ipsâq; peste curanda ; in morbillis ; in Epilepsia infantum (exhibetur succi cochlear 1.) in ictibus serpentum ; in lumbricis, quos etiam extrinsecùs applicata fugat. Estur a. herba ipsa cruda vel cocta, ad hos usus.

2. Foliorum succus vel etiam folia ipsa tusa & imposita tumoribus apum aut vesparum ictibus excitatis, dolorem statim mitigant & tumores discutiunt.

Gallium rubrum *Ger. C. B.* flore rubro *Park.* flore rubro Sprengerianum *J. B.* In Alpibus dum Viennâ Austriæ Venetias iter faceremus sæpiùs in conspectum se dedit.

Gallium flore albo majus *v.* Mollugo montana.

Genista Hispanica *Ger.* juncea *J. B.* Spartum Hispanicum frutex vulgare *Park.* Spartum arborescens feminibus Lenti similibus *C. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonensi vulgatissima.

Genista

Geniſta argentea *J. B.* In planitie non longè ab oppido S. Lupiani quam tranſimus eundo à Monſpelio ad montem Lupi.

Geniſtella aculeata *Ger. Park.* aculeata folioſa *J. B.* ſpinoſa minor Germanica *C. B.* In Germania paſſim. Hæc omnino ſpecie differt à Geniſtella ſpinoſa noſtrate vulgò dicta ut in *Cat. Ang.* monuimus.

Geniſtella montana Germanica *Park.* lagopodoides major *Ger.* herbacea, ſive Chamæſpartium *J. B.* Chamægeniſta ſagittalis *C. B.* In paſcuis Germaniæ ſterilioribus abundè provenit, itémq; circa Genevam.

Geniſtella tinctoria Hiſpanica *J. B.* infectoria *Ger.* Geniſta tinctoria Hiſpanica *Park.* Geniſta tinctoria fruteſcens foliis incanis *C. B.* In montibus ſylvoſis ſupra Neapolin verſus Camaldulenſium cœnobium.

Gentiana major *Ger.* major lutea *C. B. Park.* vulgaris major Hellebori albi folio *J. B. Great Gentian or Fellwort.* In montibus circa Genevam copioſè.

N. 1. Alexipharmaca eſt [Radix] aperit, attenuat. Uſus præcip. in peſte aliiſq; venenatis affectibus, in obſtructione hepatis & lienis, &c. & hinc in hydrope, tum in ſuffocatione uteri, in imbecillitate ventriculi, lumbricis, febribus intermittentibus, morſu canis rabidi, &c. Extrinſecùs adhibetur creberrimè in vulneribus ac fonticulis mundificandis, in morſu canis rabidi arcendo (cum theriaca impoſito) *Schrod.*

2. Succus inſpiſſatus creberrimi eſt uſûs in febribus intermittentibus in quibus ante paroxyſmum à ℥ß. ad ℥j. vel ℈iv. exhibetur felici cum ſucceſſu. *Schrod. Matth.* Aqua deſtillata maculas cutis deterget. Eſt a. Gentiana amara admodum, indéq; putredinis hoſtis infenſiſſimus & veneni mors (ut inquit Lobelius.)

3. Hepaticis & ſtomachicis qui cibum ſumptum retinere non valent, Gentianæ radicis pulvis è vino exhiberi debet; quod qui fecerit auxilium præſens ſentiet. *Trag.*

Gentiana Aſclepiadis folio *C. B. Park.* major 2 cæruleo flore Cluſii *Ger.* folio Aſclepiadis vulgò creditæ *J. B.* In montoſis propè Lindaviam & alibi in Germania.

Gentiana cruciata *C. B. Park.* minor cruciata *Ger.* minor ſeu vulgi cruciata *J. B.* In Germaniæ paſcuis montoſis paſſim. Habetur etiam ſatis frequens in Gallia & Italia.

Gentianella verna major *Ger.* Alpina verna major *Park.* Alp. magno flore *J. B.* Alp. anguſtifolia magno flore *C. B.* In altiſſimis verticibus montis Juræ.

Gentianula quæ Hippion *J. B.* Gentianella Alpina verna major *C. B.* Alpina verna *Ger.* minor verna *Park.* In montibus Genevæ vicinis.

Gentianula lanugine ad ſingulorum foliorum floris lacinias donata, flore quadripartito *J. B.* Gentiana anguſtifolia Autumnalis major, itémq; minor floribus ad latera piloſis *C. B.* Gentianella Autumnalis fimbriato flore *Park.* Itinere ab Auguſta ad Norimbergam.

Gentianella Autumnalis minima calice turgido pentagono. In planitie ad fluvium Lycum non procul Auguſtâ Vindelicorum copioſè, exeunte Auguſto florens.

Gentianella omnium minima *v.* Muſcus Alpinus.

Geranium Althææ folio *C. B.* Althæodes majus *Park.* malacoides *Ger.* malvaceum *J. B.* Circa Genuam in Italia, Monſpelium & alibi in Gallia Narbonenſi.

Geranium Creticum *Ger. Park.* folio Cicutæ vel Myrrhidis VII, ſive latifolium longiſſimâ acu *C. B.* ſpecioſum annuum longiſſimis roſtris Creticum *J. B.* In Sicilia propè Meſſanam.

Geranium cicutæ folio, acu longiſſima *C. B.* Monſpeliacum laciniatum *Park.* Ad agrorum margines & in aggeribus circa Monſpelium.

Geranium nodoſum *Park.* Anemones folio rotundo XII, ſive nodoſum *C. B.* nodoſum Plateau *Cluſ. Ger.* magnum folio trifido *J. B.* Ad ſepes, itinere à Gratianopoli *à la fontaine que bruſle.*

Geranium phæo ſive pullo flore Cluſii *J. B.* pullo flore *Park. Ger.* Anemones folio rotundo VIII, ſive montanum fuſcum *C. B.* batrachoides pullo flore *Ger.* In monte Jura propè *Thuiri.*

Geranium Romanum verſicolor ſive ſtriatum *Park.* In ſylvis montoſis Salernum inter & *Cavam* in Regno Neapolitano.

Gingidium *v.* Viſnaga.

Gladiolus ſive Xiphion *J. B.* Gladiolus Narbonenſis *Lob. Ger.* Glad. floribus uno verſu diſpoſitis major *C. B.* Circa Liburnum inter ſegetes.

† Glaſtrum ſylveſtre *Ger. Park.* Iſatis ſylv. vel anguſtifolia *C. B.* In Germania ſecus Rhenum. Culturâ tantum à ſativa differre videtur.

Glaux peregrina annua. Vicia Seſamacea Apula *Col.* Fœnugræco ſylveſtri Tragi in quibuſdam accedens planta *J. B.* Ornithopodio affinis hirſuta ſemine ſtellato *C. B.* qui Stellam leguminoſam huc refert, cùm ſint diſtinctæ plantæ. In lingula Fretum Siculum à portu Meſſanenſi dividente.

Globularia

Globularia Monſpelienſium *v.* Bellis cærulea.

Gnaphalium Alpinum pulchrum *J. B.* montanum IV, ſive Alpinum magno flore, folio oblongo *C. B.* Leontopodium *Dod.* Gnaph. Alpinum *Ger.* In montis Juræ præalto vertice *La Dolaz* dicto.

Gnaphalium roſeum *Park.* roſeum ſylv. *C. B.* Umbellatum minimum *J. B.* In inſula ad Prom. Siciliæ Pachynum vulgò *Capo Paſſaro*, ubi arx ab Hiſpanis præſidio tenetur.

Gnaphalium ad Stœchadem citrinam accedens *J. B.* In pratis non longè à *Caſtro novo* vico Monſpelio vicino.

Goſſipium ſive Xylon *Ger.* Goſſ. fruteſcens annuum *Park.* fruteſcens ſemine albo *C. B.* Xylon ſive Goſſipium herbaceum *J. B.* In inſula Melitenſi quotannis magno proventu feritur.

N. Seminis medulla tuſſientibus & difficulter ſpirantibus mirificè auxiliatur, Venerem ſtimulat; oleum indè expreſſum lentigines, varos, alphos, cæteráſque cutis infectiones delet. Lanugo uſta ſiſtit ſanguinis profluvia.

† Gramen dactylon latiore folio *C. B.* Graminis genus Dens caninus 3, ſive Gramen primum, vel Galli crus *J. B.* Ab hoc ſativum, quod Gramen Mannæ vocant, nonniſi culturâ differre videtur, inquit *J. B.* Iſchæmon vulgare *Ger.* ſylveſtre latiore folio *Park.* In Germania, Italia, Gallia, in agris paſſim. Hanc ſpeciem in Anglia non ita pridem invenit T. Williſellus.

Gramen digitatum hirſutum *J. B.* Gr. dactylon ſive Iſchæmum V, i. e. Dactylon anguſtifolium ſpicis villoſis *C. B.* Iſchæmon ſylveſtre ſpicis villoſis *Park.* Ab hoc non diverſum putamus Gramen ſcoparium Iſchæmi paniculis Gallicum, ex cujus nimirum radiculis ſcopulæ fiunt. Gramen illud è quo Cremæ præſertim in Lombardia ſcopulæ hujuſmodi fiunt *Capriola* ibi appellant: unde Matthiolum falſum eſſe ſuſpicamur, qui Gramen Mannæ pro *Capriola* habet, quod annua eſt planta, cujúſque radices huic uſui nec adhibentur, neque idoneæ ſunt. Fortè *Capriola* nomen commune eſt huic generi Graminis digitati; vulgus enim non diſtinguit.

Gramen repens cum panicula Graminis Mannæ *J. B.* dactyloides radice repente *Ger.* canarium iſchæmi paniculis *Park.* dactylon folio arundinaceo majus *C. B.* quod nomen huic noſtro, utpote minori & ſupino, minimè convenit. Circa Genevam & Monſpelium in arenoſis.

Gramen dactylon Meſſanenſe geminâ ab eodem exortu ſpicâ. An Gramen diſtachophoron *Col.?* Habet a. in eodem caule (ni malè memini) plura ſpicarum paria.

In

In montibus Meſſanæ alteri Siciliæ metropoli adjacentibus.

Gramen tremulum maximum *C. B. J. B.* trem. maximum Hiſpanicum *Park.* Phalaris pratenſis altera *Ger. emac.* Pluribus Italiæ & Siciliæ in locis, ſpeciatim circa Baias copioſé.

Gramen pulchrum parvum paniculâ latâ compreſſâ *J. B.* cyperoides paniculâ ſparſâ ſufflaveſcente *Park.* cyp. minus paniculâ ſparſâ ſubflaveſcente *C. B.* Cur a paniculâ ſparſâ denominat, cùm è contra paniculâ ſit conglomerata? In humidioribus & ubi per hyemem aquæ ſtagnârant in Germania, Italia, & Narbonenſi Gallia.

Gramen parvum pulchrum paniculâ compreſſa nigricante *J. B.* cyperoides paniculâ nigricante *Park.* cyp. minus paniculâ ſparſâ nigricante *C. B.* In paluſtribus non procul Monſpelio. Quin & in Italiâ ad ipſos Florentiæ urbis muros in foſſulis collegimus.

Gramen Alopecuros ſpicâ longâ tomentoſâ candicante *J. B.* Alopecuros major ſpicâ longiore *C. B.* Gr. alopecuroides alterum radice repente, ſive Pſeudo-ſchœnanthum Monſpelienſium *Park.* Schœnanthum adulterinum *Ger.* In maritimis Monſpelio vicinis.

Gramen paniculatum elegans *Ger.* Gr. amoris dictum *J. B.* Gr. paniculis elegantiſſimis, ſive ἐράγρωστις major *C. B.* Phalaris pratenſis major, ſive Gramen tremulum maximum *Park.* ineptè. Primò nobis occurrit Francofurti ad Mœnum; deinde paſſim per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonenſem. Hujus varietatem circa Monſpelium & Florentiam obſervavimus, quæ dici poterit.

Gramen amoris alterum paniculis ſtrigoſioribus magíſque ſparſis.

Gramen minimum Dalechampii *J. B.* minimum paniculis elegantiſſimis *C. B.* In vineis circa Monſpelium ſub initium veris, imò ipſâ adhuc hyeme floret.

Gramen paniceum ſpicâ ſimplici *C. B.* Panicum ſylveſtre ſpicâ ſimplici *Park.* ſylv. *Ger.* ſylv. & Dens canis primus *J. B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia paſſim.

Gramen paniceum ſpicâ diviſâ *C. B.* Graminis genus quibuſdam, Gallis Dens canis 2, ſive Panicum ſylveſtre ſpicâ divulſâ *J. B.* Panicum vulgare *Ger.* ſylveſtre herbariorum *Park.* Ad rivulos & in locis ubi per hyemem aquæ ſtagnârant in Germania, Italia, Gallia.

Gramen paniceum ſpicâ ariſtis longis armatâ *C. B.* paniceum *Ger.* paniceum ariſtis longis armatum *Park.* Eſt hoc (ut rectè monet J. Bauhinus) naturæ duntaxat luſus: in eadem enim planta obſervavit ſpicarum utriculos alios deſi-

desinentes in aristam, alios eâdem destitutos. Advenire autem illud dicit ratione soli atque ætatis, quod & mihi probatur. Unde meritò reprehendendus videtur C. Bauhinus qui sine necessitate entia multiplicat.

Gramen parvum echinatum *J. B.* caninum marinum asperum *Park.* caninum maritimum spicâ echinata *C. B.* In arenosis circa Monspelium copiosè ; Vidimus etiam in Arni fluminis alveo Florentiæ.

Gramen nemorosum hirsutum minus paniculis albis *C. B.* nem. hirsutum minimum *Park.* præter rationem minimum appellat, cum satìs altè assurgat. Gramini Luzulæ affine flore albo *J. B.* Ad latera montis Salevæ propè Genevam, & in colle *La Pastiè.*

Gramen supinum aculeatum *J. B.* aculeatum Italicum *Park.* echinatum & aculeatum III, sive album capitulis aculeatis Italicum *C. B.* Inter Liburnum & Pisas, necnon circa Monspelium copiosè.

Gramen arvense paniculâ crispâ *C. B. Park.* minimum rubrum sive Xerampelinum *Ger.* Gramen cum paniculâ molli rubente *J. B.* Genevæ inter segetes copiosè, quin & in muris ipsius urbis. Simillimum est hoc gramen montano nostro spicâ gramineâ foliaceâ dicto.

Gramen alopecuroides spicâ asperâ *C. B.* alopecuroides spicâ asperâ brevi *Park.* Gr. cum cauda leporis aspera, sive spicâ murinâ *J. B.* Circa Monspelium collegimus.

Gramen arundinaceum ramosum plumosum album C. Bauhini *J. B.* quod asserit circa *Perault* & Magallonam reperiri, ubi & nos illud invenimus, utì etiam propè litus Calabriæ.

Gramen calamogrostis Lobelii *J. B.* arundinaceum I, sive spicâ multiplici *C. B.* Calamogrostis sive gramen tomentosum *Park.* at cur tomentosum denominat? Gr. arundinaceum paniculatum *Ger.* In arenosis maris litoribus circa Magallonam non longè à Monspelio. Figura J. B. optimè respondet nostræ plantæ : non autem Parkinsoni, utì nec titulus, nec descriptio Lobelii in *Adv.* Gramen marinum cyperoides *J. B.* cyperoides maritinum *C. B.* Juncus cyperoides maritimus *Lob.* marit. Narbonensis *Park.* In arenosis litoribus propè Neapolin copiosè. Habetur etiam ad mare Monspelii.

Gratiola *J. B. Lob. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* centauroides *C. B.* In palustribus propè Constantiam Germaniæ urbem uberrimè. Provenit etiam in aquosis tum in Italia, tum in Gallia Narbonensi, ut v. g. propè lucum Gramontium non procul Monspelio.

N. 1. Effi-

N. 1. Efficax remedium eſt in humoribus aquoſis, lentis bilioſiſque ſpecificè evacuandis, quos vel ex remotiſſimis partibus trahit, atque tum per ſeceſſum, tum per votimum expurgat. Hinc magnus ejus uſus eſſe poterit in hydrope, ictero flavo, &c. Et quia amaritudine inſuper dotata eſt inſigni, fugat lumbricos, eorumque ſaburram expurgat. Hactenus *Schroderus*.

2. Prodeſſe dicitur adverſùs diutinos coxendicis dolores & inveteratas febres ſive ſicca ſive recens decocta; verùm quoniam nimis violenter nec ſine moleſtia purgat, corrigenda eſt.

Groſſularia *v.* Uva criſpa.

Guaiacum Patavinum *Park.* Patav. latifolium *Ger.* Guaiacana *J. B.* Lotus Africana latifolia *C. B.* In præruptis collibus non longè à Maſſa quà indè Lucam iter eſt, hanc ipſam plantam vel ei ſimillimam collegimus proinde fortaſſe deceptus non fuit Geſnerus, qui eam in montibus circa Veronam naſci ſcripſit, quod J. Bauhini pace dixerim.

H.

HAlimus *Lob.* Hal. Cluſii *J. B.* latifolius ſive fruteſcens *C. B.* latif. ſive Portulaca marina incana major *Park.* In Sicilia propè Meſſanam hinc indè ad maris litus copioſè.

Hedypnors Monſpeſſulana, ſive Dens leonis Monſpeſſulanus *J. B.* Chondrilla lutea X, ſive foliis Cichorei tomentoſis *C. B.* Chondr. prior Dioſcoridis, legitima Cluſii *Park.* Chondrilla lutea *Ger.* Circa Meſſanam & Monſpelium copioſè. Ab hac planta omnino diverſa eſt Dens leonis Aſphodeli bulbulis dicta, utcunque J. B. eandem faciat.

Hedyſarum clypeatum *Ger.* clypeatum vulgare *Park.* Aſtragalus Romanus, ſive Hedyſarum clypeatum ſiliquâ aſperâ *J. B.* Onobrychis ſemine clypeato aſpero major *C. B.* In montibus Meſſanæ imminentibus, ubi etiam flore albo obſervavimus.

Hedyſarum clypeatum minus flore purpureo. An Onobrychis ſemine clypeato aſpero minor *C. B.?* In inſula Promontorio Siciliæ Pachyno proximâ.

Hedyſarum minus *Park.* *v.* Securidaca minor.
majus ſiliquis articulatis *Ger.* *v.* Securidaca.

He-

Helianthemum flore albo, folio anguſto hirſuto *J. B.* Chamæciſtus foliis Thymi incanis *C. B.* An Helianthemum anguſtifolium *Park. Ger.?* Propè Monſpelium in collibus *Caſtro novo* adjacentibus, atque etiam circa Nemauſum. Folia hujus oblonga ſunt, incana, & figurâ ſua ad Roriſmarini folia nonnihil accedunt, niſi quòd breviora ſint.

Helianthemum tenuifolium glabrum flore luteo *J. B.* Chamæciſtus Ericæ folio luteus *C. B.* Chamæc. Ericæ foliis *Park.* Ad radices montis Juræ, ínque collibus ſaxoſis circa Genevam. Ab hoc diverſum facit J. Bauhinus.

Helianthemum folio Thymi incano, quod putat Lobelium miſcere cum Helianthemo tenuifolio glabro. Has ſimiles eſſe plantas, differentes tamen diligentiùs conſideranti aſſerit. Et nos idem cum Bauhino aliquando ſenſimus, poſtea tamen in eadem planta vidimus inferiora folia tenuiſſima, qualia ferè Camphoratæ Monſpelienſium : ſuperiora autem longè diverſa, viridia & Helianthemi proximè ſcripti foliis omnino eadem. Invenimus tamen circa Maſſiliam cujus omnia folia tenuiſſima, camphoratæ ſimilia & glabra. q. ult.

Helianthemum Alpinum folio Piloſellæ minoris Fuchſii *J. B.* Ad latera & radices montes Salevæ prope Genevam copioſè. Hoc an ab aliis deſcriptum ſit nécne mihi nondum conſtat. Conſule *J. B.*

Heliochryſum *v.* Stœchas citrina.

Heliotropium majus *Lob. Ger. Park.* majus flore albo *J. B.* majus Dioſcoridis *C. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in agris ubique ferè : Vidimus & circa Moguntiam Germaniæ.

Heliotropium tricoccon *C. B. J. B. Ger. Park.* Circa Monſpelium cum priore ſed rariùs.

N. 1. Hujus capita ſive ſiliquæ pannis affrictæ, florido viridi colore eos inficiunt, qui temporis momento in cæruleum eúmque elegantem mutatur. Hujuſmodi panni aquam cui immerguntur vini rubri colore imbuunt ; eorumque uſus eſt ad gelatinas aliáſque confectiones purpureo colore tingendas.

2. Heliotropium dicitur non quòd ad Solis diurnum motum convertatur, ſed quòd æſtivo ſolſtitio floreat, cùm Sol longiſſimè ab Æquinoctiali circulo digreſſus ad ipſum rurſus τροπὴν ſive converſionem faciat. *Dod.*

Helleborine ex albo ſublutea *J. B.* In ſylvula monti Salevæ vicina. Floret omnium hujus generis prima.

Helleborine flore albo *C. B.* Damaſonium Alpinum, ſive Helleborine floribus albis *J. B.* In ſylvoſis propè ſummitatem montis Salevæ. Floret vere ſimul cum priore

ore, aut aliquanto ſeriùs. Elleborine minor flore albo *Park.*

Helleborine montana anguſtifolia purpuraſcens *C. B.* Damaſonium purpureum dilutum, ſive Helleborine 6 Cluſii *J. B.* Hel. anguſtifolia 6 Cluſii *Ger.* Elleborine flore purpurante *Park.* Ad radices montis Salevæ, verſùs Genevam ſci. copioſè.

Inveni inſuper Helleborinem flore atro-rubente in aſcenſu montis Juræ propè oppidum *Jay* copioſè. *Calceolum Mariæ* dictum in ſylvis ad latera montis Salevæ. Verùm hæ duæ ſpecies in Anglia habentur.

Helleborus albus *Ger. J. B.* albus vulgaris *Park.* albus flore ſubviridi *C. B.* In montoſis paſcuis in ſummitate montis Juræ copioſiſſimè.

N. 1. Hellebori albi radix ob violentiam purgationis quam per ſuperiora & inferiora movet, uſum purgandi internum ſoli ferè Helleboro nigro reliquit. *Schrod.* Poteſt tamen (inquit Tragus) per 24 horas vino aut oxymelite macerata poſteáq; reſiccata ℥ß. pondere cum vino exhiberi furioſis & melancholicis. Helleborum utrumq; dicit Geſnerus [ſi cum aceto & melle temperetur & decoquatur ut ſyrupus fiat] medicamentum innoxium & ad pleroſque phlegmaticos morbos [thoracis & capitis inprimis, ut aſthma, dyſpnœam, epilepſiam] πολύχρηστον ſæpe utiliſſimè ſe expertum eſſe, &c. vide apud *J. B.* Optima radicis præparatio, (inquit Parkinſonus) eſt ut ſucco mali Cydonii infundatur, aut Cydonio indita in furno aut ſub cineribus coquatur. Quin ſi ab Elleboro ſumpto ſtrangulationis periculum ſit, Cydonia comeſta eorúmve ſuccus aut ſyrupus remedio ſunt.

2. Rad. in aceto decocta, ac in ore aliquandiu retenta dolorem dentium tollit. *J. B.* è Trago.

3. In lixivio decocta, ſi illo poſtea caput abluas, pediculos & furfures enecat & abſtergit : idem unguento aliquo permiſta efficiet. *Idem.* ſcabies, impetigines, ſerpigines ſanat : animalia pleraq; interimit, mures, lacertas, aves, &c.

4. Pulvis naribus inditus ſternutamenta movet, unde & Anglicè *Neeſe-wort* dicitur.

5. De Hiſpanorum toxico ex ea facto conſule Parkinſonum & Jo. Langium *Epiſt. med.* lib. 1. Epiſt. 68. Helleborus autem uterq; in furioſis & inſanis ſanandis olim celeberrimus.

Helleborus niger *Lob.* niger verus *Ger. Park.* niger flore roſeo *C. B.* niger flore albo, interdum etiam valdè rubente *J. B.* In Alpibus non longè à Pontieba abundè.

N.

N. Purgat potenter humores melancholicos, utile per conſequens medicamentum eſt omnibus affectibus indè originem trahentibus, quales mania, inſania, hypochondriaca paſſio, elephantiaſis, herpes, cancer, quartana, vertigo, epilepſia, apoplexia, ſcabies, &c. *v. Schrod.* qui eam [radicem] violenter purgare ait; alii, ſi rectè uſurpetur innoxium eſſe medicamentum ſcribunt, ut tutò pueris, gravidis & debilibus corporibus dari poſſit. Corrigitur cardiacis ac ſtomachicis ut Cinnamomo, Aniſo, Fœniculo, &c. Doſis à ℈j. ad ℈ij. Variis modis ad uſum præparatur.

Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio major *v.* Aſtrantia nigra.

Helleborus niger Saniculæ folio minor *Park. C. B.* In ſummis montium jugis max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio vicinis.

Helleborum nigrum fœtidum ſive Enneaphyllon in Germania, lateribus montium quos eluctatur Rhenus inter Coloniam & Moguntiam, &c. copioſiſſimum obſervavimus. Helleborum nigrum hortenſem flore viridi *C. B.* in monte illo præcelſo cui inædificatur *S. Marini urbs*, 10 circiter milliaribus Arimino diſtans. Hæ ſpecies in uſum medicum rariſſimè veniunt, iiſdem tamen cum Helleboro nigro vero facultatibus dotatæ videntur.

Hemionitis multifida *C. B.* altera Dalechampii filici floridæ ſimilis *J. B.* Ilvenſis Dalechampii, multifido folio *Park.* Propè *Salernum* primò, deinde in viis umbroſis circa Neapolin, quà aſcenditur ad Camaldulenſium cœnobium copioſè.

Hepaticum trifolium *Lob. Ger.* Trif hepaticum flore ſimplici *C. B.* hepaticum ſive Trinitatis herba flore cæruleo *J. B.* In montibus circa Taurinum, Scaphuſiam, Genevam copioſé.

Herba Doria Lobelii *Ger.* H. D. vulgaris *Park.* Aliſma Matthioli, ſive Doria *J. B.* Doria Narbonenſium quaſi Aurea, quam perperam Doriam vocant, foliis Limonii aut Rumicis *Adv.* Virga aurea major vel Doria *C. B.* Ad Ladum amnem Monſpeliacum copioſè.

Herba venti Monſpelienſibus *J. B.* Marrubium nigrum longifolium *C. B. Ger. Park.* In aggeribus & ad vias circa Monſpelium copioſè.

Herniaria hirſuta *J. B. C. B.* In arenoſis primò circa Sylvam Ducis in Brabantia, deinde per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonenſem copioſè.

Heſperis ſylveſtris latifolia flore albo parvo *Park.* Heſperidi Alpinæ murariæve ſimilis ſurrecta & magna *J. B.* In monte

Sa-

Salevâ copioſè, collegimus etiam in montibus non longè à Luca versùs Maſſam.

Heſperis *v.* Viola matronalis.

Heſperis Alpina *v.* Draba.

Hieracium Alpinum glabrum, flore ſingulari magno, cauli cubitali inſidente. In ſummo montis Juræ dorſo *La Dolé* dicto. Hoc an à quoquam deſcriptum ſit inquirendum.

Hieracium aſperum *v.* Hypochæris.

Hieracium montanum latifolium Genevenſe, folio Conyzæ majoris Monſpeſſulanæ *J. B.* In aſcenſu montis Juræ propè *Thuiri.*

Hieracium falcatâ ſiliquâ *Lob. C. B.* falcatum Lobelii *Ger.* falcatum ſive ſtellatum *Park.* ſtellatum *J. B.* An fortè Hieracium ſtellatum Boelii *Ger. emac.* in *App.?* Circa Monſpelium non longè à *Caſtro novo.*

Hieracium capitulum inclinans ſemine adunco *C. B.* florem inclinans *J. B.* Hieracium folio Hedypnoidis *Park.* Circa Monſpelium & Meſſanam.

Hieracium calice barbato *Col.* falcatum barbatum *Park.* proliferum falcatum *C. B.* Meſſanæ & Monſpelii paſſim.

Hieracium parvum hirtum caule aphyllo, criſpum ubi ſiccatum *J. B.* In agro Monſpeſſulano non longè à *Sella nova* in arvis.

Holoſteum Maſſilienſe *C. B. v.* Coronopus.

Holoſteum Plantagini ſimile *J. B.* Salmanticenſe primum *Cluſ.* hirſutum albicans majus *C. B.* Salamanticum *Ger. Park.* Propè Monſpelium.

Horminum ſylveſtre latifolium *Ger.* ſylv. latifolium verticillatum *C. B.* Germanicum humile *Park.* Gallitricho affinis planta, Horminum ſylveſtre latifolium Cluſio *J. B.* In agris & vervactis non longè ab Auguſtâ Vindelicorum, eundo indè ad Monachium Bavariæ metropolin.

Horminum luteum glutinoſum *C. B.* Colus Jovis *Ger. Lob.* Horminum luteum ſive Colus Jovis *Park.* Galeopſis ſpecies lutea, viſcida, odorata, nemorenſis *J. B.* In colle *La Baſtie,* & in montibus circa Genevam. Vidimus etiam ſæpius in Italia & Germania, locis lutoſis ubi fontes ſcaturiunt ad latera montium.

Horminum pratenſe foliis ſerratis *C. B.* Gallitrichum ſylveſtre vulgò, ſive ſylv. Sclaræa flore cæruleo purpureóve magno *J. B.* Hæc planta à vulgari noſtrate *Oculo Chriſti* floris magnitudine potiſſimùm differt: unde & noſtrum vulgare Horminum, ſylveſtre Lavendulæ flore Cluſio dictum eſt. Ait enim ſe obſervâſſe Greenvici ad arcis regiæ Hippodromum hanc ſpeciem. Nos autem penè certi ſumus non aliam ibi unquam enatam hujus generis plantam.

Hya-

Hyacinthus cæruleus *Ger.* racemoſus cæruleus minor juncifolius *C. B.* vernus botryoides minor cæruleus, anguſtioribus foliis, odoratus *J. B.* In agro Pedemontano ad vias.

Hyacinthus comoſus *Ger.* comoſus major purpureus *C. B.* maximus botryoides comâ cæruleâ *J. B.* Inter ſegetes circa Liburnum & Genevam copioſè.

Hyacinthus paſiluſtris vernus floſculis ſimbriatis albidis. Ad foſſarum margines & in humidioribus inter Liburnum & Piſas. Hanc ſpeciem nondum deſcriptam puto.

Hypecoum *v.* Cuminum ſylveſtre alterum.

Hypericum foliis parvis criſpis ſeu ſinuatis. In Sicilia propè *Punto Cerciolo* non longè à Caſtello *Puzallu.* Nondum, quod ſciam, deſcripta eſt hæc ſpecies.

Hypericum Nummulariæ folio *Park. C. B.* Ex ipſis rupium max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentium fiſſuris emergit. Flos ei odoratiſſimus.

Hyperícum tomentoſum *Lob. J. B.* tomentoſum Lobelii *Ger.* ſupinum tomentoſum minus *Park.* ſup. tom. minus, vel Monſpeliacum *C. B.* In inſula Melitenſi primùm, deinde circa Monſpelium in foſſis & humidioribus.

Hyoſcyamus albus major & minor *C. B.* albus *Park.* albus, & albus minor *J. B. Ger.* Ego enim cum Parkinſono unam duntaxat ſpeciem agnoſco. In Italia ad mare inferum, ínque Sicilia, & circa Monſpelium copioſé. Floris color in hoc noſtro pallidè luteus eſt, & fundum habet purpureum, in quibus cum Cretico dicto convenit.

Hypochœris porcellia *Ger.* Hieracium aſperum, Hypochœris ſive Porcellia dictum *Park.* Hieracium dentis leonis folio obtuſo V, ſive minus Dentis leonis folio ſubaſpero *C. B.* Hieracii parva ſpecies, Hyoſeris anguſtifolia aſpera. *J. B.* In quibuſdam Bavariæ ſylvis.

Hyſſopoides major flore grandiore. In paluſtri planitie propè Syracuſas, itémque non longè à Meſſana Siciliæ. Hujus flos quadruplo major eſt vulgaris flore. Quin & utramque ſpeciem unà creſcentem obſervavimus propè Meſſanam, utì eas ſpecie differre ampliùs non dubitemus. J. Bauhinus duas habet Hyſſopifoliæ ſpecies: verùm quam ille minorem inſcribit eſt vulgaris noſtras: quam Hyſſopifoliam aquaticam ſimpliciter vocat planta eſt de qua agimus.

I.

JAcea non ſpinoſa laciniata lutea, An Jacea laciniata lutea *C. B.?* Jacea montana minima lutea *Park.?* In alveis torrentum & fluviorum quorundam, qui brumali tempore planities latè inundant in Foro Julii. Mihi nondum planè conſtat plantam hanc deſcriptam eſſe, nam diverſa videtur à Jacea lutea montana minima tenuifolia *Col.*

Jacea Oleæ folio *v.* Xeranthemum.

Jacea purpurea maritima capitulo ſpinoſo Neapolitana. An Jacea cyanoides echinato capite *C. B.?* i. e. Jacea montana purpurea echinato capite *Park.?* an Jacea laciniata Sonchi folio *Park.?* In maris litore arenoſo propè Neapolin Italiæ copioſiſſimè.

Jacea lutea capite ſpinoſo *C. B.* lut. cap. ſpinoſis *Park.* major lutea *Ger.* Centaurium collinum, ſive Jacea ſpinoſa flore luteo *J. B.* Circa Monſpelium & Meſſanam.

Jacea cum ſpinoſis capitulis purpurea tenuifolia *J. B.* Stœbe IX, ſive ſquamis aſperis *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium & alibi in Gallia Narbonenſi. Habetur & in Etruria.

Jacea incana tenuiter laciniata, capitulis Jaceæ nigræ vulgaris. An Jacea incana laciniata, capitulis Cirſii flore uno aut altero *J. B.?* Jacea montana candidiſſima Stœbes foliis *Park. C. B.* qui titulus huic noſtræ optimè convenit. In rupibus ſeu clivis maritimis Calabriæ.

Jacea montana capite magno Strobili *J. B.* incana Pini capite *C. B.* pumila Narbonenſis *Park.* In collibus ſaxoſis circa Monſpelium.

Jacobæa marina *Ger.* marina, ſive Cineraria vulgaris *Park.* marina, ſive Cineraria *J. B.* maritima *C. B.* Ad litora *maris inferi* ubique.

Jacobæa Senecionis facie. Calix floris Senecionis calicem exactè refert, verum circulum ſeu coronam aut limbum foliolorum in margine ad modum chryſanthemi obtinet. Plantula tenera eſt, radice fibroſa, foliis Bellidis maj. Propè Meſſanam.

Jaſminum luteum *v.* Polemonium.

Iberis *J. B.* Cardamantica *Lob. Ger.* Naſturtii folio *C. B. Park. Sciatica Creſſes.* In incultis, ruderatis & ſecus vias ubique ferè tum in Germania, tum etiam in Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi.

N. Tuſa

N. Tuſa cum modica axungia & coxendici impoſita 4 horarum ſpatio, & deinde ablata dolores iſchiadicos & podagricos lenit, &c. vide Plinium alioſque Veteres.

Ilex arborea *J. B.* major aculeata & non aculeata *Park.* IV, ſive folio rotundiore molli modicèque ſinuato *C. B. ejuſdem.* I, ſeu folio oblongo ſerrato; Ego enim has non diſtinguo. In arbuſculis junioribus folia ſinuata ſunt, aculeata & Aquifolii æmula: in vetuſtioribus oblonga, neque aculeata, neque ſinuata, & Oleaginis ſimilia. Ilex major glandifera *Ger.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in ſylvis & ſepibus paſſim.

Ilex coccigera *J. B. Ger.* aquifolia, ſive coccigera *Park.* aculeata cocciglandifera *C. B.* In collibus ſaxoſis circa Monſpelium, Nemauſum, Avenionem & alibi in Gallia Narbonenſi.

N. Huic arbuſculæ ſeu frutici innaſcitur granum illud tinctorium ſeu coccus baphica tantopere celebrata, & tinctoribus expetita, ex quo paratur confectio illa cardiaca *Alkermes* Officinis dicta.

2. Arbuſcula hæc non ubique coccum gerit. Nam iis ſolùm regionibus quæ Mediterraneo mari vicinæ ſunt, & magno Solis ardore torrentur, naſci animadvertebam. Sed neque iſthic perpetuò fert; cùm enim frutex adeò adolevit ut glandem alere incipiat, coccum non gignit: ideóque ſolent incolæ quadriennes aut adultiores frutices urere, ut proximo anno novelli reſurgant, qui deinde ſingulis annis aliquot ſubſequentibus coccum ramulis inhærentem inſtar exiguorum piſorum coloris cinerei gignunt. *Cluſ.*

Imperatoria *J. B. Ger.* major *C. B.* Imper. ſive Aſtrantia vulgaris *Park.* In montibus max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentibus.

N. Saporis eſt acerrimi, Alexipharmaca ac ſudorifera: diſcutit mirificè ventriculi, inteſtinorum, & uteri flatus, unde in colico cruciatu utilis. Uſus præcip. in venenatis morbis ac ictibus; in pulmonum tartaro reſolvendo & expectorando, in fœtore anhelitûs corrigendo, in capitis affectibus phlegmaticis, Paralyſi, Apoplexiâ, &c. Aiunt nonnulli quartanâ eos ſanari qui pulveris cochlearis dimidium horâ unâ ante acceſſionem ex mero biberint. Commendatur & ad hydropem. Extrinſecùs in Odontalgia (gargariſ.) in catarrhis exiccandis (ſuffitu) in tumoribus ac Arthritide frigida. In ſcabie capitis exiccanda (lotione) in ſerpigine inveterata ſananda (cum adipe ſuillo illita) in globulis ſagittíſve corpori extrahendis (impoſita) *Schrod. & Matth.* Unde non immeritò inquit J. B. Imperatoriæ nomen ſibi aſcivit, cùm tot tantíſque viribus

præſtet. Cæterùm ut facie externa & odore Angelicam refert, ita iiſdem cum illa facultatibus dotata eſt.

Iris humilis latifolia flore violaceo *J. B.* Chamæiris II, ſive variegata *C. B.* Primò in rupibus quibuſdam maritimis non longè à Liburno portu eam obſervavimus, flore purpureo atque etiam albo : deinde circa Monſpelium *aux Garigues*, ubi & Lobelius.

Iris Germanica *Fuch.* vulgaris Germanica ſive ſylveſtris *C. B.* vulgaris violacea ſive purpurea hortenſis & ſylveſtris *J. B.* vulgaris *Ger.* In muris, tectis, locis ruderatis, &c. in Germania.

Iris Florentina *Ger.* latifolia V, ſive Florentina alba *C. B.* flore albo *J. B.* In muris urbis Florentiæ magna ejus habetur copia.

N. 1. Plurimæ hujus plantæ radici virtutes à Veteribus & Neotericis aſſignantur. Sic breviter *Schrod.* Uſus præcip. in mucilagine ſeu tartaro pulmonum, tuſſi, aſthmate, obſtructione menſium, torminibus ventris infantum. Extrinſecùs abſtergit cutis maculas & lentigines (cum Elleboro & melle mixta.) Creberrimus uſus modernis eſt in pulveribus qui capillis inſperguntur : vulgus vocat pulveres de Cypro. Aiunt & hydropi eam conferre & ictero.

2. Iridis radix in vino aut cereviſia ſuſpenſa, hanc dulcem conſervat, illud jucundo tum odore tum ſapore commendat, illius planè æmulo quem mora Rubi Idæi communicant, ut nos in vino rubro ſæpiùs experti ſumus. Sed & piſtoribus ad parandum fermentum triticei panis magnopere uſitata eſt. Hæc partim è Trago, partim noſtræ ſunt obſervationis.

Iſchæmon *v.* Gramen dactylon.

Iva moſchata Monſpelienſium *v.* Chamæpitys moſchata.

Jujube Arabum *v.* Zizyphus.

Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis *C. B.* acutus maritimus alter *Lob. Park.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi ad maris litus valdè frequens.

Juncus cyperoides maritimus Lobelii *v.* Gramen cyperoides.

Juncaria *J. B.* Junc. Salmanticenſis *Ger. Park.* Rubia VIII, ſive linifolia aſpera *C. B.* In Germania non longè à Ratiſpona.

Juniperus major bacca rubeſcente *C. B.* Oxycedrus *Park.* Oxycedrus Phœnicea *Ger.* Cedrus Phœnicea Bellonio, ſive Oxycedrus, quibuſdam Juniperus major baccâ rubrâ *J. B.* In collibus circa Monſpelium.

K

Kali ſemper virens grandius perpetuum *C. B. Prod.* geniculatum majus *J. B. C. B.* Solicornia ſive Kali geniculatum *Ger.* In paluſtribus ad Mare Mediterraneum valdè frequens. Multò lignoſius eſt noſtrate h. e. minore; per multos annos durat & in ſatis magnum fruticem adoleſcit, inque hortis culturam patitur, experimento J. Bauhini.

Kali majus ſemine cochleato *C. B. Ger.* majus cochleatum *Park.* vulgare *J. B.* Ad mare Mediterraneum ſponte provenit plurimis in locis. Seritur Monſpelii in lacubus ſalſis ad Sal *Alcali* conficiendum, cujus modum v. apud J. Bauhinum.

L

Laburnum *v.* Anagyris.

Lactuca ſylvatica purpurea *J. B.* montana purpuro-cærulea major *C. B.* ſylveſtris purpureo flore *Park.* Sonchus ſylvaticus *Ger. emac.* In ſylvis montoſis Juræ, Salevæ &c. frequens.

Lagopus altera anguſtifolia *Lob.* major anguſtifolius *Park.* Trifolium anguſtifolium ſpicatum *J. B.* Trifolium montanum anguſtiſſimum ſpicatum *C. B.* In montibus ſupra Meſſanam; atque etiam circa Monſpelium, utrobique copioſè. Flores dilutè rubent. Ab hac non diverſam ſpecie puto Lagopum anguſtifoliam Hiſpanicam *Cluſ.*

Lagopus maximus *Ger.* max. flore rubro *Park.* Trifolium ſpicâ ſubrotundâ rubrâ *C. B.* Trif. albo incarnatum, ſpicatum, ſive Lagopus *J. B.* Quod circa Neapolin provenit flores habet pulchrè rubentes aut coccineos; quod propè Genevam albo-incarnatos aut pallidos.

Lagopus major folio pinnato *Park.* major ſpicâ longiore *Ger.* Trifolium purpureum majus, folio & ſpicâ longiore *J. B.* montanum ſpicâ longiſſimâ rubente *C. B.* In collibus circa Genevam.

Lamium peregrinum ſive Scutellaria *C. B.* peregrinum, Scutellaria dictum *Park.* Caſſida *Col.* In Italia circa

Florentiam, Liburnum & alibi. Magnam habet ſimilitudinem ſeu convenientiam florum reſpectu cum Lyſimachia galericulata ; unde eam primo aſpectu Lyſimachiam galericulatam Urticæ folio denominavimus.

Lamium *v.* Galeopſis.

Lanaria ſive Struthium Dioſcoridis Imperato *J. B.* Saponaria Lychnidis folio, floſculis albis *C. B.* In præruptis montium Meſſanæ proximorum aut ipſum Imperati Struthium, aut plantam ei ſimillimam collegimus, necdum ineunte Junio floruerat.

Larix *C. B. Ger. Park.* folio deciduo conifera *J. B. The Larch-tree.* In Alpibus Stiriacis & Carinthiacis eundo à Vienna ad Venetias copioſè.

N. 1. Hujus Reſina eſt quam Terebinthinam Venetam Officinæ vocant *Matth. Park. J. B.* Quæ de Reſinæ viribus traduntur, vide ſub Pinu. Laricis materies firmiſſima eſt atque ſolidiſſima, adeòque Solis ardoribus aeríſque injuriis reſiſtit nec rimas facit.

2. Hæc ſola arbor ex Reſiniferis folio eſt deciduo. Folia a. monente J. Bauhino, non decidunt Autumno, nec antequam alia initio Veris ſuccedunt.

3. Hujus trunco ſeu caudici innaſcitur Fungus ille pituitæ purgatrix *Agaricum* dictus.

4. Quæ Plinius aliique Veterum tradunt, non ardere eam, nec carbones facere, nec alio modo vi ignis conſumi quàm lapides ; omnino falſa eſſe vel indè conſtat, quòd apud Valleſianos quibuſdam in locis non alia ligna in uſum foci adhibeantur, ac alicubi etiam in Alpibus ad ferrarias fodinas carbones ex eâ fiant. *J. B. Matth.*

Lathyrus major Narbonenſis anguſtifolius *J. B.* anguſtifolius *Park.* Circa Monſpelium non longè à *Sella nova*, & alibi.

Lathyrus ſativus flore purpureo *C. B.* anguſtifolius flore purpureo *Ger.* anguloſo ſemine *J. B.* Circa Genevam copioſè : feritur & in Germania.

Lathyrus ſativus flore fructúque albo *C. B.* Cicercula ſive Lathyrus ſativus flore albo *Park.* Et hic circa Genevam & in Germania feritur.

† Lathyrus ſiliquâ hirſutâ *J. B.* anguſtifolius ſiliquâ hirſutâ *C. B.* Inter ſegetes circa Genevam. Hic etiam in Anglia ſponte oritur.

Lathyrus ſylveſtris flore vario ex albo & coccineo. Et hunc etiam circa Genevam inter ſegetes copioſè enatum vidimus, necnon circa Liburnum.

Lavendula major, ſive vulgaris *Park.* Lav. flore cæruleo *Ger.* Lavendula latifolia *C. B.* Pſeudonardus, quæ vulgo

ſpica

ſpica *J. B.* In Gallia Narbonenſi paſſim & copioſiſſimè. Provenit ibidem & Pſeudonardus quæ Lavendula vulgò *J. B.*

N. Saporis eſt ſubacris & ſubamari, partium tenuium, cephalica ac nervina. Uſus præcip. in catarrhis, paralyſi, ſpaſmo, vertigine, lethargo, & tremore artuum. In urina, menſibus ac fœtu pellendo (unde & parturientibus exhiberi ſolet) in torminibus ventris flatulentis. Extrinſecùs in lixiviis capitis ac artuum, in maſticatoriis pro catarrho exiccando ac revellendo ad palatum, ne in pulmones defluat. Odore ſua fugat pediculos. *Schrod.* In uſu ſunt præcipuè flores. Hi quoque cum linteaminibus & veſtimentis in arculas recondi ſolent ad odoris ſuavitatem communicandam.

Laureola folio deciduo *v.* Mezereon.

Laurus *Ger. J. B.* vulgaris *C. B.* major ſive latifolia *Park.* In ſylvis & ſepibus Italiæ ſatis familiaris.

N. Baccæ paulò calidiores ſunt, emolliunt, reſolvunt. Uſus præcip. in menſibus & urinis ciendis; in affectibus nervorum, paralyſi; in colica, in dolore poſt partum, in cruditatibus ventriculi. Extrinſecùs conferunt folia ad ictus veſparum, molliunt tumores, promovent menſes (in ſuffitu & balneo) leniunt dolores, odontalgiámque mitigant (in gargariſm.) *Schrod.*

Laurus Tinus cæruleâ baccâ *Lob.* ſylv. Corni fœminæ foliis, ſubhirſutus *C. B.* Laurus Tinus *Ger.* Tinus altera *J. B.* An Laurus ſylv. folio minore *C. B.?* In Italia circa Romam, Tybur & alibi frequens. Invenimus quoque in ſylva *Valenâ* propè montem *Lupi* non longè à Monſpelio.

Ledum Alpinum hirſutum *C. B.* Ledum Alpinum, ſive Roſa Alpina *Park.* Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum hirſutum *J. B.* In Alpibus propè *Pontiebam.*

Ledum Alpinum foliis ferrea rubigine nigricantibus *C. B.* Nerium Alpinum quibuſdam, aliis Ledum glabrum *J. B.* Chamærrhododendros Alpigena *Ger.* Ledum Alpinum ſive Roſa Alpina *Park.* In ſummis jugis montis Juræ propè Genevam.

Ledum Alpinum hirſutum minus, An Ciſtus pumilus montis Baldi fortè Auſtriacus myrtifolius *J. B.?* Unà cum Ledo Alpino hirſuto; cui quoad folia ſatis ſimilis eſt, multis tamen numeris minor, & flore (quantum memini) luteo.

Lentiſcus *Lob. Ger. Park. J. B.* vulgaris *C. B.* In ſaxoſis collibus Italiæ, Siciliæ & Narbonenſis Galliæ, ubi nunquam (quod equidem viderim aut audiverim) juſtam arboris

ſtaturam & magnitudinem aſſequitur, ſed frutex perdurat; quamvis alibi, teſte Bellonio & aliis, in arborem ſatis proceram adoleſcat.

N. 1. Partibus ſuis omnibus (fructu, foliis, cortice) adſtrictoria eſt; unde utilis eſt ad fluxiones cujuſcunq; generis, hæmorrhagiam, ſanguinis expuitionem, alvi profluvium & dyſenteriam, menſes immodicos, procidentiam uteri & ſedis. In ſumma Acaciæ & hypociſtidis vices ſupplet; urinam ciet.

2. Dentiſcalpia ex Lentiſco parata tum priſcis, tum hoc ſeculo magnatibus ac delicatioribus in uſu quotidiano pro optimis & præſtantiſſimis habentur.

3. Lentiſcum in ſola inſula Chio Maſtichen præbere tum Bellonius, tum Hermolaus Barbarus affirmant. Alii in Italia quoque Maſtichen ferre ſed non copioſam tradunt, ut v. g. Matthiolus, Cæſalpinus, Lacuna. Schroderus refert ſe habere ex donatione Glaſeri fruſtulum Maſtiche ditiſſimum ex Helveticis Alpibus tranſmiſſum. Nos cùm in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi peregrinaremur nunquam Maſtichen fundentem vidimus hanc arborem; nec quis fide dignus nobis unquam retulit ſe vidiſſe.

4. Huic arbori vel ſponte vel vulneratæ exudat Maſtiche dicta, quæ (referente Schrodero) ſubaſtringit, emollit, ventriculum roborat. Uſus præcip. in vomitu, nauſeâ ac fluxu alvi compeſcendo. Obtundit ac corrigit purgantium acrimoniam, reprimit exhalationes ventriculi quæ caput aliàs ferire ſolent (grana aliquot poſt paſtum deglutita) roborat caput, nervoſumque genus, expuitioni ſanguinis ac tuſſi medetur: emendat oris halitum, pituitam è cerebro elicit (maſticando.) Extrinſecùs ejus uſus creberrimus eſt in dentificiis, emplaſtris ac cataplaſmatis ſtomachicis.

Leontopodium *Dod. v.* Gnaphalium Alpinum pulchrum.

Lepidium annuum *Ger. Park.* II, ſive glaſtifolium *C. B.* non repens *J. B.* In agris prope Ratiſponam; ibidem Fœnugræcum aut ſatum aut ſponte provenit.

Lepidium Dentellaria dictum *v.* Plumbago.

Leucoium bulboſum præcox minus *Ger.* bulboſum minus triphyllon *J. B.* In convallibus Alpium, viâ quâ Baſſano Tridentum itur.

Leucoium bulboſum vulgare *C. B.* bulboſum hexaphyllum cum unico flore, rariùs bino *J. B.* bulb. ſerotinum *Ger.* In umbroſis Helvetiæ paſcuis pluribus in locis; quin & in Italia propè Taurinum, ſylvis montoſis, itémque inter Baſſanum & Tridentum.

Leucoium bulboſum majus polyanthemum *Ger.* Leuconarciſſolirion pratenſe *Lob.* Leuc. bulb. polyanthemum tardiùs florens,

florens, floribus minoribus *J. B.* L. b. majus ſive multiflorum, quod aliqui Acrocorion Plinii ſtatuunt *C. B.* In paluſtribus propè Piſas.

Leucoium maritimum anguſtifolium *C. B. J. B.* marinum minus *Park.* marinum minus Lobelii & Cluſii *Ger.* In arenoſis maris Mediterranei litoribus propè Frontignanam.

Leucoium ſpinoſum *v.* Thlaſpi ſpinoſum.

Libanotis altera Theophraſti nigra *v.* Saxifragia Venetorum.

Libanotis Theophraſti minor *Park.* latifolia altera ſive vulgatior *C. B.* Lib. Theoph. quorundam, ſive Seſeli Æthiopicum Matthiolo, Cervaria alba *J. B.* In montibus circa Genevam copioſè.

Lichen marinus rotundifolius *Ger. v.* Opuntia marina.

Liguſticum *v.* Siler montanum.

Lilium aureum *v.* Martagon Chymiſtarum.

Lilium floribus reflexis montanum *C. B.* montanum minus *Ger.* flore nutante ferruginea majus *J. B.* In colle *La Baſtie* & in monte Salevâ propè Genevam copioſè.

Limonium folio ſinuato *Ger.* peregrinum Rauwolfii *Park.* peregrinum foliis Aſplenii *C. B.* Lim. quibuſdam rarum *J. B.* In inſula ad Promontorium Pachynum, & ad *Punto Cerciola* in Sicilia, utrobique copioſè.

Limonium parvum Narbonenſe oleæ-folium *Lob.* minus *J. B.* minus maritimum oleæ folio *C. B.* parvum *Ger.* Narbonenſe parvum *Park.* Ad mare prope Monſpelium copioſè. Invenimus quoque in Etruria circa Liburnum.

Limonium aliud parvum Narbonenſe floribus majoribus. An Limonium minimum *C. B. Park.?* In iiſdem cum priore locis.

Linariæ aliquatenus ſimilis folio Bellidis *J. B.* Lin. erecta latifolia VII, ſeu Bellidis folio *C. B.* Linaria odorata *Park.* purpurea odorata *Ger.* In agris quibuſdam Lugdunum inter & Gratianopolin 5 aut 6 leucis Lugduno remotis.

Linaria aurea Tragi *Ger.* L. folioſo capitulo luteo major *C. B.* Heliochryſos Tragi, ſive Linaria 3 *J. B.* In montibus propè Ratiſponam & alibi in Germania. Hanc plantam ad Virgam auream rectiùs retuleris quàm ad Linariam.

Linaria purpurea magna *J. B.* L. erecta anguſtifolia X, ſive purpurea major odorata *C. B.* Circa Neapolin & ad radices montis Veſuvii. Maxima eſt omnium quas hactenus vidimus; flore parvo, intenſè purpureo.

Linaria graminea floribus congeſtis purpureis, Linaria cærulea calcaribus longis *J. B.* Ad radices montis Veſuvii copioſè.

copioſè. Altitudo ei dodrantalis, folia graminea; flores in ſummo caule denſè ſtipati velut in brevi ſpicâ.

† Linaria odorata Monſpeſſulana *J. B.* erecta anguſtifolia XI, ſive capillaceo folio odora *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium ubique. Hanc ſpeciem in Cornubia invenimus. Conſule *Cat. Ang.* Folia capillacea huic plantæ perperàm attribuit C. Bauhinus.

Linaria purpurea parva *J. B.* pumila ſeu repens IV, ſive cærulea repens *C. B.* purpuro-cærulea repens *Ger.* cærulea repens *Park.* In Alpium jugis & monte Jura. Malè inſcribitur repens.

Linaria parva purpurea foliis ſine ordine diſpoſitis *J. B.* Lin. foliis carnoſis cinereis *C. B.* In alveis fluviorum Alpeſtrium & torrentum.

Linaria lutea parva annua *J. B.* pumila ſeu repens II, i. e. pum. foliis carnoſis, floſculis minimis flavis *C. B.* In cacumine montis *Lupi*, duobus à Monſpelio leucis diſtantis. Autumno florentem inveni.

Linaria pumila procumbens latifolia flore pallido, rictu luteo. In vineis quibuſdam Meſſanæ. Vere floret.

Linum luteum Narbonenſe *J. B.* marinum luteum *Ger.* maritimum luteum *C. B.* ſylv. anguſtifolium luteum *Park.* In pratis juxta Monſpelium & *Sellam novam.* Floret Septembri: Hujus varietatem duplo grandiorem invenimus ad mare, quam tamen ſpecificè differre neutiquam concedimus. Flores nempe, caules, capitula, ſemina utrique eadam. Differentia tantùm in magnitudine & ſtatura, quæ ratione loci evenit. Inſtinctu J. Bauhini hæc duo ſtudioſè inter ſe contulimus.

Linum ſylv. anguſtis & denſioribus foliis, flore minore *C. B.* Hæc ſpecies an eadem ſit noſtrati Lino tenuifolio, an diverſa inquirendum. In ſterilioribus circa montem *Lupi* Septembri florentem obſervavimus. Eſt autem iis in locis perexiguâ, foliis anguſtiſſ. denſis, flore ſatis grandi, coloris ex purpurâ albicantis.

Linum ſylv. latifolium *Ger.* ſylv. latifolium cæruleum *Park.* ſylv. latifolium hirſutum cæruleum *C. B.* ſylv. latifolium hirſutum flore cæruleo *J. B.* In planitie quadam propè Auguſtam Vindelicorum. An potiùs Linum ſylv. latifolium caule viſcoſo, flore rubro *C. B?* quod circa Ingolſtadium reperiri aſſerit. Noſtri certè flos ruber potiùs quàm cæruleus, quamvis nullius in caulibus viſcoſitatis meminerimus.

Lithoſpermum Linariæ folio *C. B. v.* Paſſerina.

Lonchitis aſpera *C. B.* aſp. major *Ger.* aſp. major Matthioli *Park.* altera cum folio denticulato, ſive Lonchitis altera Matthioli *J. B.* In ſummis rupibus montis Juræ. Lotus

Lotus arbor *Lob. Ger.* L. arbor fructu Ceraſi *J. B.* L. fructu Ceraſi *C. B.* In Italia circa Romam & Gallia Narbonenſi circa Monſpelium.

Lotus ſiliquâ quadratâ *Ger.* quadripinnatis ſiliquis *Park.* ruber ſiliquâ anguloſâ *C. B.* flore fuſco tetragonolobus *J. B.* In Siciliâ propè Meſſanam in olivetis.

Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea Monſpelienſis *J. B.* pratenſis ſiliquoſus luteus *C. B.* pratenſ. Monſpelienſium *Park.* Circa Tybridis fluvii oſtia in pratis. Circa Genevam quoque & Monſpelium copioſè.

Lotus ſiliquoſa lutea ſiliquis ſtrictioribus & longioribus. In Italia propè Tybridis fluvii oſtia.

Lotus edulis Cretica *Park.* L. pentaphyllos ſiliquâ convexâ I, ſive pentaphyllos ſiliquâ cornutâ *C. B.* Trifolium ſive Lotus *Hierazune* edulis ſiliquoſa *J. B.* Primò obſervavi in Italia propè Neapolin, poſtea in Sicilia.

Lotus ſiliquis Ornithopodii *C. B. J. B.* Circa Meſſanam ad latera montium urbi proximorum.

Lotus flore luteo, corniculis articulatis. An Lotus pentaphyllos ſiliquis recurvis, pedes corvinos referentibus *C. B.?* Coronopus ex codice Cæſareo *Dod. Ger.?* Ad *Punto Cerciolo* non longè à Caſtello *Puzallu* in Sicilia.

Lotus ſiliquis rectis incana vulgaris major. Neap. in rupibus maritimis.

Lotus aſperior fruticoſior *Park.* fruticoſus incanus ſiliquoſus *C. B.* L. trifolia corniculata *Ger.* Trif. argentatum floribus luteis *J. B.* Hanc plantam *C. B.* perperàm pentaphyllum denominat, cùm trifolia ſit. In collibus circa Monſpelium.

Lotus corniculata ſiliquis ſingularibus vel binis tenuis *J. B.* corniculatus minor piloſus *Park.* Trifolium corniculatum minus piloſum *C. B. Prod.* Propè Neapolin collegimus.

Lotus Libyca Dalechampii *Lugd.* L. pentaphyllos ſiliquis rectis X, ſive ſiliquoſus glaber flore rotundo *C. B.* Trifolium hæmorrhoidale alterum minus, ſive Lotus Libyca Dalechampii *Park.* Trifolium rectum Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* In locis humidis circa Meſſanam Siciliæ, Tropiam Calabriæ, & Monſpelium Galliæ Narbonenſis.

Lotus incana, ſive Oxytriphyllum Scribonii Largi *Ger.* Lotus pentaphyllos ſiliquis rectis IX, ſive pentaph. ſiliquoſus villoſus *C. B.* An Lotus hæmorrhoidalis major, ſive Trifolium hæmorrhoidale majus *Park.?* Trifolium album rectum hirſutum valde *J. B.* Circa Monſpelium eundo ad *Peroul.* Propè Meſſanam major habetur & lignoſior. Figura quæ à Parkinſono exhibetur pro Trifolio argentato floribus luteis *J. B.* à Gerardo pro hoc ponitur, cui quidem nullo modo convenit.

Lotus

Lotus pentaphyllos veſicaria *C. B.* Anthyllis leguminoſa veſicaria Hiſpanica *Park.* idonea ſanè appellatione. Trifolium halicacabum ſive veſicarium *J. B.* perperam. Circa Meſſanam & alibi non in Sicilia modò, ſed & in Italia.

Loto affinis *v.* Anthyllis & Auricula muris.

Lunaria radiata Robini *J. B. v.* Securidaca.

peltata *v.* Thlaſpi clypeatum minus.

biſcutata *v.* Thlaſpi clypeatum.

Lupinus ſativus flore albo *C. B.* ſativus albus *Park.* vulgaris flore & ſemine albo ſativus *J. B.* In Italia prope Liburnum Etruriæ portum & alibi ſatum vidimus.

Lupinus ſylv. flore cæruleo *C. B.* flore cæruleo *Ger.* ſylv. purpureo flore, ſemine rotundo vario *J. B.* In Sicilia circa Meſſanam ſponte & copioſè.

Lupinus flore luteo *Ger. Park.* ſylv. luteo flore, ſemine compreſſo vario *J. B.* In arenoſis ad Fretum Siculum inter Meſſanam urbem & Pharum Meſſanenſem copioſè.

N. Hæc ſola planta è leguminoſis guſtu eſt amaro. *J. B.*

Lychnis coronaria vulgò *J. B.* coronaria ſylveſtris *C. B.* coron. vulgaris *Park.* cor. rubra *Ger.* In Italia paſſim, ubi & flore albo, medio incarnato cernitur.

Lychnis erecta parva flore rubello, folio longo anguſto. Inter ſegetes Lini vidimus, medio quaſi itinere à Maſſa ad Lucam.

Lychnis minima rigida Cherleri *J. B.* In collibus propè Florentiam. Apud alios Botanicos nulla hujus mentio, quod ſciam.

Lychnis ſylv. hirta *Lob. Ger.* ſylv. hirta major *Park.* ſylv. lanugine caneſcens, flore majuſculo rubeſcente, Cluſio 5 *J. B.* Circa Neapolin primò, deinde circa Meſſanam.

Lychnis parvo flore rubello è calice oblongo anguſto. Sunt a. petala in medio profundè fiſſa ſeu bifida. Juxta Meſſanam in primo montium aſcenſu. Suſpicarer hanc eandem eſſe cum Ocymoide flore rubro minore Cret. ſi florum petala reſponderent.

Lychnis ſylveſtris caliculis ſtriatis *Park.* cal. ſtr. 2 Cluſii *Ger.* ſylv. latifolia caliculis turgidis ſtriatis *C. B.* Muſcipula major, calyce turgido ventricoſo *J. B.* In Germaniæ agris propè Rhenum copioſè.

† Lychnis montana viſcoſa alba latifolia *C. B.* An Muſcipula altera flore albo *Park.?* Polemonium petræum Geſneri *J. B.* Genevæ in ipſius urbis muris & in collibus vicinis frequens. In Germaniæ quoque meridionalibus nuſquam non obvia. Hanc nuper in Anglia ſpontaneam obſervavimus, vide *Cat. Ang.*

Lychnis montana repens *v.* Saponaria minor.

Lychnis viſcoſa purpurea latifolia lævis *C. B.* Muſcipula Lobelii *Ger. Park.* Centaurium minus adulterinum, quibuſdam Lychnidis viſcidæ genus *J. B.* In agris montoſis ad Rheni ripas inter ſegetes.

Lychnis viſcoſa erecta annua caryophylloides. In marginibus Grammontiæ ſylvæ propè Monſpelium.

Lychnis ſegetum rubra foliis Perfoliatæ *C. B.* Lychnis ſeg. Vaccaria rubra dicta *Park.* Vaccaria *J. B. Ger.* Inter ſegetes in Gallia & Germania paſſim.

Lyſimachia lutea in alis foliorum florens *Cæſ.* lutea minor *J. B. Ger. Park.* lutea II, ſive minor foliis nigris punctis notatis *C. B.* In Alpibus Stiriacis.

Lyſimachia lutea flore globoſo *Ger. Park.* bifolia flore globoſo luteo *C. B.* altera lutea Lobelii, flore quaſi ſpicato *J. B.* In foſſis paluſtribus propè *Sevenhuys* in Hollandia.

Lyſimachia ſiliquoſa ſpecioſa *v.* Chamænerium.

M

MAchaleb *v.* Ceraſus ſylveſtris.

Maiz ſive Frumentum Indicum *Ger. Maiz*, frumentum Indicum vel Turcicum vulgare *Park.* Frumentum Indicum *Mays* dictum *C. B.* Triticum Indicum *J. B.* Seritur nunc dierum non in Italia duntaxat, verùm etiam in Germania. Farina ejus ſubflava eſt non alba. Nequicquam multiplicant ſpecies Tabernamontanus & Gerardus ob ſolum granorum aut florum colorem; cùm in eadem ſpica grana flava & ſpadicea obſervaverimus.

Panis hinc confectus lentus eſt & gravis, nec fermento intumeſcit dum pinſitur aut coquitur, proinde obſtruentis naturæ ſit neceſſe eſt, & difficilis concoctionis, velut panis azymus.

Marrubium album fatuum *P. Caſtelli* in Cat. plantarum Meſſanenſium. An Marrubium album peregrinum brevibus & obtuſis foliis *C. B.?* In glareoſis ad mare non longè à Meſſana. Hæc planta à nonnullis credita eſt Pſeudodictamnus alter *Ponæ*; verùm non reſpondent acetabula, quæ Moluccæ ſimil'a eſſe dicit.

Marrubium album anguſtifolium peregrinum *C. B.* Creticum *Ger. Park.* album anguſtiore folio *J. B.* Ad vias & agrorum margines propè Viennam Auſtriæ. Miramur interim Cluſium aliam propoſuiſſe ab hac diverſam Marrubii ſpeciem circa Viennam ſpontaneam, quæ nobis ibi non viſa.

Marrubium

Marrubium nigrum longifolium *C. B.* ϖ. Herba venti Monſpelienſium.

Martagon Chymiſtarum *Lob.* Lilium aureum *Ger.* purpuro-croceum majus *C. B.* rubens vel croceum majus *J. B.* In ſylvis ſupra Neapolin propè Camaldulenſium cœnobium.

Martagon ϖ. Lilium floribus reflexis.

Medica major erectior floribus purpuraſcentibus *J. B.* Trifolium ſiliquâ cornutâ, ſive Medica *C. B.* Trifolium Burgundiacum *Ger.* Fœnum Burgundiacum, ſive Medica legitima *Park.* Circa Genevam & Monſpelium, & alibi. Circa Avenionem in agris ſatam vidimus.

Medica ſcutellata *J. B.* Trifolium cochleatum *Ger.* cochleatum fructu latiore *C. B.* Ad agrorum margines propè Liburnum Etruriæ portum.

Medica orbiculata *J. B.* Trifolium cochleatum vel ſcutellatum, fructu latiore, folio minuto obtuſo *C. B.* In inſula ad Prom. Pachynum & alibi in Sicilia.

Medica orbiculata fructu minore. Propè Meſſanam. Hujus orbiculi dimidio minores ſunt quàm præcedentis; & plures ſimul in eodem ramulo ſive communi pediculo confertim naſcuntur.

Medica magna turbinata *J. B.* Medicæ majoris Bæticæ ſpinoſæ ſpecies altera *Ger. emac.* p. 1200. In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum mox dicta.

Medica coronata Cherleri parva *J. B.* In Sicilia circa Meſſanam; itémq; circa Monſpelium & Neapolin.

Medica doliata ſpinoſa. In arenoſis maris litoribus ad Meſſanam & alibi tum in Sicilia, tum etiam in Italia.

Medica doliata lenis. Ubi invenimus jam non recordamur.

Medica orbiculata elegans fructu circum oras rugis veluti criſpato. In Sicilia non longè á *Puzallu* vico & *Punto Cerciolo*.

Medica fructu compreſſo circum oras dentato. An Medica lunata quædam minor *J. B.*? Prope Meſſanam ad margines vinearum.

Medica echinata, fructu ovato, ſpinulis brevibus, crebris, rigidis. Propè Meſſanam Siciliæ.

Medica Catalonica elegans vulgò dicta. Hanc ubi collegimus jam non recordamur. Fructus figuræ doliaris eſt & crebris tuberculis ſcaber, perſimilis ligno illi quo brachia manúſq; muniunt Itali ad pilam defendendam & feriendam propellendámve in ludo dicto.

Medica ciliaris Guilandini. Hanc in Alpibus invenimus. Fructus orbiculum aut rotulam imitatur, habétque in circumferentia molles & oblongas ſpinulas ſeu ſetas ciliorum æmulas.

Medica

Medica marina *Park.* Medicæ marinæ ſpinoſæ ſpecies *Ger.* Trifolium cochleatum maritimum ſpinoſum *C. B.* Trifolium cochleatum marinum, ſeu Medica marina *J. B.* Ad litora Maris Mediterranei frequens. Hæ duæ ſpecies proximè ſcriptæ perennes ſunt, reliquæ omnes annuæ.

Medica echinata fructu parvo oblongo, ſpinis rarioribus rigidis. Hanc etiam in Sicilia collegimus.

Melampyrum multis ſive Triticum vaccinum *J. B.* Melampyrum purpuraſcente comâ *C. B.* Melampyrum purpureum *Ger.* Cratæogonon flore vario *Park.* Melampyrum *ejuſdem.* Inter ſegetes per Germaniam & Galliam vulgatiſſimum.

Melampyrum cæruleâ comâ *C. B.* cæruleum *Ger.* Melampyro affinis Parietaria cærulea quorundam *J. B.* In ſylv. montoſis non longè à Gratianopoli, quà indè ad max. Carthuſianorum cœnobium itur.

Melampyrum erectum flore luteo amplo. Ad latera montium Meſſanæ imminentium.

Melampyrum erectum flore vario ex albo & purpureo. An Antirrhinum album ſerrato folio *J. B.?* Cum priore, à quo etiam fortaſſe non differt ſpecie. Poſſunt hæ plantæ ad Euphraſias aut Criſtas Galli referri.

Melanthium *v.* Nigella.

Melica ſive Sorghum *Dod. Ger. Park.* Sorghi *J. B.* Milium arundinaceum ſubrotundo ſemine, Sorgo nominatum *C. B.* In Foro Julii ad panificia feritur : éſtque haud dubié Milium illud quod ſuo tempore ex *India* in *Italiam* invectum ſcripſit *Plinius*, nigrum colore, amplum grano, arundineum culmo, quódque adoleſcit ad pedes altitudine ſeptem prægrandibus culmis. E paniculis hujus à granis repurgatis ſcopulas efficiunt ad mundandas veſtes alióſque uſus, cujuſmodi *Venetiis* venales vidimus.

Melilotus quinta Tragi *v.* Securidaca.

Melilotus major candida *Trag.* Germanica *Ger.* flore albo *Park.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi frequens. Hæc reverà ſpecie differt à vulgari noſtra lutea, quamvis C. Bauhinus, qui aliàs plerunque nimis multiplicat ſpecies, eandem faciat.

Melilotus Meſſanenſis procumbens folliculis rugoſis ſublongis, ſpicis florum brevioribus. In loco humido, in lingula illa inter portum Meſſanenſem & fretum Siculum.

Meliſſa ſylveſtris hirſutior minùs odorata. Meliſſophyllî ſylveſtris genus *Matthiolo.* In ſepibus propè Liburnum & Salernum copioſè. Hæc eſt, puto, quam J. Bauhinus memorat *Hiſt. lib.* 28. *cap.* 12. Habemus (inquit) nos quandam Meliſſam nigriorem & hirſutiorem, à nemine memoratam.

memoratam. Hîc Matthiolus à Botanicis injustè arguitur, quasi Melissophyllum suum sylvestre à sativo non esset distinctum.

Melissæ similis foliis minoribus, floribus albis, labello punctato. Circa Messanam, in insula ad Prom. Pachynum in Sicilia.

† Menthastrum *Ger.* hortense, sive Mentha sylvest. *Park.* Mentha sylvestris folio longiore *C. B.* Menthastrum spicatum folio longiore candicante *J. B.* In agris & pascuis propè Arnum flumen non longè à Florentia.

Mespilus *J. B.* sativa *Ger.* vulgaris sive minor *Park.* Germanica folio laurino non serrato *C. B.* In Etruriæ sepibus non procul Viterbo.

Mespilus Aronia *Ger.* Aronia Veterum *J. B.* Aronia sive Neapolitana *Park.* Apii folio laciniato *C. B.* Sponte provenire dicitur in montibus Galliæ Narbonensis, quamvis me non vidisse fateor spontaneam.

Meum alterum Italicum quibusdam *J. B.* alterum Italicum *Ger.* spurium Italicum *Park.* latifolium adulterinum *C. B.* In collibus & clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani.

Mezereon Germanicum, an Chamædaphne Dioscoridis *Lob.?* Laureola folio deciduo, flore purpureo *C. B.* Laur. fol. dec. sive Mezereon Germanicum *J. B.* Chamælæa Germanica sive Mezereon *Ger.* Cham. Ger. sive Mezereon vulgò *Park.* In montosis Germaniæ passim. Habetur & in collibus & montibus circa Genevam. Facultatis est causticæ & adurentis, nec intra corpus tutò sumitur.

Milium arundinaceum *C. B. v.* Melica.

Millefolium nobile *Trag.* Achillea sive Millefolium nobile *Ger.* Achillea Sideritis, sive nobilis odorata *Park.* Achillea millefolia odorata *J. B.* Tanacetum minus album odore Camphoræ *C. B.* In Germania ad Rhenum, Gallia Narbonensi circa Monspelium, & in Italia passim.

Millefolium luteum *Ger. Park.* tomentosum luteum *J. B. C. B.* Circa Avenionem, & juxta viam quæ Auriaco Avenionem ducit, ubi & Clusio observatum *Hist. lib.* 3. *cap.* 37.

Mollugo montana latifolia ramosa *C. B.* Gallium sive Mollugo montana *Ger.* Gallium flore albo majus, sive Mollugo montana *Park.* Rubia sylvatica lævis *J. B.* In sylvis, agro Luceburgensi & Aquisgranensi.

Moly moschatum capillaceo folio *C. B.* moschatum vel Zibethinum Monspeliense *Park.* Allium sylv. perpusillum junci folium moschatum *J. B.* in collibus propè Monspelium & Sellam novam, *aux Garigues.*

Moly parvum caule triangulo *C. B.* caule & foliis triangularibus *Park.* Primò inter Lericium & Massam; deinde circa Baias copiosè.

Mono-

Monophyllon *Ger.* Mon. ſive Unifolium *Park.* Mon. recentiorum *Lob.* Mon. ſive Lilium convallium minus *C. B.* Unifolium, ſive Ophrys unifolia *J. B.* Primò in luco quodam juxta Hagam Comitum Hollandiæ, deinde in omnibus ferè editioribus Belgii & Germaniæ ſylvis & dumetis.

Morus alba *Ger. Park. J. B.* fructu albo *C. B. The white Mulberry.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi copioſiſſimè ſeritur ad bombyces alendos, ſunt enim folia ejus teneriora & vermiculis hiſce gratiora quàm nigræ.

Morus nigra *Park. J. B.* fructu nigro *C. B.* Morus *Ger. The black Mulberry-tree.* Cum priore.

N. 1. Fructus nigræ (*mora Celſi* officinis dicti) immaturi refrig. ſicc. aſtringunt validè. Uſus præcip. in diarrhœa, dyſenteria, fluxu menſtruo, expuitione ſanguinis: Extrinſecùs in faucium ac oris inflammationibus ulceribúſq; *Schrod.*

2. Mora matura refrigerant, alvum ſubducunt initio paſtûs & ante alios cibos ſumpta, nam poſt alios cibos facilè corrumpuntur; ſitim ſedant, appetitum excitant, &c. *Schrod.*

3. Cortex radicis abſtergit, aſtringit, hepar ac lienem aperit, alvum laxat, tineas latas necat: Circa meſſem circumfoſſa & inciſa dat ſuccum qui concreſcit & ad dentium dolores efficax eſt. Quin & folia vel ſola vel cum cortice cocta odontalgiam ſedant. Veteres plura habent, quos conſule. Syrupus mororum ad ſupradicta omnia valet, & grata ſua aciditate febrilem ardorem reſtinguit.

4. Morus urbanarum noviſſima germinat, nec niſi exacto frigore, ob id dicta ſapientiſſima arborum. *Plin.*

Muſcus Alpinus flore inſigni dilutè rubente *J. B.* Gentianella omnium minima *C. B. Park.* In altiſſimis verticibus montium max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentium.

Muſcus denticulatus *Ger.* denticulatus major *C. B. Park.* terreſtris denticulatus *Lob.* pulcher parvus repens *J. B.* In aggeribus umbroſis in Italia & parte meridionali Germaniæ.

Muſcus capillaceus longiſſimus, i. e. Muſcus arboreus II, *C. B.* Hunc longiſſimis capillaceis filamentis denſè ſtipatis ex Abietibus dependentem in Germania vidimus & collegimus. Chartas in quibus compoſita fuit colore flavo ad rufum tendente infecit.

Myagro affinis herba capitulis rotundis *J. B.* Myagro ſimilis ſiliquâ rotundâ *C. B. Park.* Hanc inter plantas noſtras ſiccas habemus, ubi collegimus jam non recordamur.

Myrica 1 *Cluſ.* Tamariſcus folio tenuiore *Park.* Narbonenſis *Ger.* Tamarix altera folio tenuiore, ſive Gallica *C. B.* major ſive arborea Narbonenſis *J. B.* Ad mare propè Monſpelium abundè.

Myrica ſylv. altera *Cluſ.* Tamariſcus folio latiore *Park.* Germanica *Ger.* Tamarix fruticoſa folio craſſiore, ſive Germanica *C. B.* Germanica, ſive minor fruticoſa *J. B.* Ad ripas fluviorum, v. g. circa Auguſtam Vindelicorum, Genevam, &c.

N. 1. Abſterg. ac ſubaſtringit. Uſus præcip. in obſtructione ac tumore lienis. Adeò mirabilem antipathiam contra ſolum hoc viſcerum faciunt (inquit Plinius) ut affirment, ſi ex alveis factis bibant ſues ſine liene inveniri. De ligno Ægyptii (teſte Alpino) decoctum parant ad luem Veneream curandam non ſecus ac noſtri de Guaiaco, quod exhibent leproſis, ſcabioſis, &c. cum fœlici ſucceſſu. Idem faciunt in melancholicis, ictericis nigris & hydropicis. Extrinſecùs in tinea capitis & obſtructione menſium valet.

2. Doliola è Myricæ aſſulis Francofurti ad Mœnum venalia memorat Cluſius, quibus contentus liquor lienoſis prodeſt.

3. Curæ Edmundi Grindalli Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis Tamaricem Angli debent, quam induratam lienis paſſionem eximiè juvare expertus primus in Angliam tranſtulit. *Camden. Annal. Elizab.*

Myrtus communiis Italica *C. B.* An Myrtus fructu albo *Ger.?* Myrtus vulgaris nigra & alba, ſativa & ſylveſtris *J. B.* In Italia & Gallo-provincia frequentiſſima, ad mare inferum, itémque in Sicilia.

N. 1. Hujus tum folia, tum baccæ (myrtilli Officinarum) refrigerant temperatè, ſiccant validè aſtringúntque. Uſus internus rarior eſt, nihilominus tamen adhibentur in fluxu alvi ac expuitione ſanguinis. Extrinſecùs uſus utriuſque crebrior.

Folia emendant fœtorem ſub axillis ac inguinibus (pulvis aſperſus) ſudorem corporis immodicum ſiſtunt (frictione) membris catarrhoſis opitulantur, alvi fluxui ſuccurrunt, defenſivum exhibent in herpetibus, putredinem oris ſanant, hæmorrhagiam narium ſiſtunt; polypo medentur (cum melle ac vino.)

Baccæ mitigant oculorum inflammationes; juvant luxatos articulos ac oſſa fracta; ſubveniunt procidentiæ uteri ac ani; capitis tineas furfuraceáque excrementa abigunt. *Schrod.*

Præcipuæ

Præcipuæ eorum vires dependent ab adſtrictione & ſuavitate odoris, ut ſingulas examinanti manifeſtum fiet.

2. Bellonius refert Illyricos Myrti foliis coria perficere, quemadmodum Macedones Rhoe; Ægyptios Acaciæ ſiliquis; Aſiæ minoris incolas glandium Æſculi calicibus; Gallos Quercûs libro; Phryges ſylveſtris Pini corticibus. *Cluſ. hiſt. lib.* 1. *cap.* 43.

N.

NArciſſus medioluteus *Lob. Ger.* An medioluteus polyanthos *Ger.?* medioluteus XI, ſive copioſo flore, odore gravi *C. B.* Narciſſus multos ferens flores, medioluteus Narbonenſis *J. B.* Itinere à Lericio ad Maſſam, & à Maſſa ad Lucam inter ſegetes copioſe.

Natrix Plinii *v.* Anonis lutea major.

Naſturtiolum Alpinum tenuiſſimè diviſum *J. B. C. B.* Cardamine Alpina *Ger.* Alpina minor *Park.* In ſummis jugis montium Juræ & Salevæ locis humidioribus.

Nerium Alpinum *v.* Ledum.

Nerium *v.* Oleander.

Nigella arvenſis *Park.* arvenſis cornuta *C. B.* Melanthium Sylveſtre *Lob. Ger.* Sylv. ſive arvenſe *J. B.* Per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam Narbonenſem inter ſegetes paſſim.

N. 1. Uſus ſemin. præcip. in mucilagine pulmonum reſolvenda & expectoranda, lacte augendo, urinâ ac menſibus ciendis, morſibus venenatis corrigendis. Specificè in febribus quartanis & quotidianis. Extrinſecùs crebri uſûs eſt in Cephalalgia ſedanda, catarrhis exiccandis, in cucuphis epithemat, &c. applicatum *Schrod.*

2. Radix ſiſtit proprietate ſua hæmorrhagiam, ſi dentibus maſticetur, naribúſque imponatur. *Idem.*

3. Exprimitur ex ſemine iſto oleum, quo imperiti Pharmacopœi plerique pro oleo nardino non abſque gravi ſtuntur errore. *Dod.*

O

OCymaſtrum Valerianthon *v.* Valeriana.
Ocymoides repens *v.* Saponaria minor.
Ochrus ſive Ervilia *Dod. Lob. Ger.* Och. ſive Erv. flore & fructu albo *Park.* Och. folio integro capreolos emittente *C. B.* Lathyri ſpecies quæ Ervilia ſylveſtris Dodonæo *J. B.* Inter ſegetes propè Liburnum portum.
Olea ſativa *J. B. Ger. Park. C. B.* In territorio Lucæ urbis, In Gallo-provincia, & alibi in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi copioſiſſimè.

N. Oleæ vires & uſus explicare nimis prolixum foret & perdifficile. Sic breviter Schroderus. *Folia* refrigerant, exiccant & aſtringunt. Uſus externus & præcip. in fluxu alvi, menſium, in herpetibus & ſim. *Fructus* immaturi exiccant & aſtringunt, præſertim ſylveſtres. *Olivæ conditæ* excitant appetitum, movent alvum, humentem ventriculum exiccant & confortant. Condiuntur a. antequam planè maturuerint.

2. Oleum quod exprimitur ex olivis maturis calefacit & humectat moderatè (N. vetus calidius eſt recenti) emollit, digerit, vulnerarium eſt, alvum laxat (cum cereviſia calida aſſumptum ℥i) ariditatem pectoris corrigit, tormina ventris mitigat, meatus urinarios laxat, eroſos abſtergit & conſolidat. Extrinſecùs creberrimi uſûs eſt in clyſteribus, tumoribus calidis, &c. Cum aqua tepida aſſumptum movet vomitum.

3. Oleo quidem non Apes tantùm ſed & omnia inſecta exanimantur. *Plin. Lib.* 11. *cap.* 19. quod Cl. Vir *M. Malpighius* in Bombyce aliiſque experiendo verum invenit. Ratio eſt, quia oleum meatus Spiritûs, ſeu poros quibus aer attrahitur & redditur obſtruit, ob cujus defectum animalculum illicò moritur. Nec enim minimis hiſce inſectis reſpiratio minùs neceſſaria eſt ad vitam quàm majoribus & perfectioribus animalibus: ſaltem ſine aeris beneficio diu movere & vivere non poſſunt.

4. Oleum picem è pannis extrahit, quod aqua non facit. Vulgatum eſt, (inquit Sennertus) ut ſiquis manum pice inquinet, eam aquâ non mundet ſed oleo aliquo aut pinguedine, quæ picem liquefaciat. *Hypomn.* 1. *cap.* 5.

5. Scribit

5. Scribit F. Licetus, ſe vidiſſe Rechi in horto patrui ſui ſtipitem oleæ ſativæ aridum ferè ac levem, per decennium & ultra à trunco ſeparatum, neque poſthac unquam terræ implantatum, ad alterius ligni fulcrum in terram demiſſum, & ligno cui fulcimentum præſtabat clavis ferreis aſſixum, pullulâſſe, germinâſſéque eodem anno, plures olivarum novellas foliis & fructibus onuſtas, atque in poſterum etiam per plures annos protuliſſe. *Sennert. Hypomn.* 5. *cap.* 7. Unde abundè confirmatur illud Poetæ, *Truditur è ſicco radix oleagina ligno.*

6. In Hiſpania oleas admotis ſcalis manu legunt, & non decutiunt ut in Gallia Narbonenſi; nè ſc. ſequentis anni ſpem decuſſis germinibus præripiant. Vehementer enim laborant percuſſæ & detrimentum capiunt *Cluſ.*

7. Olivæ quamvis per maturitatem nigræ ſunt, ſapore quoque acri, amaro & neſcio quid nauſeoſi admixtum habente; oleum tamen quod indè exprimitur ferè pellucidum eſt, nonnihil flavicans, ſapore dulci & grato, unde patet ſaporem hunc & odorem parti aqueæ ſeu amurcæ inhærere. Laudatiſſimum autem apud nos habetur oleum, quod coloris omnis & ſaporis maximè expers eſt.

Oleander flore rubro *Park.* Nerium ſive Oleander *Ger.* Nerium ſive Rhododendron *J. B.* Nerion floribus rubeſcentibus *C. B.* In Sicilia ad aquarum rivulos in aſcenſu montis Ætnæ.

Onobrychis ſpicata flore purpureo *Park. C. B.* flo. purpureo *Ger.* quibuſdam, flore purpureo *J. B.* In loco quodam glareoſo non longè à Vienna Auſtriæ.

Onobrychis vulgaris minor *Park.* fructu echinato minor *C. B.* Ad radices Veſuvii montis & inſula ſæpiùs memorata ad Prom. Pachynum. Flos hujus purpureus eſt & minor quàm vulgaris; fructus a. echinatus major.

Onobrychis arvenſis *C. B. v.* Speculum Veneris.

Onobrychis ſemine clypeato aſpero *v.* Hedyſarum clypeatum.

Opuntia marina *Park.* Scutellaria ſive Opuntia marina *J. B.* Lichen marinus rotundifolius *Ger.* Fucus folio rotundo *C. B.* Sertolara *Imper.* In maris litora rejectam collegimus ad *Punto Cercioli*, non longè à Caſtello *Puzallu* in Sicilia.

† Orchis galeâ & alis ferè cinereis *J. B.* Cynoſorchis latifolia hiante cucullo minor *C. B.* Cynoſorchis altera *Dod. de floribus*, ubi bona ejus habetur deſcriptio. Cynoſorchis major altera *Ger.* latifolia minor *Park.* Circa Genevam ad agrorum margines. Aprili & Maio menſibus floret. Hanc non ita pridem in Anglia ſponte natam obſervavimus. V. *Cat. Ang.*

Orchis anthropophora flore fuſco. In marginibus agrorum quorundam propè ripas Rhodani non longè à Geneva.

Orchis macrophyllos Columnæ *Park.* Orchis ſive Teſticulus maximo flore *J. B.* Orchis montana Italica flore ferrugineo, linguâ oblongâ *C. B.* Per totam ferè Italiam ad mare inferum, vidimus enim Maſſæ, Liburni, Neapoli in paſcuis ficcioribus.

Orchis magna, latis foliis, galeâ fuſcâ vel nigricante *J. B.* Ad latera montis Salevæ propè Genevam. Thyrſus florum ſpecioſus eſt.

Orchis ſtrateumatica minor *Ger. J. B.* Cynoſorchis militaris minor *C. B. Park.* In paſcuis ad latera montis Salevæ.

Orchis rotunda Dalechampii *J. B.* Cynoſorchis capitulo globoſo *Park.* Cyn. milit. IX, ſive globoſo flore *C. B.* In ſummitatibus Juræ montis.

Orchis palmata minor odoratiſſima purpurea ſive nigra *J. B.* palmata XXI, ſive Alpina anguſtifolia nigro flore *C. B.* palmat. anguſtifolia minor odoratiſſima *Park.* In herbidis jugis & paſcuis montium Juræ & Salevæ copioſè.

Orchis fœtida III. ſive odore hirci minor *C. B.* Tragorchis fœmina *Ger.* minor & verior *Park.* Tragorchis minor flore fuliginoſo *J. B.* In paſcuis quibuſdam non longè à Geneva.

Oreoſelinum *v.* Apium montanum nigrum.

† Ornithogalum luteum *C. B. Dod.* luteum, ſive Cæpe agraria *Ger.* Bulbus ſylveſtris Fuchſii flore luteo, ſive Ornithogalum luteum *J. B.* In agro Pedemontano ad ſepes & inter ſegetes. Invenimus etiam in Helvetia.

Ornithogalum ſpicatum *Ger.* ſpic. flore albo Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* majus ſpicatum flo. albo *C. B.* In inſula ad Prom. Pachynum, atque etiam Monſpelii inter ſegetes.

Ornithogalum vulgare *Ger.* vulgare & verius, majus & minus *J. B.* umbellatum medium anguſtifolium *C. B.* In Lombardia, Pedemontio, & agro Lucenſi inter ſegetes.

Ornithogalum ſpicatum flore virente *v.* Aſphodelus.

Ornithopodio ſimilis hirſuta Scorpioides *C. B.* Scorpioides leguminoſa *J. B. Dod. Ger. Park.* Circa Meſſanam Siciliæ & Neapolin Italiæ frequens.

Orobanche ramoſa *Ger. Park. C. B.* minor purpureis floribus, ſive ramoſa *J. B.* In arvis demeſſa ſegete primò circa Ratiſponam in Germania obſervavimus, poſteà etiam in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi.

Orobus

Orobus receptus herbariorum *Lob. Ger.* vulgaris herbariorum *Park.* ſiliquis articulatis, ſemine majore *C. B.* Orobus ſive Ervum multis *J. B.* In agris circa Monſpelium & Genevam.

Orobus ſylvaticus purpureus vernus *C. B.* Pannonicus 1 *Cluſ.* ſylvaticus purpureus major *Park.* ſylvat. vernus *Ger. emac.* Galega nemorenſis verna *J. B.* In dumetis *à la Baſtie*, & alibi circa Genevam, inque Germaniæ & Helvetiæ ſylvis frequens.

Orobus ſylvaticus Viciæ foliis *C. B.* Pannonicus 2 *Cluſ.* Aſtragaloides *Ger.* Aſtrag. herbariorum *Park.* Aſtragalus major Fuchſio *J. B.* Abundat in colle *La Baſtie*, ad ripas Rhodani & in montis Salevæ ſylvoſis propè Genevam: in Germania quoque non admodum rarus eſt.

Oryza *Lob. Ger. Park. J. B.* Italica *C. B.* In Italiæ paluſtribus Ferrariam inter & Bononiam ſatam vidimus.

N. In cibis admodum eſt familiaris, gratiſſimi ſaporis; multùm nutrit & ſemen auget: verùm obſtruentis naturæ eſt & alvum leniter adſtringit. Proinde datur in cibis utiliter dyſentericis, cœliacis & diarrhœâ affectis: Oryzâ nunc dierum veſcitur (ſi Americanos excipias) humani generis pars maxima, Turcæ, Perſæ, Indi, Africani, Sinenſes, &c.

Oxalis maxima ſylvatica *J. B.* Acetoſa montana maxima *C. B.* Acetoſa max. Germanica *Park.* In monte *Thuiri* propè Genevam.

Oxyacantha Theophraſti *Ger. v.* Pyracantha.

Oxys lutea *Ger. J. B.* lutea corniculata repens *Lob.* luteo flore *Park.* Trifolium acetoſum II, ſive corniculatum *C. B.* In Italia & Sicilia, umbroſis præſertim, ubique ferè obvium.

Oxycedrus *v.* Cedrus Lycia retuſa *J. B.* & Juniperus.

P

PAliurus *Lob. Dod. Ger.* Paliurus ſive Rhamnus 3 Dioſcoridis *Park.* Rhamnus ſive Paliurus folio Jujubino *J. B.* Rhamnus folio ſubrotundo, fructu compreſſo *C. B.* In ſepibus circa Veronam, Bergamum, Romam & alibi in Italia, necnon circa Monſpelium.

Palma ſive Manus marina *J. B.* Urtica marina X, ſive Manus marina *C. B.* Habuimus ex ſinu Adriatico, & mari infero circa Romam.

Palma humilis *v.* Chamærrhiphes.

Palma Chriſti *v.* Ricinus.

Panax Herculeum majus *Ger.* paſtinacæ folio, an Syriacum Theophraſti *C. B.* Heracleum alterum ſive peregrinum Dodonæi *Park.* Sphondylio, vel potiùs Paſtinacæ Germanicæ affinis, Panax, vel Pſeudo-coſtus flore luteo *J. B.* In Sicilia non longè à caſtello *Puzallu.*

N. Ex hujus vulnerato circa radicem caule ſuccus æſtivis menſibus manat æſtate fervida, etiam in Belgio. *Dod.* In Opopanacis grumis reperta ſemina in Belgio ſata hanc plantam produxere. *C. Hoffman.*

Pancratium *Lob.* marinum *Ger.* Monſpeſſulanum, multis Scylla alba parva *J. B.* Narciſſus maritimus *C. B.* In arenoſo maris litore propè Neapolin copioſè. Poſt ſolſtitium æſtivum floret.

Panicum ſylveſtre *v.* Gramen paniceum.

Paronychia ſive Alſinefolia incana *J. B.* Anthyllis maritima incana *Park.* marit. Alſinefolia *C. B.* marina incana Alſinefolia *Ger.* In vineis circa Meſſanam & Monſpelium.

Paſſerina Lobelii *J. B.* P. Linariæ folio Lobelii *Ger.* Lithoſpermum Linariæ folio Monſpelienſe *Park.* IX, ſive Linariæ folio Monſpeliacum *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium. In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum proceriorem obſervavimus.

Paſſerina Tragi *J. B.* Paſ. altera *Ger.* Lithoſpermum Linariæ folio *C. B.* Lithoſpermum Germanicum, Paſſerina Tragi *Park.* In arvis demeſſa ſegete circa Baſileam, Genevam, Monſpelium, &c.

Paſtinaca marina *Lob. v.* Crithmum.

Pedicularis Alpina lutea. *Yellow mountain Louſe-wort, Rattle or Cocks-comb.* In altiſſimis montibus maximum Carthuſianorum cœnobium cingentibus.

Peganum

Peganium Narbonenſium *Lob. v.* Ruta ſylveſtris minima.

Pentaphyllum ſive potius Heptaphyllum argenteum flore muſcoſo *J. B.* Alchimilla Alpina quinquefolia *C. B.* minor quinquefolia *Park.* In monte Jura & in Alpibus Sabaudicis copioſè. De hac planta *v. J. B.*

Pentaphyllum *v.* Quinquefolium.

Peplus minor *J. B.* In agris propè Ladum Monſpeliacum amnem non longè à *Caſtleneuf.*

Perfoliatum anguſtifolium montanum *Col.* Perfoliata minor anguſtifolia, Bupleuri folio *C. B.* Perf. anguſtif. Alpina minor *Park.* Auriculæ Leporis affinis, Odontitis lutea Valerandi ac Dalechampii *J. B.* In agris quibuſdam Siciliæ ſterilioribus propè *Punto Cerciolo,* non procul *Puzallu* vico.

Perfoliata minor foliis gramineis *J. B.* P. Alpina gramineo folio ſive Bupleuron anguſtifolium Alpinum *C. B.* An Perfoliata Alpina anguſtifolia minima *C. B. ?* In ſummis montibus max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio vicinis. Icon Ponæ, quam proponit Parkinſonus ſub titulo Bupleuri anguſtifolii Alpini; Gerardus ſub tit. Sedi petræi Bupleuri folio, huic noſtræ plantæ non bene convenit.

Periclymenum perfoliatum *Ger. J. B. C. B.* perfoliatum calidarum regionum *Lob.* perfoliatum ſive Italicum *Park.* in Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi.

Perilclymenum rectum fructu rubro *J. B. Park.* rectum Germanicum *Ger.* Chamæceraſus dumeterum fructu gemino rubro *C. B.* In Germania, ad ſepes & in dumetis vulgatiſſimum.

Periclymenum rectum fructu nigro *Park.* rect. fructu gemino nigro *J. B.* Chamæceraſus Alpina fructu nigro gemino *C. B.* In ſylvis juxta Sacellum Brunonis, *à la grand Chartruſe.*

Periclymenum rectum fructu rubro *Ger.* fructu rubro ſingulari majore *Park.* ſed perperàm, nam ſemper geminum habet. Chamæceraſus Alpina fructu rubro gemino, duobus punctis notato *C. B.* Chamæceraſus Geſneri, ſeu Chamæpericlymenum quoddam Alpinum *J. B.* In monte *Saleve* copioſè.

Petaſites albus anguloſo folio *J. B.* minor *C. B. Park.* In declivibus montium quos tranſivimus eundo à Gavia ad Genuam.

Peucedanum majus *Ger.* majus Italicum *Lob. J. B. C. B. Park.* In lingula illa Portum Meſſanenſem à Freto Siculo dirimente.

Phalangium pulchrius non ramoſum *J. B.* An Phalangium flore Lilii *ejuſdem?* Phalangium I, ſive magno flore, & fortè

fortè etiam II, ſive parvo flore non ramoſum *C. B.* Phalangium non ramoſum *Ger.* In monte Sabaudiæ Genevæ vicino, *Saleve* dicto.

Phalangium parvo flore ramoſius *J. B.* III, ſive parvo flore ramoſum *C. B.* ramoſum *Ger. Park.* Circa Francofurtum, Baſileam, Genevam, &c. in collibus, paſcuis montoſis & ericetis.

Phalangium Cretæ Salonenſis *Lob. Ger.* Aſphodelus VII, ſive foliis fiſtuloſis *C. B.* minor foliis fiſtuloſis *J. B.* In campis lapideis ſeu Salonenſi Creta vulgò *The Craux*, inter Arelaten urbem & oppidum Salonam copioſiſſimè.

Phalaris ſemine nigro *Park.* major ſemine nigro *J. B. C. B.* Circa Meſſanam in Sicilia; Baias & Neapolin in Italia; & Monſpelium in Gallia Narbonenſi. Ab hac non differre ſuſpicor Gramen phalaroides majus ſive Italicum *C. B.* Grana hujus minora ſunt quàm Phalaridis vulgaris.

Phillyrea ſerrata 2 Cluſii *Ger.* & Phillyrea latifolia ſpinoſa *C. B.* ſeu 1 Cluſii. Phillyrea folio Alaterni, & Phillyrea folio Ilicis *J. B.* Phillyrea latifolia aculeata, & Ph. folio lato ſerrato *Park.* Exiſtimo enim has duas non differre ſpecie. In Etruria copioſiſſimè, itémque circa Monſpelium in præruptis clivis non longè à ſpecu Frontignana; ad montem *Lupi* & alibi.

Phillyrea anguſtifolia *J. B Ger. Lob.* anguſtifolia prima *C. B.* anguſtifolia ſecunda *Park.* In Etruria abundè, necnon circa Monſpelium.

Phillyrea latiuſculo folio *J. B.* latiore folio *Ger.* anguſtifolia prima *Park.* Phil. 4, ſive folio Liguſtri *C. B.* In Etruria inter Maſſam & Lucam; item in Provincia Gallica. Hæc fortè non differt ſpecie à priore, nam in hujus plantæ, ut & Alaterni, foliorum figurâ, magnitudine, colore, inciſuris mirè ludit natura.

Phthora *v.* Thora.

Phyllon marificum & fœminificum *Park.* arrhenogonon & thelygonon folio incano Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* Phyllon teſticulatum, & Phyllon ſpicatum *C. B.* Phyl. arrhenogonon ſive marificum, & Phyl. thelygonon ſive fœminificum *Ger.* In aggeribus foſſarum & viis publicis Monſpelii, præſertim propè aquas.

Phyteuma Monſpelienſium *Lob. J. B.* Reſedæ affinis Phyteuma *C. B.* Reſ. aff. Phyteuma Monſpelienſium dicta *Park.* Circa Monſpelium paſſim; in Italia quoque circa Romam & alibi. Hæc planta omnino Reſedis annumeranda eſt.

Picea Latinorum *v.* Abies mas Theophraſti.

Pilo-

Pilosella minor folio anguſtiore minùs piloſo repens *J. B.* major repens minùs hirſuta *C. B.* In paſcuis & collibus circa Genevam.

Pilosella minore flore hirſutior & elatior non repens *J. B.* Pil. major erecta *C. B.* major *Ger.* altera erecta *Park.* Et hanc circa Genevam inveni.

Pilosella ſive Pulmonaria lutea anguſtiori folio, valdè piloſa altera *J. B.* In monte Saleva Genevæ propinquo.

Pilosellæ majoris ſeu Pulmonariæ luteæ laciniatæ ſpecies minor *J. B.* In prædicto monte Saleva, in rupium fiſſuris.

Pinaſter, ſive Pinus ſylveſtris Hiſpanicus major *Cluſ. J. B.* Pinus VI, ſive maritima altera *C. B.* Ab hoc non differt ſpecie, ipſo Cluſio monente, Pinaſter Auſtriacus major albus *Cluſ. J. B.* Pinus II, ſive ſylveſt. *C. B.* Parkinſonus & Gerardus in hac arbore mihi non ſatisfaciunt. Habet a. folia longa, in viriditate nigricantia; conos oblongos, turbinatos, ramorum alas ſpectantes & reflexos, nucleis parvis, nec mali vulgaris nucleis multò majoribus, quibus & figurâ ſuâ accedunt. Habetur in viridariis noſtris in Anglia frequens; nonnullis *The mountain Pine* dicta: ubi (ut rectè Cluſius) in Pini ſat. altitudinem excreſcit. Provenit, autore Cluſio, in Aquitania & Pyrenæis frequentiſſimè; quod & D. *Willughby* nobis confirmavit; & plurimam Reſinam fundit; eſt etiam in Suevia, Bavaria, Auſtria, &c. paſſim obvia. Suſpicatur J. Bauhinus non differre hanc à Pinu ſua ſylveſtri & Tæda.

Pinaſter alter Hiſpanicus vel minor Hiſpanicus *Cluſ.* Pinus V, ſive maritima major *C. B.* ſylveſtris ſterilis elatior *Park.* ſylv. maritima conis firmiter ramis adhærentibus *J. B.* In Alpibus Stiriacis. Hujus folia breviora ſunt & magis glauca quàm præcedentis, coni minores. Hortulanis noſtris perperam *the Scotch-Fire*, i. e. Abies Scotica dicitur.

Pinus ſativa *C. B.* ſativa ſive domeſtica *Ger.* urbana ſive domeſtica *Park.* officulis duris, foliis longis *J. B.* In Gallia Narbonenſi & Italia: copioſiſſimè autem propè Ravennam.

N. 1. Hæc arbor vulnerata Reſinam fundit liquidam, quæ poſtea coquendo fit arida.

2. Pix liquida ſeu navalis è Pinu vi ignis excoquitur hoc modo. Pinuum vetuſtarum ſtipites pingues & Reſinâ adeò prægnantes ut accenſi inſtar facis ardeant, (hujuſmodi arbores Antiqui tædas appellant) aſſulatim cæſos ſuper area ſeu pavimento è luto uſto aut lapidibus anteà præparato, & à centro undique ad circumferentiam paulatim declivi,

declivi, in ſtrues aut acervos componunt, iis ſimiles quos extruunt qui carbones faciunt. Strues haſce ramulis faginis pineíſve circumcirca contegunt, & deinde pulvere aut luto ſuperimpoſito curioſè loricant, ne quà fumus aut flamma exire poſſit. Ignem poſtea deſuper accendunt, quemadmodum carbonarii ſolent, qui liquorem ligni oleoſum inferiùs ſubſidere ad ima compellit. Is autem ob pavimenti declivitatem, in canalem, (qui acervum undique coronæ inſtar cingit) promptè delabitur, indéque per alios ductus in foveas aut vaſa ei recipiendo deſtinata, derivatur. Ex hoc in cortiaas injecto, & tandiu decocto donec humor omnis abſumatur, ſit Pix arida & raſilis, Græcis παλίμπισσα dicta. Noſtrates Picem liquidam *Tarre* vocant; ſiccam verò ſeu aridam *Pitch*.

3. Pini cujuſcunque cortices & folia refrigerant & aſtringunt, undè in dyſenteria & fluore menſium proſunt. Nuces pineæ caliditate temperatæ ſunt & humidæ, maturant, leniunt, impinguant. Nuclei ſaporis ſunt delicatiſſimi, & in Italia menſis ſecundis adjiciuntur. Uſus præcip. in phthiſi (quia nutriunt bene) tuſſi, ſtranguria ac acrimonia urinæ, quam mitigant: Segnem excitant Venerem, ulcera renum mundificant, &c.

4. Decoctum aut infuſum ſummitatum Pinûs in cereviſia alióve idoneo liquore ad calculum renum & veſicæ plurimùm valere creditur, necnon ad ſcorbutum aliósque thoracis affectus.

N. Reſina omnis confert præcipuè tuſſi aliiſque pulmonum affectibus (cum melle) urinæ ac alvo ciendæ; calculum pellit, arthriticos affectus juvat, gonorrhœam ſiſtit. Extrinſecùs Chirurgis uſitatiſſima eſt in emplaſtris; movet enim pus, maturat, & ſcabiei medetur. Sunt qui Terebenthinam vulgarem (eſt autem ea laricis reſina) in cereviſia infundunt, atque ſimul defervere ſinunt, pro potu ordinario in præſervatione calculi viſcerúmque obſtructionibus.

Plantago quinquenervia cum globulis albis piloſis *J. B.* anguſtifolia VIII, ſive paniculis Lagopi *C. B.* anguſtifolia paniculis Lagopi *Park.* Circa Meſſanam. Habetur quoque Monſpelii & Nemauſi.

Plantago anguſtifolia Alpina *J. B.* Holoſteum III, ſive hirſutum nigricans *C. B.* In ſummis jugis montis Juræ.

Plumbago Plinii *Ger.* Dentilaria Rondeletii *J. B.* Lepidium Dentellaria dictum *C. B.* Lep. Monſpeliacum, Dentellaria dictum *Park.* Circa Syracuſas in Sicilia, Romam & alibi in Italia, Monſpelium in Gallia Narbonenſi.

Po-

Polemonium ſive Trifolium fruticans *Ger.* Polem. ſive Trif. frut. vel Jaſminum luteum vulgare *Park.* Trifolium fruticans, quibuſdam Polemonium, flore luteo *J. B.* Jaſminum V, ſive luteum vulgò dictum, bacciferum *C. B.* In ſepibus circa Monſpelium; vidimus etiam in Regno Neapolitano propè Scaleam.

Polium montanum album *C. B. Ger.* Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* P. Mont. Monſpeliacum *Park.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi. C. Bauhinus malè, meo quidem judicio, diſtinguit inter Polium montanum album & P. maritimum erectum Monſpeliacum, cùm una & eadem planta ſint.

Polium montanum Levendulæ folio *Park.* montanum I, ſeu Lavendulæ folio *C. B.* Pol. Lavandulæ folio, flore albo *Ger.* In montoſis circa Baſileam, Genevam & alibi.

N. Polium cùm acre ſit & amarum, urinam & menſes ciet, venenatis morſibus auxiliatur, Hydropicos & ictericos juvat, ſecundùm veteres. Theriacam & Mithridatium ingreditur.

† Polygonatum *Lob. Ger.* latifolium vulgare *C. B.* Polyg. vulgò Sigillum Solomonis *J. B.* In Belgio, Germania, Gallia & Italia, in ſaxoſis & ad ſepes ubique. Hæc planta in Angliæ Auſtralibus ſponte provenit. v. *Cat. Ang.*

† Polygonatum floribus ex ſingularibus pediculis *J. B.* latifolium 2 *Cluſ.* latifolium IV, flore majore odoro *C. B.* majus flore majore *Park.* latifolium 2 Cluſii *Ger.* In rupibus montis *Saleve.* Et hæc Angliæ indigena eſt. V. *Cat. Ang.*

Polygonatum minus *Lob. Ger.* anguſtifolium *Park. J. B.* anguſtifolium non ramoſum *C. B.* in ſylvis circa Spadam oppidulum acidulis celebre copioſiſſimd. Vidimus & in ſylvoſis montis Salevæ.

Polygonum montanum niveum *Park.* montanum *Ger.* minus candicans *C. B.* Paronychia Hiſpanica Cluſii ſive Anthyllis nivea *J. B. White Mountain Knotgraſs.* Circa Meſſanam copioſè.

Polygonum vel Linifolia per terram ſparſa, flore Scorpioidis *J. B.* In Etruria non longè à Viterbo, cum Romam contenderemus, copioſam obſervavimus. J. Bauhinus extra ſcopum jaculatur, cùm hanc refert ad Millegranam minimam Lobelii, à qua longè differt.

Polygonum bacciferum maritimum *v.* Tragos.

Portulaca ſylveſtris *Lob. Ger. Park.* ſylv. minor ſive ſpontanea *J. B.* anguſtifolia, ſive ſylveſtris *C. B.* In Italia, Sicilia, Gallia Narbonenſi & Germania, in vervactis & ad vias. Sativam ab hac culturæ tantùm ratione differre exiſtimo, quamvis in magnitudine omnium partium inſignis ſit differentia.

N. 1. In

N. 1. In acetariis frequens uſus eſt Portulacæ, ſtomachi ardorem lenit & bilis fervorem, & hinc in febribus putridis ac malignis, ardore urinæ, & Scorbuto prodeſt; venerem inhibet, veneríſque inſomnia. Dentium ſtuporem commanducata tollit, & mobiles dentes ſtabilit. Verminantibus pueris cum ſucceſſu exhibetur. Verum eſus ejus nimius cavendus eſt quoniam ob frigiditatem ſuam & humiditatem in ventriculo putreſcere apta eſt, ejúſque & viſcerum reliquorum tonum diſſolvere.

2. Solet apud nos condiri ad intinctus eodem modo quo Cappares, Geniſtæ flores, Lingua avis, &c. condiuntur.

Portulaca marina, *v.* Halimus.

Prunella anguſtifolia *J. B.* hyſſopifolia *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium variis in locis.

Prunella cæruleo magno flore *C. B.* magno flore purpureo *Park.* flore magno folio non laciniato *J. B.* Primò obſervavimus hanc Moguntiæ, poſtea circa Genevam & alibi.

Prunella laciniata flore magno purpureo *J. B.* Prunella Lobelii *Ger.* Prun. laciniato folio *Park.* Cum priore.

Pſeudo-aſphodelus quibuſdam *J. B.* Aſphodelus Lancaſtriæ verus *Ger. emac.* minimus Norvegicus luteus paluſtris Scoticus & Lancaſtrienſis *Lob.* Pſeudo-aſphodelus minor folio Iridis anguſtifoliæ *Park.* Pſeudo-aſphodelus paluſtris Scoticus, & Pſeudo-aſphodelus Alpinus *C. B.* qui hos duos (ut mihi videtur) malè ſeparat. Ad radices montis Salevæ in aquoſis. Vidimus quoque nonnuſquam in Germania.

Pſeudo-melanthium glabrum. In Sicilia inter ſegetes propè caſtellum *Puzallu*, & in montibus Meſſanæ imminentibus. Simile eſt Pſeudo-melanthio vulgari, diverſum tamen, &, ut puto, nondum deſcriptum.

Pſeudo-ſtachys Alpina *C. B. Park.* In ſummis jugis montis Juræ.

Pſyllium majus ſupinum *C. B. J. B.* majus ſemper virens *Park.* ſemper virens Lobelii *Ger.* Plinianum fortè, radice perenni, ſupinum *Lob.* Circa Monſpelium & in Italia frequens.

Pſyllium vulgare *Park.* majus erectum *C. B. J. B.* Pſyllium ſive Pulicaris herba *Ger.* Circa Monſpelium in agris copioſè. Pſyllium dicitur quia ſemina ejus pulicibus ſimilia ſunt.

N. Evacuat bilem flavam, mucilaginéque ſua acrimoniam humorum obtundere aptum eſt. Hinc convenit maximopere in Dyſenteria & corroſione inteſtinorum. Semen Pſyllii hoc peculiare præ cæteris purgantibus habet, quod

quod qualitate refrigerandi ſit præditum. Verùm enimverò non tamen extra reprehenſionem poſitum eſt, quam incurrit ratione virulentiæ ſuæ. *Schrod.* Nimio uſu ſtomachum offendit, & animi deliquium inducit.

Ptarmica Imperati, *v.* Xeranthemum.

Pulegium anguſtifolium *Ger. C. B.* anguſtifolium ſive cervinum *Lob. Park.* cervinum anguſtifolium *J. B.* Primò vidimus ad Rhodanum proximè pontem S. Spiritûs dictum, deinde circa Monſpelium in humidioribus.

Pulmonaria maculoſa *Lob. Ger.* maculata *Park.* Symphytum maculoſum, ſive Pulmonaria latifolia *C. B.* Pulmonaria Italorum ad Bugloſſum accedens *J. B.* In ſylvis propè Coloniam Agrippinam primò, poſteà in omnibus ferè montoſis dumetis juxta Rhenum & propè Genevam in conſpectum ſe nobis dedit.

Pulmonaria Gallorum *v.* Piloſella.

Pulſatilla alba *J. B. Park.* flore albo *C. B. Ger.* In ſummis Juræ montis jugis. Hæc non floris colore tantùm, ſed etiam totâ ſpecie diſtincta eſt à vulgari Pulſatilla, quam memini me alicubi vidiſſe flore albo.

Punica malus ſylveſtris *C. B. Ger.* Punica ſylveſtris major, ſive Balauſtium majus *Park.* Malus Punica *J. B. The Pomegranate-tree.* In Gallia Narbonenſi & Provincia paſſim.

N. Poma in genere cenſentur boni ſucci, ventriculo convenientia ſed pauci nutrimenti.

Dulcia eorúmque ſyrupus adhibentur in tuſſi chronica & pleuritide: in febribus minùs commoda ſunt, quia Ventriculo inflationes cauſant.

Acida frigida ſunt & adſtringentia, ſtomachica. Uſus præcip. in febribus biliоſis, in Gonorrhœa, pica gravidarum compeſcenda, críſique putredine corrigenda & ſim.

Vinoſa (acido-dulcia, Granata *muzæ*) mediæ ſunt naturæ inter dulcia & acida, cardiaca ac cephalica. Uſus præcip. in ſyncope, vertigine, &c. Ex malis hiſce ad uſus ſupradictos ſuccus exprimitur & fermentatus depuratúſque vinum dicitur.

Flores, tam *Balauſtia* quàm *Cytini*, ejuſdem ſunt naturæ, terreſtris ſc. validè adſtringentis; unde creberrimus eorum uſus eſſe ſolet in omnis generis fluxionibus v. g. diarrhœa, dyſenteria, fluxu uterino, &c. in ſanguine vulnerum cohibendo, gingivarum laxitate emendanda, in hernia curanda, &c. Hæc omnia Schroderus.

Cortex (malicorium, pſidium) ejuſdem naturæ cum floribus eſt. Utilis etiam ad coria præparanda, & ad atramentum vice gallarum. Addit Conſtantinus, Malicorium

vino

vino decoctum ac potum omnes ventris tineas necare, maximè eas quas Aſcaridas vocant.

Nuclei refrigerant itidem, aſtringúntque, imprimis qui ex pomis acidis collecti. *Schrod.* Breviter Flores, Cortex, nuclei, [adde & folia] ad ea conducunt quibuſcunque adſtrictione opus eſt.

Ex malis Punicis contuſis cum ſuis corticibus exprimitur ſuccus qui purgat bilem flavam, ut ſcribit Cæſalpinus.

Pyracantha *Lob. Cluſ.* Pyr. quibuſdam *J. B.* Oxyacantha Theophraſti *Ger.* Oxyacantha Dioſcoridis, ſive Spina acida Pyri folio *C. B.* Circa Florentiam & alibi in Etruria copioſè.

Pyrola folio ſerrato *J. B.* folio mucronato ſerrato *C. B.* tenerior *Park.* 2 tenerior Cluſii *Ger.* In montibus Genevæ vicinis, ínque ſylvis montoſis non longè à Conſtantia verſùs Scaphuſiam.

N. In flore Pyrolæ vulgaris inſignem obſervavi varietatem. In una enim planta inferior floris lacinia ſive labellum magìs propendet quàm in altera: Stylus etiam in una magìs dependet & deorſum incurvatur quàm in altera. Fortè una infœcunda eſt, flores duntaxat proferens, illa nimirum cujus labellum & ſtylus propendent, cùm & caulis exuccus & evanidus videatur, altera fœcunda, cùm & caulis robuſtior ſit & ſucculentior.

Q

QUinquefolium album majus cauleſcens *C. B.* verùm deſcriptio non bene convenit huic noſtræ plantæ: Meliùs reſpondet figura J. Bauhini ſub titulo Pentaphylli recti. Vidimus primò in Alpibus Carinthiacis, deinde in monte Salevæ, tandem ad exteriorem portam max. Carthuſianorum cœnobii, ubique è rupium fiſſuris exiens.

Quinquefolium album majus alterum *C. B.* ſylvaticum majus flore albo *Ger.* Pentaphyllon album *J. B.* majus alterum album *Park.* In Alpibus Stiriacis inter oppidulum S. Michaelis & *Knittlefield.*

Quinquefolium minus repens luteum *C. B.* An Quinquefolium minus repens lanuginoſum luteum *ejuſdem?* Pentaphyllum incanum *Ger.* repens minus *Park.* Pentaphyl-

lon

lon parvum hirſutum *J. B.* In Epiſcopatu Tridentino & Helvetia, itémque circa Genevam *en plain palais*. Martio & Aprili floret, unde à *Schwenckfeldio* rectè denominatur, Quinquefolium vernum minus.

Quinquefolium minus repens Alpinum aureum *C. B.* minus flore aureo *Ger. emac.* Alpinum ſplendens flore aureo *J. B.* Pentaphyllum incanum repens Alpinum *Park.* In montis Juræ ſummo vertice *La Dole* dicto.

Quinquefolium rectum luteum minus. An Quinquefolium montanum erectum hirſutum luteum *C. B.?* Pentaphyllum montanum erectum *Park?* In ſylva *Valena* propè montem *Lupi*. Folia longis inſident pediculis & circumcirca dentata ſunt, denticulis majoribus, non admodum hirſuta. Caules ex eadem radice plures exeunt, dodrantales, qui in ſummitatibus ſuis numeroſos geſtant flores.

Quinquefolium Alpinum argenteum album. In altiſſ. montibus max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio proximis. Perſimile eſt Trifolio Alpino argenteo *Ponæ*.

Quinquefolium fragiferum *C. B.* Pentaphyllum fragiferum *Ger. Park.* Pentaphylloides erectum *J. B.* In monte Salevâ propè arcem antiquam jam fere collapſam.

Quinquefolio fragifero affinis *C. B.* Pentaphyllum ſupinum Potentillæ facie *Ger. Park.* Pentaphylloides ſupinum *J. B.* In Germania propè Rhenum, infra Moguntiam.

R

RAdix cava *v.* Fumaria bulboſa.

Rapiſtrum monoſpermon *J. B. C. B. Park.* In Italia non longè à Liburno, circa Genevam etiam & Monſpelium.

Rapunculus ſpicatus *C. B.* ſpicatus ſive comoſus albus & cæruleus *J. B.* ſpicatus alopecuroides *Park.* Rapuntium majus *Ger.* Primò eum obſervavimus circa Spadam Epiſcopatûs Leodienſis urbeculam acidulis celebrem, in montoſis; poſtea in collibus Genevæ vicinis, ut *La Baſtie*, &c.

Rapunculi genus folio ſerrato rotundiore *J. B.* In monte Jura. Hæc planta an ab aliis deſcripta ſit nécne nondum comperimus.

Ranunculus albus ſimplici flore *J. B.* Alpinus albus *Ger.* montanus albus minor ſimplex *Park.* mont. Aconiti folio,

flore albo minore *C. B.* In Jura & Saleva montibus copioſè. Maio floret.

Ranunculus montanus albus hirſutus *J. B.* montanus Pennæi *Park.* mont. hirſutus purpureus *Ger. emac.* montanus VI, ſive montanus hirſutus purpuraſcente flore *C. B.* In ſylvoſis Juræ montis prope verticem *Thuiri.*

Ranunculus teuuifolius montanus luteus *J. B.* In montis Juræ prælta parte *Thuiri* J. Bauhino & nobis etiam inventus.

Ranunculus montanus lanuginoſus foliis Ranunculi pratenſis repentis *C. B. Park.* Ran. magnus valde hirſutus, flore luteo *J. B.* cujus deſcriptio quæ deſumpta eſt è Phytopinace *C.B.* noſtro Ranunculo (quem in Saleva copioſum invenimus) adamuſſium reſpondet.

Ranunculus *v.* Aconitum.

Reſeda alba *J. B.* maxima *Ger.* C. Bauhini (quem ſequitur Parkinſonus) mentem non capio; nam Reſedam ſuam majorem cum floribus luteis deſcribit. In Italia ſatis frequens.

Reſedæ affinis *v.* Phyteuma.

Rhamnus 1 Cluſii flore albo *Ger.* ſecundus Monſpelienſium ſive primus Cluſii *Park.* cujus figura plantæ huic non reſpondet. Rham. ſpinis oblongis, flore candicante *C. B.* Rh. cortice albo Monſpelienſis *J. B.* Circa Florentiam & Monſpelium.

Rhamnus folio ſubrotundo *v.* Paliurus.

Rhododendron *v.* Oleander.

Rhus folio Ulmi *C. B.* coriaria *Dod. Ger.* obſoniorum *Lob. Cluſ.* Sumach, ſive Rhus obſoniorum & coriariorum *Park.* Rhus ſive Sumach *J. B.* In collibus circa Monſpelium propè *Caſtelneuf, aux Garigues,* &c.

N. 1. In agro Salmanticenſi (referente Cluſio) quæſtûs gratiâ diligenter colitur. Cæduntur ſingulis annis enati ſurculi cubitales ad radicem uſque deinde deſiccantur, in pollinem rediguntur, & ad coria denſanda adhibentur.

2. Semen & folia refrigerant & aſtringunt, unde fluxum quemcunque alvi, uteri, menſiûmve, hæmorrhoidum compeſcunt, vomitum ſiſtunt, bilem obtundunt, ſeu intus in juſculis & ſorbitionibus ſumpta, ſive extus adhibita. Dentes denigrant; putredini Gangrænæ reſiſtunt. Gummi dentibus inditum odontalgiam ſedat. *Schrod.*

Rhus myrtifolia Monſpeliaca *C. B.* myrtifolia *Ger.* Plinii putata *J. B.* Plinii myrtifolia *Park.* Circa Monſpelium copioſè, præcipuè ad ripas Ladi amnis. Ad coria firmanda cunctæ Narbonæ notiſſimam & uſitatiſſimam dicit Lobelius.

Ri-

Ricinus major vulgaris *J. B. C. B.* Ricinus ſive Palma Chriſti *Ger.* Ricinus ſive Cataputia major vulgatior *Park.* Circa Meſſanam Siciliæ & Rhegium Calabriæ in ſepibus frequens, ubi in fruticem ſatis grandem, Sambuci æmulum adoleſcit, & multos annos durat. Semen Ricino inſecto ſimile, unde plantæ nomen.

N. Semen ſeu nuclei potenter bilem & pituitam ἄνω κ) κάτω pellunt, verùm ob vehementiam rariſſimi uſûs ſunt. Ex ſemine oleum exprimitur ad multa utile, v. g. tumores & flatus præſertim ventris, coli & ilei dolores, artus contractos, duritiem alvi & ventris tineas in pueris, tumores & duritias mammarum, ſi partes eo illinantur, & duæ aut tres guttulæ in lacte aut pingui aliquo jure ſumantur. Oleum hoc ficûs infernalis oleum vocant. Hæc ferè Monardes & Cluſius.

Roſa rubello flore parvo, ſimplici non ſpinoſa *J. B.* ſylv. minor rubello flore *C. B.* In montibus circa Genevam.

Roſa ſylveſtris rubella parva frutice *J. B.* In collibus propè Genevam, v. g. *la Baſtie, Champe,* &c.

Roſmarinus coronarius fruticoſus *J. B.* ſpontaneus latiore folio *C. B.* Roſmarinus coronarius *Ger.* Libanotis coronaria, ſive Roſmarinum vulgare *Park.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in collibus ſaxoſis propè mare affatim.

N. In uſu ſunt folia, flores (Anthos officinis dicti) ſemen. Cephalica ſunt è præcipuis ut & uterina. Uſus præcip. in affectibus capitis ac nervorum, Apoplexia, Epilepſia, Paralyſi, Vertigine, Caro, &c. viſum acuunt, fœtorem halitûs emendant; Epatis, Lienis ac Uteri obſtructiones reſolvunt, ictero ac fluori albo mulierum medentur, córque confortant. Herba ipſa ſuffitu & vapore ſuo peſtis tempore aerem emendat & ſalubrem reddit.

Rubia anguſtifolia ſpicata *Park. C. B.* Circa Monſpelium plurimis in locis, v. g. collibus juxta *Caſtelneuf:* Agris Gramontiæ ſylvæ vicinis, &c.

Rubia marina *Ger. Park.* marina Narbonenſium *J. B.* maritima *C. B.* Ad Mare Mediterraneum, in litoribus arenoſis propè Syracuſas; Cataniam, Terracinam, Monſpelium collegimus.

† Rubia erecta quadrifolia *J. B.* In paſcuis quibuſdam propè Genevam trans Rhodanum fluvium. Hanc non ità pridem in Weſtmorlandia Angliæ Provincia inveni.

Rubia lævis Taurinenſium *Park.* Rubia cruciata lævis *Ger.* quadrifolia, vel latifolia lævis *C. B.* quadrifolia

Italica hirſuta *J. B.* In Italia à D. F. *Willughby* inventa.

Rubia echinata Saxatilis *v.* Cruciata minima.

Rubia ſylvatica lævis *v.* Mollugo.

Ruta capraria *v.* Galega.

Ruta canina *v.* Scrophularia.

Ruta pratenſis *v.* Thalictrum.

Ruta ſylveſtris *Lob.* ſylv. major *C. B. J. B. Park.* ſylv. montana *Ger.* In collibus petroſis circa Monſpelium & Nemauſum. In Etruria non longè ab oppido Maſſa eam vidimus ſponte natam.

Ruta ſylveſtris minor *C. B. J. B. Park.* ſylv. minima *Ger.* Peganium Narbonenſium *Lob.* In agris ſterilioribus non circa Monſpelium tantùm ſed per totam Narbonenſem Galliam.

N. Ruta Alexipharmaca eſt, cephalica ac nervina. Uſus præcip. in peſte aliiſque affectibus malignis præſervandis ac curandis (unde & *Theriaca pauperum* nonnullis dicitur) viſu acuendo; laſciviâ reprimendâ (Ruta facit caſtum. *Schol. Salern.*) pleuritide curanda, imbecillitate ventriculi corrigenda, colicâ diſcutiendâ, morſu canis rabidi debellando. *Schrod.* qui plura habet de uſu ejus extrinſeco, quem adi ut & Parkinſonum. Summatim Interne ſumpta ad tria præcipuè celebratur, viz. 1. peſtem præſervandam aut arcendam; 2 oculorum caliginem diſcutiendam, & acuendum viſum, 3. appetitus venereos cohibendos.

S

SAbina baccifera *v.* Cedrus Lycia.

Salix Alpina latifolia pumila glabra, An Salix pumila latifolia prior *Cluſ.?* An Sali x pumila folio utrinque glabro *J. B.?* In ſupremis jugis montis Juræ propè Genevam.

Salvia fruticoſa lutea *v.* Verbaſcum IV. *Matth.*

Sambucus racemoſa rubra *C. B. Park.* racemoſa acinis rubris *C. B.* racemoſa vel cervina *Ger.* In Alpibus Carinthiacis, & in ſylvis propè max. Carthuſianorum cœnobium.

N. Cervum Sambucum racemoſum ſicut & Solanum lethale magno deſiderio inquirere didici. Ubi namque locorum eas ſtirpes provenire intellexit eò ſe confert. Quódque mirari ſubit, ſolent binæ hæ ſtirpes plerunque eoſdem

eoſdem ſitus occupare. Hiſce cervus unicè delectatur, folia utriuſque non baccas decerpens, &c. Præterea (quod nòn minùs admiratione dignum eſt) obſervavi cervum ſolum foliis harum plantarum veſci, non autem cervam, niſi ea prægnans fuerit & cervum in utero geſtaverit, tum enim, &c. *Trag. lib. 3. cap. 24.* Sanè vix fidem apud me obtinent quæ hoc in loco Tragus ſcripſit, quamvis ſe experientiâ doctum affirmet.

Sanamunda prima Cluſii *v. Tarton-raire.*

Sanamunda tertia Cluſii *Ger. Park.* Seſamoides parvum Dalechampii, Sanamunda 3 Cluſii *J. B.* Thymelæa tomentoſa foliis Sedi minoris *C. B.* In inſula ad Promont. Pachynum.

Sanicula guttata *Ger. Park.* Alpina guttata *J. B.* montana rotundifolia major *C. B.* In Alpibus Helveticis; item in montibus Jurâ & Salevâ.

Sanicula fœmina *Matth. v.* Aſtrantia nigra.

Saponaria minor quibuſdam *J. B.* Ocymoides repens *Park.* repens montanum *C. B.* Lychnis montana repens *Ger.* In colle *la Baſtie* propè Genevam, ínque Etruria non procul à Maſſa, viâ quà indè Lucam itur.

Satureia hortenſis *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* durior *J. B.* montana *C. B.* In Gallia Narbonenſi circa Monſpelium, Nemauſum, &c. in collibus. Invenimus etiam in Hetruria in alveo cujuſdam torrentis propè Radicofanum.

Satureia æſtiva hortenſis *Ger.* hortenſis *Park.* ſativa *J. B.* hortenſis, ſive Cunila ſativa Plinii *C. B.* In agris circa *Caſtelneuf*, non longè à Monſpelio copioſè.

Satureia S. Juliani *Ger.* ſpicata *C. B.* ſpicata S. Juliani *Park.* foliis tenuibus, ſive tenuifolia, S. Juliani quorundam *J. B.* In collibus Meſſanenſis agri, non minus frequens quàm in ipſo monte S. Juliani. Vidimus & in ipſis urbis Florentiæ muris.

N. 1. Saporis & odoris eſt acris & calidi. Uſus in affectibus *ventriculi*, cruditate, anorexia, &c. *pectoris*, aſthmate; *uteri*, menſibus obſtructis; viſum acuit. Extrinſecùs diſcutit tumores, dolorem iſchiadicum lenit; ejuſque ſuccus cum tantillo olei roſ. auribus inſtillatus tinnitum & ſurditatem aufert.

2. Germanis in uſu eſt ad Braſſicas capitatas condiendas, qui fit, ut illæ jucundiſſimum odorem & ſaporem gratiſſimum acquirant; quin & fabis, aliiſque leguminibus incoqui ſolet, ad eorum flatuoſitatem corrigendam. *J. B. Schrod.*

Saxifragia Venetorum *Ad.* Daucus ſelinoides major *Park.* montanus Apii folio major *C. B.* Libanotis altera quorundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra *J. B.* Lib. Theophraſti nigra *Ger.* In paſcuis montoſis & vineis juxta Rhenum in Germania, & in collibus Genevæ vicinis copioſè.

Scabioſa montana max. *Park. Ger.* Alpina foliis Centaurii majoris *C. B.* Alpina maxima *Ad.* In aſcenſu montis Juræ non longè ab altiſſimo vertice *Thuiri.*

Scabioſa argentea anguſtifolia *Park. C. B.* graminea argentea *J. B.* In planis Fori Julii depreſſis, quæ aquæ ex Alpibus ubertim delabentes hyberno tempore aliquoties latè inundant; alveos torrentum dicere poſſes niſi latitudo obſtaret.

Scabioſa latifolia rubro flore *J. B.* montana V, ſive latifolia rubra non laciniata ſecunda *C. B.* rubra Auſtriaca *Ger. emac.* In montibus Genevæ proximis, ínque Germanicis montoſis ſylvis paſſim luxuriat.

Scabioſa Pannonica flore albo *Park.* montana calidarum regionum major Lobelio *J. B.* móntana alba *Ger.* pratenſis & arvenſis V, ſive fruticans anguſtifolia alba *C. B.* in collibus ſaxoſis agri Narbonenſis perquàm familiaris. Ab hac non multùm differt *Scabioſa glabri foliis rigidis viridibus*, ut ipſemet Lobelius fatetur.

Scabioſa multifido folio, flore albo vel potiùs ὠχροleύκῳ *J. B.* multifido folio, flore flaveſcente *C. B.* flo. pallido *Ger. emac.* Pannonica flore albo quoad figuram *Park.* Circa Viennam Auſtriæ ad ſepes & in paſcuis. Simillima eſt ſuperiori, ideóque non immeritò ejus icone pro priore uſus eſt Parkinſonus.

Scabioſa 10, ſive repens Cluſii *J. B.* minima Bellidis folio *Ger.* Scab. Globulariæ Bellidis foliis *Park.* Bellis cærulea IV, ſive montana fruteſcens *C. B.* quem juſtè reprehendit Parkinſonus, quòd eam fruteſcere dicat. Ad radices montis Salevæ copioſè.

Scammonea Monſpeliaca dicta *Park.* Monſpel. flore parvo *C. B.* Monſpeliaca foliis rotundioribus *C. B.* Monſpelienſis *Ger.* Ad mare propè Monſpelium.

Scammoneæ Monſpeliacæ affinis *Park.* Scam. Monſpeliacæ affinis foliis acutioribus *C. B.* Apocynum latifolium amplexicaule *J. B.* cur a. latifolium appellat? Juxta Cataniam Siciliæ urbem.

Scolymus Theophraſti *Park. v.* Cinara ſylveſtris.

Scorpioides Bupleuri folio *Ger. C. B.* Scor. ſiliquâ campoide hiſpidâ *J. B.* Scorp. Bupleuri folio minor pluribus corniculis aſperis *Park.* quamvis ille hanc à nemine ante

ante ſe editam glorietur. Meſſanæ in collibus, & Monſpelii in foſſis & aggeribus ipſius arcis.

Scorpoides Telephium Anguillaræ *Lob.* Scorpioides Matthioli *Ger.* Scorp. Matthioli, ſive Portulacæ folio *Park.* Telephium Scorpioides *J. B.* Telephium Dioſcoridis, ſeu Scorpioides ob ſiliquarum ſimilitudinem *C. B.* Circa Liburnum, Meſſanam, Monſpelium, &c.

Scorpioides leguminoſa *v.* Ornithopodio ſimilis.

Scorpioides leguminoſa altera *J. B.* In vineis & hortis ad latera montium Meſſanæ imminentium. Hanc plantam à nullo alio ſcriptore proditam cenſemus.

Scrophularia Ruta canina dicta *Park.* Scroph. Ruta canina dicta, vulgaris *C. B.* Ruta canina *Lob. Ger.* Scroph. 3 Dodonæi tenuifolia, Ruta canina quibuſdam vocata *J. B.* ad Rheni ripas propè Baſileam primò, deindè in Italia, Gallia Narbonenſi, & circa Genevam obſervavimus.

Scrophularia folio Urticæ *C. B.* peregrina *Park.* flore rubro Camerarii *J. B.* Circa Piſas copioſè in muris ipſius urbis, & alibi in Italia.

Scutellaria *J. B. v.* Opuntia marina.

Securidaca minor *Lob.* minor lutea *Ger.* altera ſive minor *J. B.* lutea minor corniculis recurvis *C. B.* Hedyſarum minus *Park.* In collibus circa Meſſanam.

Securidaca major articulata *Park.* dumetorum major flore vario, ſiliquis articulatis *C. B.* Melilotus 5 Tragi *J. B.* Ad agrorum margines in Germania paſſim.

Securidacæ genus triphyllon *J. B.* An Fœnugræcum ſylv. alterum polyceration *C. B.?* Fœnum Græcum ſylveſtre *Ger. Park.* In collibus propè *Caſtelneuf* cis Ladum Monſpeliacum amnem.

Securidaca ſiliquis planis dentatis *Ger.* ſiliquis planis utrinque dentatis *C. B.* peregrina Cluſii *Park.* Lunaria radiata Robini *J. B.* In lingua illa procurrente inter Portum Zanclæum & fretum Siculum, & alibi circa Meſſanam.

Sedum majus vulgare *C. B. J. B. Park.* Sempervivum majus *Ger.* In ſummis Jugis montis Juræ, inque Alpibus Sabaudicis & Helveticis, &c.

Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis *C. B.* minus luteum, flore ſe circumflectente *J. B.* Aizoon Scorpioides *Ger.* Vermicularis Scorpioides *Park.*

Sedum ſerratum *J. B.* Cotyledon media foliis oblongis ſerratis *C. B.* Umbilicus Veneris minor *Ger.* in montibus Tyrolenſibus & Helveticis, itémque in Jura & Saleva Genevæ vicinis.

Sedum ſerratum alterum foliis longis anguſtis. An Sedum Pyrenæum ſerratum longifolium *Hort. Blæs ?* A priore differt longitudine & anguſtia foliorum. Invenimus in Alpibus non longè a *Pontieba:* vidimus poſtea in horto Regio Pariſienſi.

Sedum Alpinum minimum foliis cinereis, flore candido *J. B.* Saxatile & Alpinum II, ſive album foliolis compactis *C. B.* minimum Alpinum Muſcoides *Park.* In montibus non longè à Balzano Martio menſe ſtoruit.

Sedum Alpinum 4 Cluſii *Ger. emac* minimum Alpinum villoſum *Park.* Alpin III, ſive hirſutum lacteo flore *C. B.* Chamæiaſme Alpina *J. B.* in *Append. tom.* 3. In altiſſimo cacumine montis Juræ *la Dole* dicto. Flos candidus ætate rubeſcit, dum recens odoratiſſimus eſt Jaſmini inſtar.

Sedum parvum folio circinato, flore albo *J. B.* minus folio circinato *C. B.* Vermicularis daſyphyllos *Park.* Circa Monſpelium, Genevam, &c. in muris & rupibus copioſè.

Sedum echinatum vel ſtellatum flore albo *J. B.* In muſcoſis ſepium aggeribus non longè à Geneva, ſecus viam quæ indè ad oppidum *Jay* ducit. Meſſanæ quoque ſimilibus in locis invenimus. Deſcriptio J. Bauhini plantæ huic noſtræ per omnia exactè non congruit.

Sedum echinatum flore luteo *J. B.* Circa *Portum Veneris* & alibi in Italia. Planta hæc & proximè antecedens à F. Columna deſcribuntur. Noſtra a. ab illius nonnihil diverſa videtur; folia enim habet ad Alſinem accidentia & ut memini nonnihil crenata.

Sedum Alpinum hirſutum luteum *C. B.* petræum *Ger.* petræum montanum luteum *Park.* Phyllon thelygonon Dalechampio *J. B.* In monte Saleva Genevæ vicino.

Sedum montanum ſiliquoſum flore albo, an Heſperidis Alpinæ ſpecies ? In ſuprema parte montis Salevæ ad aquarum ſcaturigines.

Sedum montanum minimum non acre flore purpuraſcente parvo. In altiſſimis rupibus Juræ montis.

Sedum minimum non acre totum rubrum flore hexaphyllo purpureo. Cataniæ in muris & tectis copioſè.

Sedum medium flore albo ſtaminibus luteos apices geſtantibus. In muris quibuſdam propè Meſſanam Siciliæ.

Sempervivum *v.* Sedum.

Senecio folio non laciniato *J. B.* folio non laciniato Myconi *Park.* VI, ſive folio non laciniato *C. B.* In ſabuloſis inter oppidum *Rot* & Norimbergam Germaniæ urbem. Eundem etiam Meſſanæ in aſcenſu montium obſervavi.

Ser-

Sertolaria Imperati *v.* Opuntia marina.

Seſeli Æthiopicum Salicis folio *C. B.* Seſ. Æthiopicum frutex *Park. Ger.* Seſ. Æthiopicum fruticoſum folio Periclymeni *J. B.* In rupibus oppido S. *Chamas* in Gallo-provincia vicinis: Aiunt & circa Monſpelium ſponte provenire; verùm nos ibi non vidimus.

Seſeli Creticum minus *v.* Caucalis minor pulchro ſemine. Maſſilienſium *v.* Fœniculum tortuoſum.

Officinarum *v.* Siler montanum.

Sideritis Monſpeſſulana *J. B.* Scordioides *Ger.* Monſpelienſis Scordioides *Lob.* Monſpelienſis Lobelii *Park.* foliis hirſutis profundè crenatis *C. B.* Monſpelii circa patibulum copioſè, & alibi *aux Garigues.*

Sideritis vulgaris *Ger.* vulgaris Cluſii *Park.* vulgaris hirſuta *J. B.* hirſuta IV, ſive vulgaris hirſuta erecta *C. B.* Per Germaniam, Italiam & Galliam in agrorum marginibus vulgatiſſima.

Sideritis genus verticillis ſpinoſis *J. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi propè Monſpelium in agris. Icon Sideritidis procumbentis non ramoſæ *Cluſ.* huic non diſſimilis eſt.

Sideritis Valerandi Dourez brevi ſpicâ *J. B.* Alpina hyſſopifolia *Ger. C. B.* montana hyſſopifolia *Park.* In monte *Thuiri.* Attendantur figura & deſcriptio *J. B.* Nam aliorum neque figuræ, neque deſcriptiones per omnia quadrant.

Sideritis pratenſis lutea *v.* Euphraſia pratenſis lutea.

Sigillum Solomonis *v.* Polygonatum.

Siler montanum Officinarum *Lob. Ger.* Seſeli ſive Siler montanum vulgare *J. B.* Siler montanum, vulgò Siſelios *Park.* Liguſticum, quod Seſeli officinarum *C. B.* In Jura & *Saleve* montibus propè Genevam, inque Alpibus *Pontiebæ* vicinis.

Siliqua arbor ſive Ceratia *J. B.* Sil. edulis *C. B.* Sil. dulcis ſive vulgatior *Park.* Ceratia Siliqua ſive Ceratonia *Ger.* In Sicilia non longè à *Puzallu* oppido, & ſponte & copioſè provenit. Officinis *Caroba* dicitur hæc arbor, Germanis & Belgis *Panis S. Johannis.*

N. Siliquarum (ut rectè Plinius) cortex ipſe manditur, éſtque dulci & melleo ſapore, per ſiccitatem intellige, nobis tamen nonnihil nauſeoſus & ventriculo ingratus. Miror a. Veteres ſcripſiſſe quòd aſtringat & ventrem ſiſtat, cùm nobis (quotquot de eo comederimus cùm eſſemus Venetiis) alvum ſolvit non ſecus ac Caſſia. Non tamen negaverim poſſe eos qui huic fructui aſſueverunt eo innoxiè veſci.

Sinapi Genevenſe ſylveſtre *J. B.* In alveo fluvii *Arve* propè Genevam copioſè. Hæc planta an ab alio quoquam deſcripta ſit neſcio.

Sinapi

Sinapi echinatum *v.* Eruca echinata.

Smilax aſpera *Lob. Ger. J. B.* aſpera fructu rubente *C. B.* aſpera fructu rub. *Park.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi in ſepibus paſſim.

N. Succedaneum eſt Sarſaparillæ in curanda lue Venerea, ínque articulorum & nervorum doloribus; noxios humores per ſudorem & tranſpirationem evacuat, cutis vitia expurgat. Datur vel in pulverem redacta vel in aqua alióve liquore decocta.

Smyrnium *Lob.* Creticum *Ger. Park.* Creticum perfoliatum *J. B.* peregrinum rotundo folio *C. B.* In Sicilia circa *Panto Cerciolo.*

Solidago Saracenica *Dod. Lob.* Saracenica vera Salicis folio *Park.* Virga aurea anguſtifolia ſerrata *C. B.* aurea anguſtifolia ſerrata, ſive Solidago Saracenica *J. B.* In foſſis propè Argentoratum, ínque ſummis jugis montis Juræ ad ſcaturigines aquarum.

N. Vulneraria inſignis cenſetur, nec Saniculæ aut Bugulæ inferior, uſu interno & externo adhiberi apta.

Solanum halicacabum *v.* Alkekengi.

Solanum vulgare ſive Officinarum acinis luteis. Circa Florentiam in Italia, & Monſpelium in Gallia Narbonenſi in vineis. Hanc baccarum differentiam Matthiolus etiam olim obſervavit.

Sonchus lanatus Dalechampii *J. B.* villoſus luteus major *C. B. Park.* Circa Meſſanam & Monſpelium.

Sonchus cæruleus latifolius *J. B.* montanus I, i. e. lævis laciniatus cæruleus ſive Alpinus cæruleus *C. B.* Alpinus cæruleus *Park.* In monte Jura, ínque montibus max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentibus.

Sonchis affinis Terra-crepola *J. B.* Sonchus lævis anguſtifolius *C. B. Ger. emac. Park.* Herba quæ nobis Monſpelii pro *Terra-crepola* oſtenſa fuit, ſimilior erat figuræ iſtius plantæ quam J. Bauhinus Chondrillis affinem aliquam laciniatam an *Trinciatellam* nuncupat. Icones *Terra-crepolæ* apud Lobelium, Gerardum & Parkinſonum ei bene reſpondent. Apud Monſpelienſes in acetariis frequens hujus uſus eſt.

Soldanella Alpina quibuſdam *J. B.* Alpina major & minor *Park. Ger. emac.* III, ſive Alpina rotundifolia *C. B.* In monte Jura & Alpibus Sabaudicis copioſè.

Sorbus *J. B. Ger.* domeſtica *Lob.* legitima *Park.* ſativa *C. B.* In montibus ſupra Meſſanam ſpontaneam vidimus. In altoſis montibus ad Rhenum, néque non ſylvis Mediomatricum ad fluvios Saram & Bliſam dictos admodum familiaris, autore Trago. Nos Viennæ Auſtriæ Sorba fructum

fructum antea nobis incognitum in foro primùm venalem vidimus.

N. Sorba ſed præcipuè immatura valde aſtringunt, unde fluxui cujuſcunque generis conveniunt, & vomitum etiam ſiſtunt. Pueris quibus ob dentitionem alvus fluit commodè exhibentur.

Sorghum *v.* Melica.

Speculum Veneris *Ger.* majus *Park.* Avicularia Sylvii quibuſdam *J. B.* Onobrychis arvenſis, ſive Campanula arvenſis erecta *C. B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi inter ſegetes paſſim.

Spartum max. maritimum Hollandicum ſpicâ ſecalinâ. In arenoſis ad vicum *Schevelingam,* uno ab Haga Comitum milliari.

Spartium arboreſcens *v.* Geniſta Hiſpanica.

Staphylodendron *J. B.* Nux veſicaria *Ger. Park.* Piſtacia 3 ſive ſylveſtris *C. B. The Bladder-nut Tree.* In clivis maritimis Regni Neapolitani propè Salernum.

Stella leguminoſa *v.* Glaux peregrina annua.

Stœbe Salamantica prima Cluſii *Park.* Salmanticenſis prior Cluſio, ſive Jacea intybacea *J. B.* argentea major *Ger.* major foliis Cichoraceis, mollibus lanuginoſis *C. B.* Circa Monſpelium paſſim, nec minùs frequens in Sicilia & Italia.

Stœbe caliculis argenteis *C. B.* argentea minor *Ger.* Salamantica argentea ſive tertia Cluſii *Park.* Scabioſa ſquammata argentea *J. B.* In Italia propè Tropiam Calabriæ urbeculam.

Stœbe major caliculis non ſplendentibus *C. B.* Auſtriaca elatior *Park.* Centaurii majoris ſpecies tenuifolia *J. B.* In Germania, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi frequens.

Stœchas citrina Germanica latiore folio *J. B.* Elichryſon ſive Stœchas citrina latifolia *C. B.* Amarantus luteus latifolius *Ger.* In ſterilioribus propè Rhenum ſupra Coloniam Agrippinam plurima.

N. Hujus flores vino decocti & poti lumbricos ventris expellunt, quod ego experientia verum eſſe didici. *Trag.*

Stœchas citrina tenuifolia Narbonenſis *J. B.* Elichryſum ſive Stœchas citrina anguſtifolia *C. B.* Stœchas citrina ſive Amarantus luteus *Ger.* Chryſocome ſive coma aurea & Stœchas citrina vulgaris *Park.* Circa Monſpelium & alibi in Gallia Nabonenſi vulgatiſſima.

Stœchas citrina altera tenuifolia ſive Italica *J. B.* Elichryſum foliis oblongis, Stœchadi citrinæ ſimilis *Dod.* In montibus Liguriæ non procul *Gavia* oppido, & alibi in Italia.

Stœchadi

Stœchadi citrinæ affinis, capitulis parvis, raris, ſquamoſis, in pappos evaneſcentibus *J. B.* Elichryſon ſylv. anguſtifolium capitulis conglobatis *C. B.* Stœchas citrina altera odora *Park.* In ſaxis & rupium fiſſuris circa Monſpelium variis in locis.

Stœchas citrina altera odora *Park. v.* Chryſocome.

Stœchas ſive Spica hortulana *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* purpurea *C. B.* St. Arabica vulgò dicta *J. B.* In ſylva Grammontia & alibi circa Monſpelium, itémque medio circiter itinere inter Monſpelium & Arelaten.

N. 1. Stœchas Arabica præcipui uſûs eſt in affectibus capitis ac nervorum, ſc. in vertigine, Apoplexia, Paralyſi ac Lethargo: in morbis pectoris idem præſtat quod Hyſſopus. Inſuper urinam & menſes ciet, venenis reſiſtit, affectibus hypochondriacis ſuccurrit. Extrinſecùs in lotionibus capitis, ſuffitu, &c. *Schrod.*

2. Stœchadis citrinæ flores diuretici ſunt & vulnerarii; uſus præcip. in obſtructione urinæ, epatis, lienis, menſium; coagulatum ſanguinem reſolvunt, catarrhos exiccant, menſes nimios ſiſtunt, lumbricos fugant: Commendantur & inprimis ad exiccandas defluxiones acres pulmonum, &c. Extrinſecùs faciunt ad emolliendam uteri duritiem (in balneo) lendes abigunt (in lixivio) capitis defluxiones ſiccant & diſcutiunt (ſuffitu.) *Schrod.*

Styrax arbor *Ger. J. B.* St. arbor vulgaris *Park.* Styrax folio mali cotonei *C. B.* Circa Tuſculum in ſepibus & ſylvis copioſè: ubi & Cæſalpinus eam obſervavit.

N. Styrax cephalicus inprimis eſt & nervinus; medetur tuſſi, catarrhis, raucedini, gravedini; vulvæ præcluſæ duritiéve laboranti extra & intra datus convenit. Immiſcetur cardiacis & lætificantibus, alvum leniter mollit ſi cum Terebinthinâ in forma Catapotii aſſumatur. Miſcetur utiliter malagmatis diſcutientibus & acopis. *Schrod.* è *Dioſc.*

Suber latifolium *J. B. Ger. Park.* II, ſive latifolium perpetuò virens *C. B. The broad-leaved Cork-tree.* D. *Willughby* hanc arborem obſervavit itinere à Neapoli ad Romam.

N. 1. Cortex tritus ex aqua calida potus ſanguinis fluxum ſiſtit. Ejuſdem cinis ad idem valet. Uſus ejus eſt ad anchoralia navium, piſcantium tragulas, cadorum obturamenta, fœminarum calceatum hybernum, alvearia, &c.

2. Detrahendis corticibus hæc eſt ratio. Quà ſtipes telluri committitur, circumſcinditur ad lignoſam uſque materiam, paritérque in ſummis humeris antequam in brachia dividat ſeſe: mox à ſummo ad imum finditur detrahitúrque

hitúrque cortex. Non explanantur aqua ſed igni, nec demuntur cortices niſi tertio mox anno. Quòd ſi paucis diebus à tonſura largi imbres ſupervenerint, arbor interit: quod rarò evenit nimirum regione calida & ſicca, & temporum obſervatione rarò fallente. *Cluſ.* è *Quinquerano.*

Sumach *v.* Rhus.

Symphytum maculoſum *v.* Pulmonaria maculoſa.

Syſirynchium majus *Ger. Cluſ. Park.* majus flore luteâ maculâ notato *C. B.* Iridi bulboſæ affine Syſirynchium majus *J. B.* In lingua illa quæ Portum Meſſanenſem à Freto Siculo dividit, & in inſula ad Prom. Pachynum, utrobique copioſè.

T

TAmarix *v.* Myrica.

Tanacetum inodorum *Park.* non odorum *Ger.* montanum inodorum minore flore *C. B.* album *J. B.* In colle *la Baſtie* propè Genevam & ad Rhodani ripas.

N. Hæc planta florem habet radiatum Bellidis majoris æmulum, ideóque cùm nec odorem Tanaceti habeat, rectiùs ad Bellides refertur, & Bellis leucanthemos Tanaceti folio à D. Morriſono denominatur.

Tarton-raire Gallo-provinciæ *Lob. Ger.* Maſſilienſium *Park.* Maſſil. Sanamunda 1 Cluſii *J. B.* Thymelæa foliis candicantibus, Serici inſtar mollibus *C. B.* In rupibus maritimis non longè à Salerno.

Telephium Scorpioides *J. B. v.* Scorpioides.

Terræ glandes *v.* Chamæbalanus leguminoſa.

Terebinthus *Ger. J. B.* vulgaris *C. B.* anguſtiore folio vulgatior *Park.* Circa Monſpelium: invenimus eam & in Etruria.

N. 1. Terebinthi folia, fructus, cortex (tradente Dioſcoride) quâ pollent adſtringendi vi, ad eadem ad quæ Lentiſcus conveniunt. Ejus fructus eſculentus eſt, at ſtomacho noxius, urinam verò ciet & excalefacit. Eſt & ad excitandam venerem aptiſſimus: ex vino verò potius contra Phalangiorum morſus prodeſt.

2. Species ſunt Gallæ, magnitudine Avellanæ, intus cavæ, provenientes ex excreſcentiis foliorum Terebinthorum maſculorum. Has colligunt Ruſtici Thraciæ & Macedoniæ, ac carè vendunt ad tingenda ſerica ſubtilia diverſis coloribus in urbe *Bource.* Colligunt a.

vere

vere quo tempore nisi colligerentur, in longitudinem semipedalem excrescerent ad formam cornu. *Bellon.*

3. Quæ pro Resina terebinthina in officinis habetur vel Laricis resina est vel abietis, nam vera terebinthina ad nos hodie non adfertur, Botanicorum unanimi sententiâ. Resinæ autem vires & usus vide sub Pinu.

Teucrium *C. B.* majus vulgare *Park.* latifolium *Ger.* Teucrium multis *J. B.* In Sicilia & Italia perquam familiare.

Teucrium Bæticum *Ger.* Bæticum & Creticum Clusii *J. B.* Teucrium Creticum & Teucrium Bæticum *Park.* nam putamus hæc duo non differre specie. Teucr. peregrinum folio sinuoso *C. B.* & Teucrium Creticum incanum *C. B.* Propè Syracusas, in insula ad Promont. Pachynum, circa *Puzallu*, & alibi in Sicilia. Invenit *D. Wollughby* in itinere à Neapoli ad Romam.

N. Ut facie sic viribus cum Chamædry convenit. Veteres lienem absumendi validam vim ei attribuunt.

Teucrium majus Pannonicum *v.* Chamædrys falsa maxima.

Alpinum cisti flore *v.* Chamædrys.

Thalictrum angustissimo folio *Park.* pratense angustiss. folio *C. B. Prodr.* Ad fluvium Lycum propè Augustam Vindelicorum in Germania.

Thalictrum majus Hispanicum *Ger. emac.* majus album Hispanicum *Park.* maj. folliculis angulosis, caule lævi *J. B.* 4, sive majus florum staminulis purpurascentibus *C. B.* In sylvosis Juræ montis circa *Thuiri.*

Thapsia latifolia Hispanica *Park.* latifolia Clusii *Ger.* Thapsia 1 Clusii latifolia, flore luteo, semine latoo, similis Seseli Peloponnensi Lobelii *J. B.* An Thapsia sive Turbith Garganicum semine latissimo *ejusdem?* Messanæ pro Turbith utuntur hac planta, ut rectè notat Imperatus. *v. J. B.* Messanæ in lingula sæpiùs memorata.

N. Hæc planta violenter admodum purgat, ideóque in ea exhibenda cauto opus est. Messanenses, ut dictum, pro Turbith eâ utuntur, cujus vires notæ. *v.* Schroderum & alios.

Thlaspi clypeatum hieracifolium majus *Park.* biscutatum asperum hieracifolium & majus *C. B.* clypeatum Lobelii *Ger.* Lunaria biscutata *J. B.* In Germania, Italia, Sicilia & Gallia variis in locis.

Thlaspi minus clypeatum *Ger.* clyp. minus Serpylli folio *Park.* clyp. Serpylli folio *C. B.* Lunaria peltata minima, quibusdam ad Thlaspi referenda *J. B.* Circa Monspelium sed rarius.

Thlaspi

Thlaſpi Candiæ *Ger.* umbeliatum Creticum Iberidis folio *C. B.* Creticum quibuſdam flore rubente *J. B.* In ſylvis montoſis propè Salernum in Regno Neapolitano, & Viterbum in Etruria.

Thlaſpi umbellatum arvenſe amarum *J. B.* umbellatum arvenſe Iberidis folio *C. B. Park.* Thl. amarum *Ger.* Inter ſegetes in monte Saleva, & circa *Thuiri* duabus à Geneva leucis copioſè.

Thlaſpi umbellatum Naſturtii folio Monſpeliacum *C. B. Park.* umbellatum Narbonenſe *Ger.* umbellatum, tenuiter diviſo folio, amarum Narbonenſe Lobelii *J. B.* In agris *Caſtri novi* Monſpelio vicinis, & alibi circa Monſpelium.

Thlaſpi ſpinoſum *Ger.* ſpinoſum fruticoſum *Park. C. B.* Leucoium ſpinoſum, ſive Thlaſpi ſpinoſum aliis *J. B.* In ſummis rupibus montis Lupi, tribus Monſpelio leucis diſtantis.

Thlaſpi capſulis ſublongis incanum *J. B.* fruticoſum incanum *Ger. C. B.* incanum Mechlinienſe *Park.* In agro Romano abundat, ad hyemem uſque florens.

Thlaſpi Narbonenſe Centunculi anguſto folio *Ad.* Narbonenſe Lobelii *Ger.* Naſturtium vel Thlaſpi maritimum *J. B.* Thlaſpi. Alyſſon dictum maritimum *C. B.* Ad Mare Mediterraneum ubique ferè.

Thlaſpi minus quibuſdam, aliis Alyſſon minus *J. B.* Thl. Alyſſon dictum campeſtre minus *C. B.* Thlaſpi arvenſe minus luteum *Park.* Thlaſpi Græcum *Lob.* Circa Genevam in glareoſis paſſim, atque etiam circa Moguntiam, & Monſpel.

Thlaſpi oleraceum *Tab.* rotundifolium *Ger.* arvenſe perfoliatum majus *C. B. Park.* Burſa paſtoris, foliis Perfoliatæ *J. B.* Circa Breſciam in Italia & Genevam in Gallia.

Thlaſpi Alpinum minus capitulo rotundo *C. B. Park.* petræum minus *Ger. emac.* petræum myagryodes *Ponæ.* In rupibus humidioribus montium Juræ & Salevæ.

Thora Valdenſis *Ger.* Phthora folio Cyclamini *J. B.* Aconitum pardalianches II, ſeu Thora minor *C. B. Park.* itémque I, ſeu Thora major *eorundem.* Non enim conceſſerim has duas ſpecie differre. In altiſſimis jugis montis Juræ propè *Thuiri.*

Thymelæa *Ger. Park.* foliis Lini *C. B.* Monſpeliaca *J. B.* In Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi, agris depreſſioribus, inter alios frutices paſſim.

N. Hujus plantæ fructum coccum ſeu Granum Gnidium vocant herbarii peritiores. Aſt Officinis noſtris Mezerei Germanici baccæ Cocci Gnidii appellantur, monente Schrodero. Cocco Gnidio vis ardens eſt & fauces adurens.

Undè

Undè mirum nobis videtur quod ſcribit Cluſius, Fructu Thymelææ maturo & rubro Perdices & aviculas avidiſſimè veſci.

Thymelæa minor Cordi *J. B.* Thymelææ affinis facie externa *C. B.* Thymelæa minor ſive Cneorum Matthioli *Park.* In Germania circa Baſileam & alibi.

Thymelæa quædam incana Genevenſis. In ſylvoſis rupibus ad latera montis Salevæ ex parte quæ Genevam reſpicit, è ſaxorum fiſſuris.

Thymelæa tomentoſa *v.* Sanamunda.

foliis candicantibus *v.* Tarton-raire.

Thymum Creticum *Ger.* Creticum ſive Antiquorum *J. B.* Thymus capitatus, qui Dioſcoridis *C. B.* Thymum legitimum capitatum *Park.* In ſaxoſis propè Syracuſas.

Thymum durius *Ger.* durius vulgare *Park.* vulgare rigidius folio cinereo *J. B.* vulgare folio tenuiore *C. B.* In Gallia Narbonenſi vix alia communior planta.

N. Uſus hujus herbæ præcip. in affectibus Tartareis, (1.) Pulmonum, ut Aſthmate, tuſſi. (2.) Artuum, ut Podagræ: omnia viſcera reſerat, appetitum excitat. Extrinſecùs in tumoribus frigidis, ſugillationibus, inflationibus ventriculi, doloribus arthriticis. *Schrod.*

Tithymalus folio longo glauco, caule rubro, ſeminibus verrucoſis. Propè Meſſanam. Elatior & major eſt multo Tithymalo verrucoſo vulgari.

Tithymalus arboreus *Park.* dendroides *J. B.* dendroides ex codice Cæſareo *Ger.* dendroides, Italis *Tithymalo arboreo Lob.* myrtifolius arboreus *C. B.* Sed cur appellat myrtifolium, cùm folia ejus magis accedant ad Mezereon Germanicum? In montoſis non longè à Maſſa propè Salernum, & alibi in Italia, ubi in magnum & lignoſum fruticem adoleſcit.

Tithymalus non acris flore rubro *J. B.* Eſula ſive Pityuſa III, i. e. Tithymalus montanus non acris *C. B.* qui huc refert Eſulam dulcem Tragi, & Pityuſam, ſive Eſulam minorem alteram floribus rubris *Lob. Ger. Park.* Planta quam volumus optimè deſcripta eſt à J. Bauhino: olim nobis miſſa fuit Londino ſub titulo *Apios tuberoſa radice.*

Tithymalus myrſinites *Lob. J. B. Park.* myrtifolius latifolius *Ger.* Figura quam Gerardus exhibet pro Tith. myrtifolio latifolio, Parkinſonus dat pro myrſinite incano. Tith. myrſinites latifolius *C. B.* Juxta arcem Rhegii in Calabria.

Tithymalus myrſinites anguſtifolius *C. B. Ger.* Parkinſonus hujus iconem ponit pro Tithymalo myrſinite *Lob.* Verùm hæ duæ plantæ ſpecificè inter ſe differunt: hæc enim minor eſt,

eſt, ſed tamen erectior priore: Folia habet anguſtiora & crebriora; bene etiam reſpondet figuræ Lobelianæ. Invenimus propè Maſſiliam ubi & Tragacantham, juxta mare.

Tithymalus pineus *Ger.* foliis Pini, fortè Dioſcoridis Pityuſa *C. B.* Pityuſa. Tithymalus pineus, ſive Eſula minor *Park.* Tithymalo cypariſſiæ ſimilis, Pityuſa multis *J. B.* Crepidines fabuloſæ fluminum & vicini colles frequentiùs hunc alunt, inquit *J. B.* quod & nobis experientia confirmat, nam in locis ſimilibus ſecus Rhenum copioſum vidimus.

Tithymalus Amygdaloides ſive characias *J. B.* characias II, ſive rubens peregrinus *C. B.* characias Monſpelienſium *Cer. Park.* In ſaxoſis circa Monſpelium, quin & in Italia circa Lericium, & alibi ſæpiùs nobis conſpectus.

Tithymalus ſerratus Dalechampii *J. B.* characias ſerratus *Ger.* characias folio ſerrato *C. B.* char. ſerratus Monſpelienſium *Park.* In Gallia Narbonenſi paſſim & copioſè; circa Nemauſum, Monſpelium, &c.

Tithymalus verrucoſus *J. B.* verrucoſus Dalechampii *Park.* myrſinites, fructu verrucæ ſimili *C. B.* Circa pagum *Thuiri* duabus à Geneva leucis, quin & in Germania aliquoties eum invenimus.

Tithymalus magnus multicaulis, ſive Eſula major *J. B.* Pityuſa ſive Eſula II. i. e. Tithymalus paluſtris fruticoſus *C. B.* Eſula major Germanica *Ger. Park.* In Germania ad Rhenum copioſiſſimè; circa Genevam quoque & in planis campis agri Lugdunenſis, per quos Genevâ Lugdunum iter eſt.

Tithymalus paluſtris Piſanus. An Tithym. myrſinites incanus herbariorum? Frequens in paludibus Piſanis, unde non dubito hanc eſſe quam intelligit Cæſalpinus per ſuum Tithymalum paluſtrem. Folia ejus hirſuta ſunt, & ad Tithymali characiæ amygdaloides noſtratis folia accedunt.

Tordylium minus *v.* Caucalis minor pulchro ſemine.

Trachelium parvum folio Bellidis ſubrotundo. Radix ei alba, ſimplex, lignoſa, annua: Caulis erectus, ſtriatus: Folia alternatim poſita, ſubrotunda, ſine pediculis caulibus adnexa. Flores Trachelii majoris. Circa Meſſanam.

Trachelium Alpinum &c. *v.* Echium Alpinum luteum.

Tragacantha *C. B.* vera *Park.* Maſſilienſis *J. B.* Tragacantha, ſive Spina hirci *Ger.* Ad latera montis Ætnæ, 14 ſupra Cataniam milliaribus, propè nivis repoſitoria. Circa Maſſiliam ad maris litus. Fortè tamen Maſſilienſis ab Ætnæa ſpecie differt.

N. E radice hujus plantæ inciſa, vel (ut alii volunt) ſponte ſua exudat gummi Tragacantha pariter dictum, cujus uſus præcip. ad tuſſim inveteratam, fauces exaſperatas; re-

tuſis voces, cæteráſque deſtillationes, cum melle fit linctus, ſubditúrve linguæ ut liqueſcat) contra renum dolorem & veſicæ roſiones (in paſſo vel brodio) in dyſenteria. Extrinſecùs ad dyſenteriam in clyſteribus, ad rubedinem & acres deſtillationes oculorum (ſoluta in aqua roſacea vel lacte) ad palpebrarum ſcabritiem. Doſ. ℥j. *Schrod.*

Tragium *v.* Androſæmum fœtidum.

Tragorchis *v.* Orchis.

Tragopogon perenne, ſive Scorzonera fol. anguſtis incanis, floribus dilutè purpureis. In inſula ad Prom. Pachynum.

Tragos ſive Uva marina major herbariorum *Lob.* Uva marina major *Ger.* Tragos ſive Uva marina major *J. B.* Polygonum bacciferum maritimum majus *C. B.* In Sicilia prope *Punto Cerciolo,* ubi humanam altitudinem æquat. Polygonum bacciferum ſive Uva marina major *Park.*

Tragos ſive Uva marina minor *J. B.* Uva marina minor *Ger.* Polygonum bacciferum maritimum minus *C. B.* Polygonum bacciferum minus, ſive Uva marina minor *Park.* In arenoſis litoribus propè montem Ceti & Frontignanam, atque etiam in ſaxoſis collibus vicinis.

Tribulus terreſtris *J. B. Ger. Park.* terreſt. ciceris folio, fructu aculeato *C. B.* In Sicilia, Italia & Gallia Narbonenſi paſſim. Seriùs & ſub Autumnum floret.

Trifolium bituminoſum *Ger.* Aſphaltites ſive bituminoſum *Park.* bitumen redolens *C. B.* Aſphaltites ſive bituminoſum odoratum *J. B.* In Italia, Sicilia & Gallia Narbonenſi, in ſaxoſis collibus non procul à mari.

Trifolium Alpinum argenteum *Park.* Alpinum argenteum, Perſici flore *C. B.* In præruptis altiſſimorum montium max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio imminentium.

† Trifolium capitulis globoſis ſine pediculis caulibus adnatis. Circa Meſſanam Siciliæ metropolin alteram. Hanc ſpeciem nuper invenimus in agro Suffolcienſi.

Trifolium cochleatum echinatum, peltatum, orbiculatum, &c. *v.* Medica.

Trifolium fragiferum ſive veſicarium floribus nitidis rubellis. Circa Liburnum portum & alibi in Italia. Non longè abſimile eſt, imò fortè idem Trifolio folliculaceo ſive veſicario minori purpureo *J. B.*

Trifolium fruticans *v.* Polemonium.

Trifolium pratenſe album à Fuchſio depictum ſive mas *J. B.* Alii Botanici ſpeciem hanc cum Trifolio albo vulgari confundunt, à quo tamen diverſiſſima eſt. Circa Genevam in paſcuis & ad agrorum margines.

Trifolium ſtellatum *C. B.* ſtellatum Monſpelienſium *Park.* ſtellatum purpureum Monſpeſſulanum *J. B.* Ad radices Veſuvii

Veſuvii montis copioſè ; nec minùs circa Meſſanam in Sicilia, & Monſpelium in Gallia Narbonenſi.

Trifolium annuum erectum capitulis è glumis aceroſis conflatis. Hanc ſpeciem in Regno Neapolitano ad maris litus collegi, cùm Meſſanâ Neapolin redirem.

Trifolium minus *J. B. C. B. Park.* minus vulgare *Ger.* Ad mare propè Monſpelium. Omnibus ſuis partibus noſtrate minus eſt.

Tubera *J. B. Park.* Tuber *C. B* Tubera terræ *Ger. Truffles.* Tartufali *the Italians call them.* Hæc quamvis è terra ipſi nunquam eruimus, quia tamen tum in Lombardia tum alibi in Italia & Gallia ex agris vicinis petita nobis in cibis appoſita ſunt, noluimus omittere. Sunt autem tubera magno hodie in pretio apud gulæ proceres, tum ſaporis gratiâ, tum maximè quòd Veneris incentiva ſint.

N. Ratio ſeu modus quo (ut nobis relatum eſt) ruſtici tubera exquirunt, aut ſi vis venantur, perridiculus eſt : Porcellum ſcilicet funiculo ad alterum pedem alligato præ ſe agunt in paſcua ubi horum proventum eſſe nôrunt, qui ubi ad locum venit in quo tuber latitat, odore mox id percipit, roſtróque è terra eruit, erutum qui inſequuntur furripiunt, & ad alia indaganda porcellum abigunt.

Tuſſilago Alpina *Ger. emac.* Alpina minor folio rotundo *J. B.* II, ſive Alpina rotundifolia glabra *C. B.* Alpina folio glabro *Park.* In Alpibus Stiriacis primò, poſt in monte Jura eam invenimus.

Tuſſilago Alpina folio longo *J. B.* Alpina folio oblongo *Park.* IV, ſive Alpina folio oblongo *C. B.* In montis Juræ partibus altiſſimis *Thuiri* & *Dole* dictis. Hæc planta Aliſmati Matthioli ſive Plantagini Alpinæ dictæ perſimilis eſt, non tamen eadem, & ad Doronica potiùs quàm ad Tuſſilagines referri debet.

Typha minor *J. B.* minima *Park.* paluſtris minor *C. B.* Hanc plantam in eodem loco in quo olim Lobelius, nimirum ad flu. *Arve* propè Genevam inveni. Cùm primò eam obſervavi perexigua fuit, clavâ gracili, unde minimè tum dubitavi quin diſtincta ſpecies eſſet : poſtea verò caput cylindraceum clavatum in tantam intumuit craſſitiem, ut meritò dubitaverim, annon ipſius parvitas loco potiùs (ſiquidem extra aquam crevit) quàm plantæ naturæ imputanda eſſet.

V

VAccaria *Ger. v.* Lychnis ſegetum rubra.
Vaccinia *v.* Vitis Idæa.
Valeriana rubra Dodonæi *Ger. Park.* rubra *C. B.* latifolia rubra *J. B.* Ocymaſtrum Valerianthon *Lob.* Meſſanæ in muris antiquis: in Italiæ quoque locis plurimis è muris & ſaxis erumpit.
Valeriana rubra anguſtifolia *C. B. J. B.* Ubi J. Bauhinus eam invenit ibi & nos quoque, nimirum Nantuæ Sabaudorum, in colle extra portam quà iter Lugdunum, ad dextram. Provenit quoque copioſè in rupibus montis *Lupi.*
Valeriana Mexicana *Ger.* Indica ſive Mexicana *Park.* peregrina ſeu Indica *J. B.* Valerianella echinata *C. B.* Circa Meſſanam Siciliæ copioſè.
Valeriana Alpina *J. B.* XI, ſive Alpina altera *C. B.* Alpina major ſive latifolia *Park.* In monte *Salevæ* ſupra Carthuſianorum cœnobium.
Valeriana Alpina altera foliis integris, inodora, An Alpina prima *C. B.?* In montibus circa Genevam copioſè.
Valeriana pumila ſupina ſerpyllifolia. In rupibus maritimis Regni Neapolitani. Oſtenſa mihi fuit poſteà Venetiis à *Joanne Maria Ferro* pharmacopœo botanico peritiſſimo, pro Caprifolio n. d. rectiùs tamen meo judicio ad Valerianas refertur.
Verbaſcum latis Salviæ foliis *C. B.* Matthioli *Ger.* ſylv. ſalvifolium exoticum folio rotundiore *J. B.* Salvia fruticoſa lutea latifolia, ſive Verbaſcum ſylveſtre quartum Matthioli *Park.* Circa Tauromenium in Sicilia.
Verbaſcum anguſto Salviæ folio *C. B. Ger.* Monſpelienſe flore luteo hiante *J. B.* Salvia fruticoſa lutea anguſtifolia, ſive Phlomos lychnitis Dioſcoridis Cluſio *Park.* In collibus ſaxoſis circa Monſpelium.
Verbaſcum criſpum & ſinuatum *J. B.* laciniatum *Park.* nigrum VI, ſive nigrum folio Papaveris corniculati: & Cam. *C. B.*

In

In Italia ad vias paſſim. J. Bauhino circa Monſpelium; nos illud ibi non obſervavimus.

Vermicularis *v.* Sedum.

Veronica ſaxatilis *J. B.* fruticans ſerpyllifolia *Ger.* fortè, Alpina fruteſcens *C. B.* malè, non enim fruticat hæc. minor Alpina *Park.* qui diſtinguit Alpinam ſuam minorem à Veronica fruticante. Pro Veronica min. Alpina ponit figuram fruticantis ſerpyllifoliæ *Ger.* proque fruticante ſua aliam exhibet iconem: & meâ quidem ſententiâ, rectè ſeparat Veronicam fruticantem *Cluſii* ab Alpina minima ſerpyllifolia *Ponæ.* Noſtra hæc de qua agimus non omnino fruticat, ſed exigua eſt & herbacea ſemper. Attende deſcriptionem *J. B.* In ſummis jugis montis Juræ circa *Thuiri.*

Veronica ſaxatilis parva caulibus nudis. In paſcuis in ſummitate montis Juræ. An planta hæc à quoquam deſcripta ſit mihi nondum eſt compertum.

Vicia ſylvatica maxima Piſo ſylveſtri ſimilis. *J. B.* In ſylvoſis in aſcenſu montis Salevæ, ab eo latere quod Genevam ſpectat.

Vicia ſeu Lathyrus gramineus flore coccineo. Ad radices montis *Veſuvii* non longè à mari: necnon circa Genevam inter ſegetes.

Vicia maritima multiflora alba Meſſanenſis. In Sicilia circa Meſſanam & alibi ad maris litus.

† Vicia luteo flore ſylveſtris *J. B.* Circa Liburnum & alibi in Italia inter ſegetes.

Victorialis longa *Cluſ.* Allium Alpinum *J. B.* Alpinum latifolium, ſeu Victorialis *Ger.* anguinum *Park.* IX, ſive montanum latifolium maculatum *C. B.* In ſummis jugis altiſſimorum montium max. Carthuſianorum cœnobio proximorum & velut imminentium.

Vinca pervinca *v.* Clematis daphnoides.

Viola bulboſa *v.* Leucoium bulboſum.

Viola martia lutea *Ger. Park. J. B.* martia VII, ſive Alpina rotundifolia lutea *C. B.* In ſuprema parte montis Juræ circa *Thuiri.*

Viola lunaris longioribus ſiliquis *Ger.* lunaria III, ſive major ſiliquâ oblongâ *C. B.* Lunaria major ſiliquâ longiore *J. B.* In montibus Saleva & Jura, ſed parciùs.

Viola matronalis flore purpureo *Ger.* matronalis, ſive Heſperis hortenſis *C. B.* Heſperis *J. B.* Cùm à Salerno Neapolin iter facerem, hanc in pratis obſervavi.

Viſnaga *J. B. Matth. Lob.* Viſnaga, Gingidium appellatum *Park.* Gingidium Hiſpanicum *Ger.* Gingid. umbellâ

bellâ longâ *C. B.* In pratis quibuſdam non longè à *Miravalle*, ſecus viam quæ Monſpelio Frontignanam ducit; copioſè etiam in Etruriæ agris, & circa Cataniam Siciliæ.

N. Pediculi ſeu umbellarum radii pro dentiſcalpiis multis in uſum veniunt, præcipuè Hiſpanis, ob rigiditatem ſuam & ſuaveolentiam: undè & noſtratibus *Spaniſh Pick-tooth* appellatur.

Vitex *v.* Agnus caſtus.

Vitis Idæa foliis carnoſis & velut punctatis, ſive Idæa radix Dioſcoridis *C. B.* Radix Idæa putata, & Uva urſi *J. B.* Uva urſi Galeni Cluſio *Park.* Vaccinia urſi, ſive Uva urſi apud Cluſium *Ger. emac.* In montibus *Saleve* & Jura Genevæ vicinis, itémque in colle *La Baſtie.*

Vitis Idæa *v.* Dioſpyros.

Ulmaria major *v.* Barba capræ.

Unifolium *v.* Monophyllon.

Uva criſpa *Ger. Dod. Lob.* criſpa, ſive Groſſularia *J. B.* Groſſularia vulgaris *Park.* Groſſularia ſimplici acino, vel ſpinoſa ſylveſtris *C. B.* Per totam Helvetiam in ſepibus vulgatiſſima. In Sicilia ſtudioſè in hortis colitur, & pro planta rara, oſtenſa nobis fuit. Amat enim frigidos tractus; in calidioribus minùs frequens eſt.

N. Uvæ criſpæ immaturæ refrigerant, undè febricitantibus & cholericis utiliter exhibentur, ſitim ſedant; aſtringunt quoque, unde ad omne ventris profluvium & hæmorrhagiam quamcunque conducunt; Urinam inſuper ciere, & calculo aut arenulis laborantibus prodeſſe dicuntur. Saccharo conditæ gratâ ſuâ aciditate appetentiam conciliant, & febriles ardores reſtinguunt. Concinantur & in placentas cupediarum & ſcitamentorum vice; vulgò *Tartas* vocant.

Uva marina *v.* Tragos.

Urſi *v.* Vitis Idæa.

X

XYlon *v.* Goſſipium.

Xeranthemum *J. B.* Jacea Oleæ folio, flore minore *C. B.* Ptarmica Imperati ſive minor *Park.* Ptarmica Imperati. An Ptarmicæ Auſtriacæ ſpecies *Cluſ.? cur. poſt. Geremac.?* Primò eam obſervavimus in *Arni* fluminis alveo propè Florentiam; poſtea etiam circa Monſpelium.

Z

ZAcyntha *v.* Cichorium verrucarium.

Zea monococcos *v.* Briza.

Zizipha ſylveſtria *J. B.* Ziziphus ſive Jujuba ſylveſtris *Park.* Jujuba ſylveſtris *C. B.* In rupibus ad *Tropiam* Calabriæ urbeculam copioſè.

Explicatio

Explicatio Nominum abbreviatorum.

A. D. & *Ad. Lob.* Adverſaria Penæ & Lobelii.
C. B. Caſpari Bauhini Pinax.
C. B. Prod. Caſpari Bauhini Prodromus.
Cæſ. Cæſalpinus.
Cam. Camerarius.
Cat. Ang. Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ.
Cluſ. & *Cluſ. hiſt.* Caroli Cluſii hiſtoria.
Col. Fabius Columna.
Dod. Dodonæus.
Fuch. Leonardus Fuchſius.
Ger. & *Ger. emac.* Jo. Gerardi hiſtoria emaculata à Tho. Johnſon.
Geſn. Conradus Geſnerus.
Hort. Pat. Hortus Medicus Patavinus.
J. B. Joannes Bauhinus Caſpari frater.
Lob. ob. Lobelius in Obſervationibus. *Lob. ico.* Idem in Iconibus à Plantino editis.
Lon. Adamus Lonicerus.
Lugd. Hiſtoria Lugdunenſis.
Matth. Matthiolus in Dioſcoridem.
Park. Jo. Parkinſoni Theatrum Botanicum.
Park. parad. Ejuſdem Paradiſus terreſtris ſeu Hortus.
Schrod. Schroderus in Pharmacopœa Medico-chymica.
Tab. Tabernæmontanus.
Thal. Thalius in Harcynia.
Trag. Hieronymi Tragi hiſtoria.

Nota hæc † cuicunque plantæ præfigitur indicat illam in Anglia ſponte provenire.

F I N I S.